AGRICULTURAL PERFORMANCE SURVEY

OF 2014 WET SEASON IN NIGERIA

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National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services (NAERLS)

NATIONAL REPORT

Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria

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And

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

December 2014

Agricultural Performance Survey of 2014 Wet Season in Nigeria

National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services,
Ahmadu Bello University
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National Technical Committee on Agricultural Statistics

Collaborators

PPCD, NBS, NPFS, FDAE, FDA, FDF, FDAPHS, FDVPCS, IAR, LCRI, FFD, NASC, NAPRI, NIFFRI, IAR&T, LCRI, NCRI, NRCRI, NIFOR,NIMET, NPC and ADPs

P R E F A C E

Assessment of agricultural production in Nigeria is an activity of NAERLS that contributes to Institute' Mandate (IM) No. 2, 3 and 4. The assessment exercise was conducted in August/September 2014 in conjunction with Federal Department of Agricultural Extension (FDAE), Planning, Policy and Coordination Department (PPCD), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Federal Department of Fisheries (FDF), Nigeria Meteorological Agency (NIMET), Federal Department of Agriculture (FDA), Federal Department of Rural Development (FDRD) Federal Department of Animal Production and HusbandryServices (FDAPHS), Federal Department of Veterinary and Pest Control Services (FVPCS), Federal Fertilizers Department (FFD) National Productivity Centre (NPC)and the six Zonal Coordinating Research Institutes. It is salutory that this year, the National Animal Production Research Institute (NAPRI), National Institute for Freshwater Fisheries Research (NIFFR) and the National Agricultural Seed Council (NASC) were able to participate in the exercise.

Twenty teams of three specialists each covered all the 36 states of Nigeria and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) involving 148 LGAs across the country. The headquarters and the newly established Green House Offices of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) were also covered. We wish to particularly commend the teams that were assigned to cover states such as Borno, Yobe, Adamawa and Nassarawa States in which civil unrest prevailed for their sacrifices while praying for speedy return of peace to these states.

The same sincere gratitude goes to officials of the Ministries of Agriculture, State Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs), other State parastatals and LGA officials across the country that made all the necessary arrangements to facilitate the smooth conduct of the field work and also provided the required data. The outputs of the evaluation exercise have been put together into an executive summary (national), stateand national reports, which are circulated to all states and relevant Federal Agencies and other stakeholders. TheNational Report of the assessment of Agriculture conducted during the 2014 wet season provides principal trends, constraints and opportunities/findings that can guide decision-makers and researchers. The report also highlights the progress being made under the Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA). The continued involvement of agencies such as NBS, NPC, NARIs and NIMET as well as NASC continues to raise the scope and quality of the reports. NAERLS will continue to explore options for improving the quality of the report as well as developing the capacity of key partners in data collection and management. I sincerely encourage you to send your comments on this Report to enable us continue to improve its quality.

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ACRONYMS

ADP	-	Agricultural Development Programmes
AfDB	-	Africa Development Bank
AFrice	-	African Rice
APS	-	Agricultural Performance Survey
APSR	-	Agricultural Performance Survey Report
ASC	-	Agro Service Centers
ATA	-	Agricultural Transformation Agenda
BES	-	Block Extension Agent
CAYS	-	Crop, Area and Yield Survey
CBARD	-	Community Based Agricultural and Rural Development
DTMA	-	Drought Tolerant Maize for Africa
EA	-	Extension Agent
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Oganization
FDA	-	Federal Department of Agriculture
FDAE	-	Federal Department of Agricultural Extension
FDAPHS	-	Federal Department of Animal Production and Husbandry Service
FDF	-	Federal Department of Fisheries
FDRD	-	Federal Department of Rural Development
FDV&PCS	-	Federal Department of Veterinary and Pest Control Services
FMARD	-	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
FNT	-	Forthnightly Training
GES	-	Growth Enhancement Support
IAR	-	Institute for Agricultural Research
IAR&T	-	Institute for Agricultural Research and Training
IITA	-	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
LCRI	-	Lake Chad Research Institute
LGA	-	Local Government Area
MANR	-	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
MOP	-	Muriate of Potash
MTP	-	Management Training Plot
MTRMs	-	Monthly Technology Review Meetings
NA	-	Not Available
NAERLS	-	National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services
NAPRI	-	National Animal Production Research Institute
NASC	-	National Agricultural Seeds Council
NBS	-	National Bureau of Statistics
NCRI	-	National Cereals Research Institute
NFRA	-	National Food Reserve Agency
NIFOR	-	National Institute for Oil Palm Research
NIMET	-	Nigerian Meteorological Agency
NRCRI	-	National Root Crops Research Institute
NPAFS	-	National Programme on Agriculture and Food Security
NPC	-	National Productivity Center
NPFS	-	National Programme on Food Security
NSPFS	-	National Special Programme for Food Security

OFAR	-	On Farm Adaptive Research
Oxfam	-	Oxfam, Nigeria
PM	-	Programme Manager
PPCD	-	Planning Policy Coordination Department
RID	-	Rural Insfrastructure Department
RTEP	-	Root and Tuber Expansion Programme
SARDSC	-	Support for Agricultural Research for the Development of Strategic Crops
SPAT	-	Small Plot Adoption Technique
SSP	-	Single Super Phosphate
T & V	-	Training and Visits
WAAPP	-	West Africa Agricultural Productivity Programme
WASP	-	West Africa Seed Project
ZEO	-	Zonal Extension Officer

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Wet Season Agricultural Performance Survey (APS) for the year was conducted between 25th August and 6th September, 2014. The survey was carried out by the National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services (NAERLS) in collaboration with the Federal Department of Agricultural Extension (FDAE) and several other stakeholders in agricultural data generation and use. The agencies/Departments that participated include the Planning, Policy and Coordination Department (PPCD), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS).
Federal Department of Fisheries (FDF), Nigeria Meteorological Agency (NIMET), Federal Department of Agriculture (FDA), Federal Department of Rural Development (FDRD),Federal Department of Animal Production and HusbandryServices (FDAPHS), Federal Department of Veterinary and Pest Control Services (FVPCS), Federal Fertilizers Department (FFD) National Productivity Centre (NPC), Strategic Grain Reserve (SGR)and the six Zonal Coordinating Research Institutes; Institute for Agricultural Research (IAR), Lake Chad Research Institute (LCRI), National Cereals Research Institute (NCRI), Institute for Agricultural Research and Training (IAR & T), National Root Crops Research Institute (NRCRI) and National Institute for Oil-palm Research (NIFOR). This year's participating Institutions were expanded to include the National Animal Production Research Institute (NAPRI), National Institute for Freshwater Fisheries Research (NIFFR) and the National Agricultural Seed Council (NASC).

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

The broad range of participating agencies/departments was maintained in order to add value to the report in terms of quality, utility and depth of data generated from the survey.
The objectives of the survey were to: assess the agricultural performance during the wet season; make production forecasts; identify constraints to increased agricultural productivity and effective extension delivery service; and provide feedbacks for improved research and policy performance.

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) technique was adopted. This involved the use of structured questionnaire/ checklists, farm visits/observations, interviews with farmers and Ministry /ADP officials and reports of monthly/quarterly technology review meetings (MTRMs /QTRMs). Twenty multidisciplinary teams of three scientists each, making a total of 60 scientists, carried out the exercise across the states/ Federal establishments and FCT. In every

state, two communities were selected from two LGAs in each of two selected agricultural zones for evaluation. From each community, five farmers were interviewed in addition to a focused group discussion. Final wrap-up sessions to validate data generated were held at the end of each state visit with officials of the state ADPs and Ministries of Agriculture. Also, all the Green House Directors/offices were consulted and encouraged to complete the questionnaire on ATA activities in their respective states. In the current report, adjusted land area estimates of 2013 were used as base figures in computing percentage changes in the areas devoted to various crops in 2014 in each state. Yield forecasts from 24 model sample plots linked to Decision Support Agricultural Information Tools (DSAT) were used to correct forecast of average yields from states to generate the output forecast for 2014. The summary of the findings of the survey are presented as follows.

RAINFALL SITUATION

The pattern of rainfall in 2014 was substantially similar to that of 2013. Generally rainfall started in January in some states of the country such as all states of the South-West, some states of the South-East and North-Central e.g. Nassarawa Benue, Kogi and Kwara States. The rains started between April and May in the North-East and North-West Zones, except Bauchi that had its first rain in February and Kaduna in March. Most of the states in the South-West, South-East and South-South Zones had their first rains in January. However, there were variations in the commencement of rain in the North-Central Zone. Nassarawa, Benue, Kogi, and Kwara States recorded their first rain in January, FCT and Plateau in February, Taraba in March while the rains commenced in Niger in April. Heavy rains that resulted in floods occurred in Lagos, Ogun, Rivers, Adamawa, Akwa- Ibom, Sokoto, Taraba, Kano, Jigawa and Bauchi States causing moderate crop damages. However, despite the heavy rains, dry spells were reported in some states, especially in parts of Kano, Jigawa, Nassarawa, Taraba, Sokoto, Kebbi, Bauchi, Adamawa, Abia and Ebonyi

FARM INPUTS

Use of Improved Planting Materials

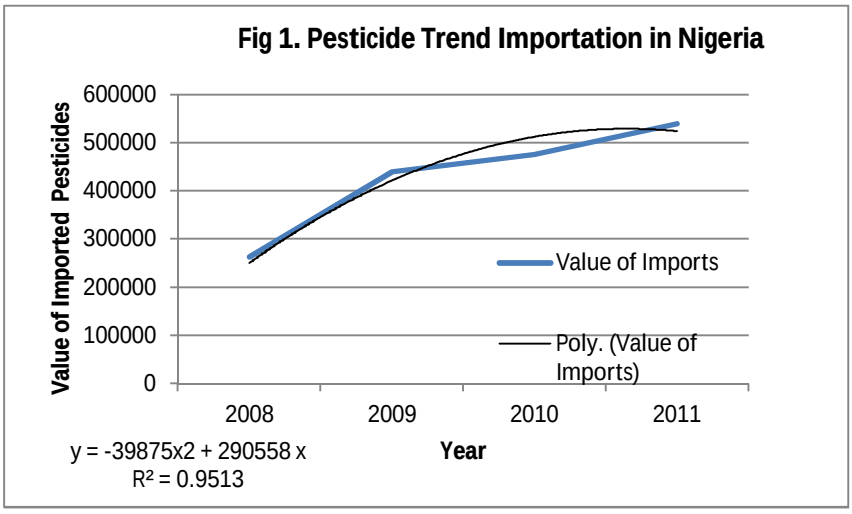
A total of 345,965.20 metric tons of seed were procured by twenty three states and the total quantity distributed was 343,978.52 metric tons of which about 317,171 metric tons were procured and distributed by 15 states. Types of seeds distributed across the country include Maize, Sorghum, Millet, Rice, Soybeans, Sesame, Groundnut, Cotton, Okra, Cowpea, Telferia, Watermelon, Pepper and Amaranthus. Farmers however complained about the poor quality of some of the seeds they received especially in Plateau, Osun, Ekiti and Katsina States. Other planting materials procured and distributed were cassava cuttings, oil palm and cocoa seedlings, and plantain suckers. Farmers' rating of the quality of seeds they received under the ATA/GES scheme were remarkably better in 2014 than in 2013 indicating that the supervisory/ monitoring efforts of National Agricultural Seed Council (NASC) and its collaborators are yielding the desired impact and should be strengthened. Seed supply during the season was conducted by a lot more seed companies than was the case in the previous years. While seed

distribution by GES increased farmer's choices and access, the lack of product stewardship fliers at the distribution centers made choices difficult for many farmers.

Moreover, planting materials were said to be inadequate and not affordable especially in Delta, Benue, Niger, Kogi and Zamfara States. While some states reported that farmers were comfortable with the quantities and cost of planting materials, majority of the states reported that the quantities procured and distributed were not adequate, very expensive and out of reach of the average farmer.

Generally, seeds of cereal crops –maize, rice and sorghum were the most widely distributed. In some states, sesame seeds were distributed as well as soybean and groundnut. Very little efforts were applied to distribute fruit seedlings. Planting materials for root and tuber crops like cassava cuttings were made available in the South-West, South-East and in Nassarawa state in the North-Central. Discussion with farmers indicated that although there was increased awareness on the use of improved seeds/planting materials by farmers especially through the current GES, many of them were unable to access such improved inputs due to their non-availability at the time of planting and other problems associated with the scheme detailed in another section of this report. Fingerlings were also procured and distributed in Bauchi (40,700) and Gombe (5,000,000) states in the North-East Zone, Niger (200,000) and Benue (82,550) States in the North-Central Zone, Imo (30,500) in the South-East Zone and Akwa-Ibom State (25,000) in the south-south zone.

Use of Agrochemicals and Farm Equipment



The use of agro-chemicals continues to increase fuelling increased importation (Fig 1). A few states procured and distributed agro-chemicals and some farm equipment mostly through Agricultural Development Projects and state-owned input supply companies. In Oyo and Edo States, efforts were made to provide tractor hire services, although farmers in Edo State reported great difficulties in accessing the tractor services. The Tractor and Agriculutral Equipment hiring center development scheme of the Federal Government gained some tractors during the year, but it is still largely encumbered by bureaucracy in its takeoff. Dependence on private tractor service by farmers remained the norm but largely unavailable to a majority. Other farm equipment farmers critically desire but which are rarely supplied to them are sprayers, water pumps, storage bins, and agro-processing equipment. The data show that there were very limited quantities of agrochemicals at

affordable prices. Discussions with farmers revealed that low use of agrochemicals was due to their high cost.

Fertilizer Procured and Distributed to Farmers in 2014

NPK, Urea and SSP were procured and made available in the North-West, North-East and North-Central states, while mainly NPK and Urea were procured and distributed in other zones. Although the GES programme reduced the problem of fertilizer to some extent, most of the farmers interviewed had challenges securing adequate quantities for their 2014 production plan. The farmers had to make up by buying fertilizers at the open market with prices ranging from N5,000 to N6,000 per bag, depending on type, location and time of purchase. The open market prices were high, when compared with government sources that ranged from N2,500 to N3,000 per bag, depending on the state and type of fertilizer. Farmers that could not afford fertilizers used organic manure or carried out their farming operations without adding any form of nutrients to their crops. The distribution mechanism for fertilizers through GES was better organized in 2014 than in other years, although the problems of untimely delivery and lack of preferred grades still existed.

CROP PESTS, DISEASES AND NATURAL HAZARDS

Several crops diseases and pests were encountered during the season in addition to a few incidences of natural hazards. The crops affected were maize, millet, rice, sorghum, cowpea, soybean, groundnut, cassava, yam, cocoyam, sweet potato, tomato, pepper, plantain and benniseed. Light to moderately severe levels of infestation of stem borer on maize, rice, millet and sorghum that may cause 35-45% yield loss across most of North-West and North-Central Zones. The problem of stem borer is gradually increasing in severity in the northern zones such that a more concerted effort to control the pest is required. For the first time major outbreaks of turxicum (fungal attack) on maize occurred in Iyatawa, Sakadadi and Zango-Kataf in Kaduna, Funtua in Katsina, Bungundu in Zamfara, Saki in Oyo and Kokona in Nassarawa States especially on late planted crop. Rice blast infestation on rice was light which may cause about 5 -20% yield loss in 2014 in most of the States similar to 2013.

Striga infestation on maize and sorghum and millet remained heavy to moderate in severity across the savannah zones. Army worm attack on millet, iron toxicity on rice and quaelia bird attack on cereals were reported in most states. Aphids remained a critical pest in cowpea in the savannah region. Aphid infestation increased by about 10% in 2014 over that of 2013 inflicting up to 30% damage in soybean in some parts of Kano state. Leaf spots and beetles infestation on benniseed was reported in Bauchi and Cross River States.

Dry spell affected maize and cassava in Lagos, Ekiti, Kwara, Adamawa and Bauchi states and the FCT. Also, floods affected millet in Borno state, rice in FCT and Adamawa state, soybean in Oyo state and yam in FCT and Adamawa state. Generally, estimated yield loss reported in 2014 due to pests, diseases and natural hazard was lower than that of 2013.

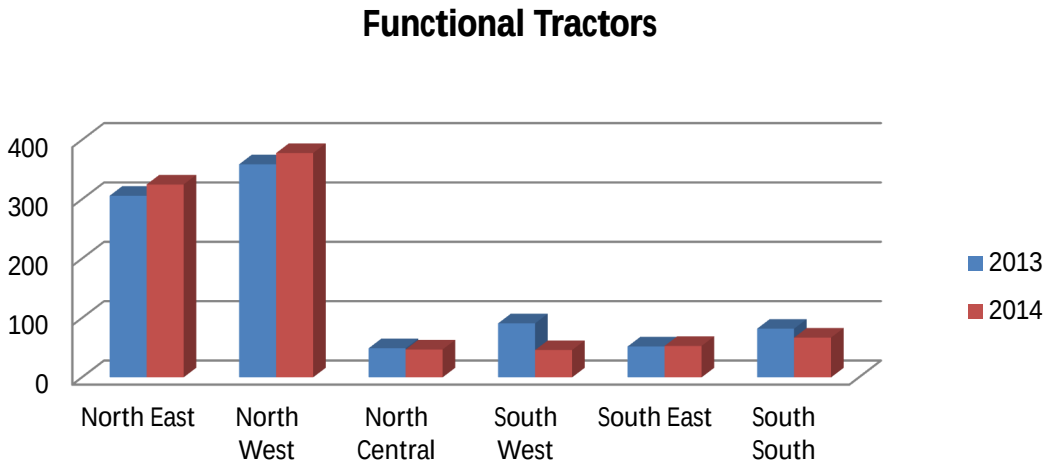
AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION

Tractor Availability

In order to fully embrace agricultural mechanization, one of the most important agricultural technologies that Nigerian farmers need is tractor and its implements. Nevertheless, report of tractor availability from ADPs and the States Ministries across the country was not sufficient to fully ascertain the numbers of tractors that were available within the period under review. Based on information from states that provided data, Katsina state in the North-West had highest number of functional tractors (307) in 2013 and 336 in 2014 representing 9.5% increase. North-East Zone had the highest number of non-functional tractors in Nigeria with 184 and 194 in 2013 and 2014 respectively, although, the zone was next to the zone with highest functional tractors. North-Central had the lowest number of functional tractors among the zones. Yobe State had the highest number of functional tractors, with 237 and 230 tractors in 2013 and 2014 respectively, representing a decrease of 2.95%. Anambra State reported the lowest number of tractors in South-East having only 1 in 2013 and 2 in 2014. Although, Anambra state had some newly purchased tractors that were yet to be patronized by farmers in the state owing to concerns of the brand not being substantially suitable to the locality based on farmers experience. Osun State led in terms of privately owned functional tractors with 1,439 numbers in 2013 and 661 in 2014, a decrease of 54%.

Cost of ridging operation was highest in the South-East in 2014, followed by South-West Zone. North-East recorded the lowest average cost of tractor operations. Cost of ploughing and harrowing in Lagos and Cross River states was₦10,000 per hectare and ridging was ₦15,000 per hectare in Cross River. Animal traction remained popular in many states in the Sudan ecological zones such as Adamawa, Gombe, Sokoto, Jigawa, Katsina and Kano across the North-East and North-West Zones.

Most states reported some crop processing activities at medium scale. Ondo State reported having as much as 100 cottage processing factories for rice and maize. Despite the insurgency in Borno State, a few processing mills remained opened. Three (3) factories that process cassava and rice were reported in Anambra State, while Plateau State reported one for cassava.



GRAIN RESERVES

Grain reserves are important as a means of mopping up excess production from farmers and providing relief in time of food shortages and disasters/crisis/emergencies. Activities on grain reserves in 2014 concentrated in North-Central, North-West and South-West States. Value chain crops like Maize, Rice, and Sorghum were among the grains stored and distributed, in addition to Millet and Cowpea. Sokoto, Niger, Plateau and FCT particularly recorded significant progress in the quantities of grains stored and distributed within the period (2013/2014).

FOOD COMMODITY PRICES

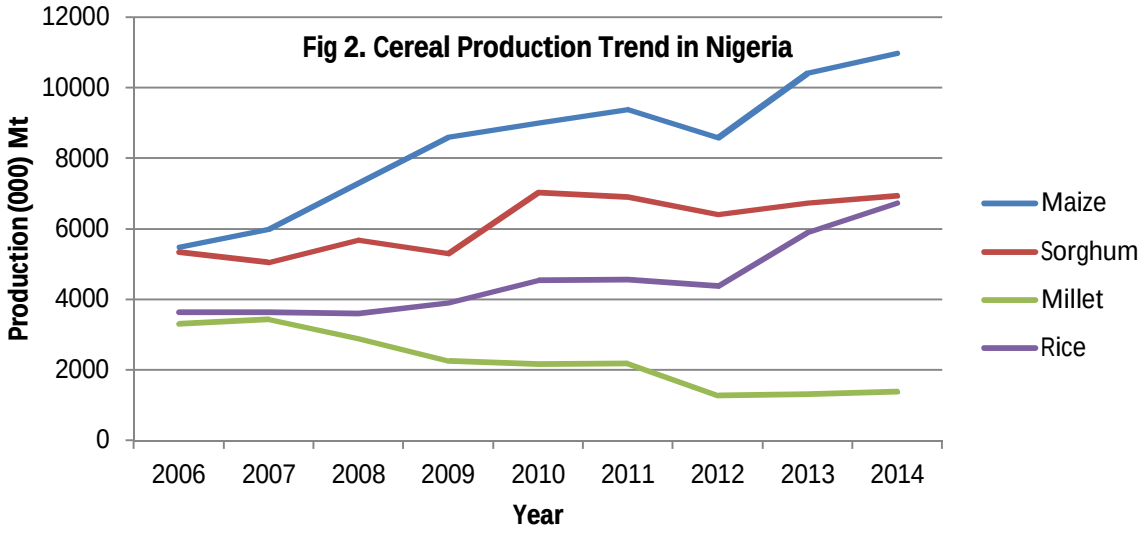
Food commodity prices determine to a large extent, households food availability and nutrition. Price changes during the months of January to July 2014 were recored for food commodities such as Guinea corn, Maize, Millet, Rice, Yam, Cassava, Soybean, Sweet Potato and Irish Potato. Other commodities covered were Beef, Goat meat, Mutton, Fish, Chicken and Eggs.

The highest price increases of over 100% were reported for milled rice (116%) and Cowpea (169.4%) in Taraba state; Irish Potato in Nassarawa (194.5%) and Kaduna (110.8%) states and Yam tubers (128.3%) in Niger state. Price increases were also reported in Benue for Guinea corn (52%), Benniseed (66%) in FCT; Yam tubers (72.7%) in Abia and (98%) in Nasarawa, State. Price of Cassava tubers increased by 56.6% in Osun State and 69.4% in Taraba State. In Kaduna State, price of Cassava gari went up by 79.6% and 76% in Adamawa State. In Niger State, goat meat increased by 55.8% while chicken price in Bauchi State increased by 60.7%. Also the price of mutton in Niger was 47.2% higher compared with the same period in 2013. A

few commodities recorded price decreases during the same period. The highest price decreases were reported for fresh Fish (152.4%) in Kaduna and for Eggs (130%) in Benue states. Maize grain generally dropped by between 15-34% during the period January –July in 2014.

CROP AREA AND PRODUCTION ESTIMATES

Estimates of 2014, compared with those of 2013, showed increased cultivable areas for Rice (5.6%), Maize (3.1%), Yam (6.45%), Cowpea (3.09%), Millet (6.11%), Soybean (5.79%), Benniseed (6.2%), Ginger (17.04%), Cocoyam (5.06%) and Cotton (5.83%). Sorghum area, however, decreased by 0.21%. The crop area increases are in response to the GES/ATA programme. The subsidy on seed and fertilizers has stimulated redundant farmers into crop production while encouraging professional farmers to expand production.

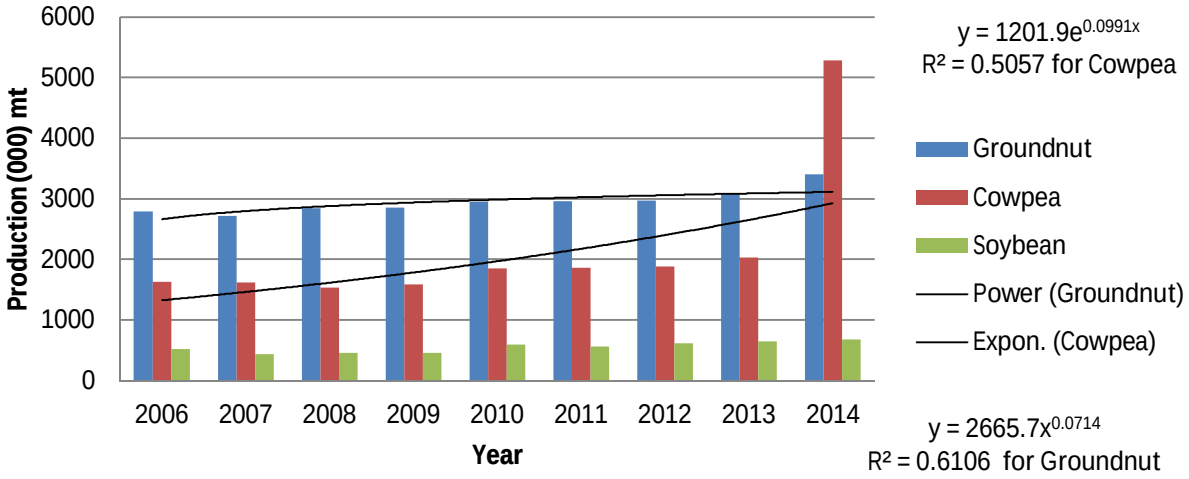


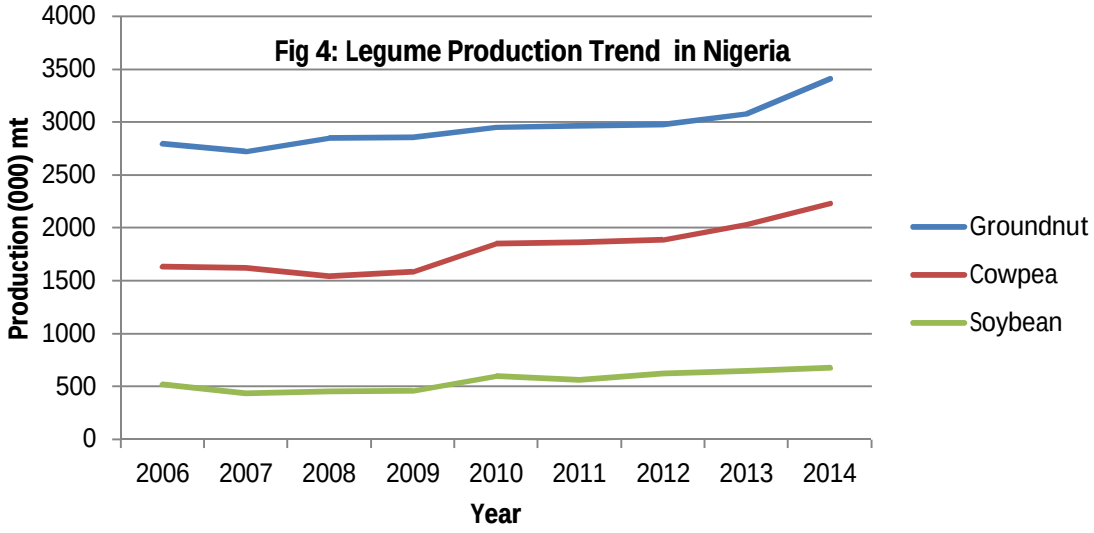
Output forecast (figure 1) for Maize had an increase of 5.68% from 10,399,700 metric tons to 10,990,500 metric tons, sorghum output increased marginally by 2.33% from 6,782,900 to 6,941,100 metric tons despite the slight reduction in its area. Rice showed a more remarkable production increase of 10.22% from 6,109,900 metric tons to 6,734,100 metric tons.

The forecast for yam output is 6.7% increase from 43,576,600 to 46,621,900 metric tons while that of cassava increased by 0.6% from 53,469,300 to 53,782,800 metric tons. Marginal increase of 1% in output of cowpea is also the forecast- from 2,032,000 metric tons to 2,234,600 metric tons. Cotton output again increased for the second year in a row by 2.33% from 293,000 metric tons to 299,800 metric tons. The output for cocoyam may not change at 3,006,700 metric ton.

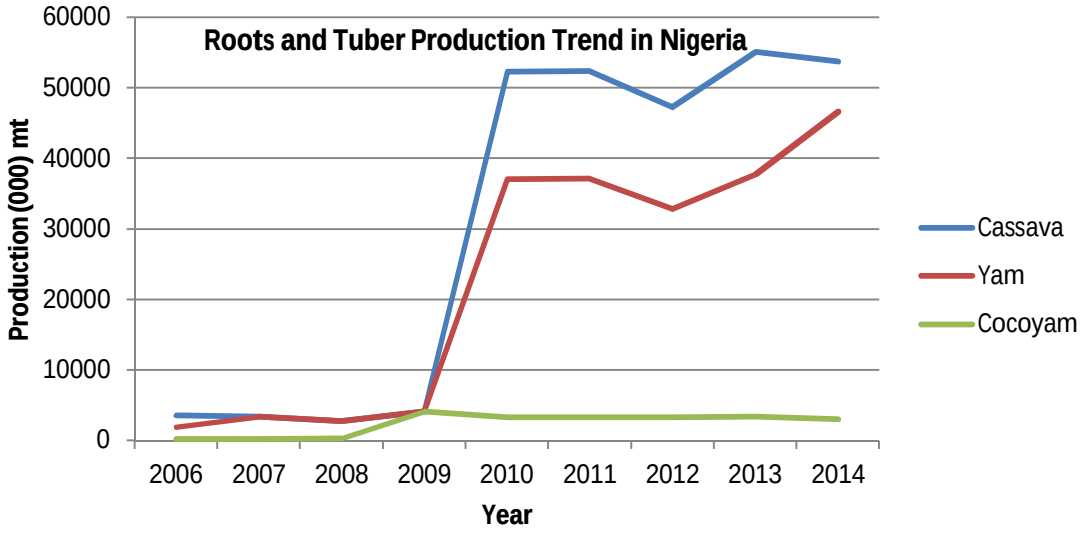
A percent increase from 671,700 tons to 678,900 metric tons is the forecast for soybean output while a slightly lower level of increase of 0.76% from 3,3484,400 to 3,410,000 metric tons is the forecast for groundnut.

Fig 3. Legumes Production outputs





National average yield improved for most of the crops because of improved access to fertilizers but remain substantially stable for rice. Cassava average yield reduced slightly owing to poor producers price that forced farmers to undermine resource application in cassava farms.



LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

Livestock production is an important sub-sector of agriculture in Nigeria contributing about 5-6% of the Gross Domestic product (GDP). It plays a significant role in economic growth and development of the nation as 70-80% of the Nigerian population is involved in agriculture which includes livestock production. The livestock sub-sector provides employment and income to millions of people. However, it is plagued with some challenges which hinder the much needed development of this subsector. The 2014 Agricultural Performance Survey revealed an improvement in livestock data in terms of livestock population and production inputs, it also showed that some states were beneficiaries of livestock inputs under Growth Enhancement Scheme (GES).

However, it was noted that lack of grazing reserves had led to communal conflicts and destruction of field crops. Cattle rustling became very rampant during the year 2014. In many instances the cases were accompanied with anti-social vices such as raping of women as in Delta, Benue,Kaduna, FCT and Kogi states and clashes with settled communities leading to causalities. Other problems including low genetic potential of indigenous breeds, poor quality feed ingredients, inadequate supply of livestock inputs and high incidence of parasites and diseases were reported as some of the limiting factors to livestock production in Nigeria.

Livestock population reported varied remarkably across the states and ranged from 5.56 million cattle in FCT, to 3.57million cattle in Adamawa State and 1 million cattle in Gombe State. In Akwa-Ibom and Bayelsa States the population of cattle reported were 5,000 and 720respectively. Sheep and goat population reported for Adamawa state was 1.5million, FCT 800,000 and 598,000 in Taraba State. The report of sheep and goats for Akwa-Ibom was 2,500 while for Cross River and Bayelsa State were 2,400 and 146, respectively.

FCT reported 20 million poultry (mainly chicken) Imo State reported 1.8 million and Abia state 1.4 million. In Cross River and Akwa-Ibom States chicken population reported were 38,500

and 20,000 respectively. These figures however reflect only what each of the respective state ADPs have in their database that is yet to be updated. The highest Swine population was reported in Akwa-Ibom (3million) followed by Adamawa (700,000) and Abia State (115,300) while the least swine population figure of 1,500 was reported in Cross River State.

Livestock production inputs through GES

Only 8 states reported accessing input from the Growth Enhancement Scheme (GES) scheme. The states include Abia, Akwa-Ibom, FCT, Gombe, Niger, Ondo, Osun and Plateau. The inputs received were Newcastle disease vaccine (NCDV); vitamins concentrates, feeds, medication; salt lick; sheep and goats; livestock feed, acaricides, dewormers, pure-bred pigs; disinfectants, broiler chicks, vitalyte, coccidiostat and disinfectants.

Broiler chicks distributed to farmers in Osun State

LIVESTOCK PEST AND DISEASES

Pests and Diseases of Cattle

Foot and mouth disease (FMD) was moderately severe in Abia, Akwa-Ibom, Bayelsa, Adamawa, Gombe and Kwara States and some parts of North-West zone. Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) was reported in North-East (Adamawa and Gombe) and North-West zone while Fasciolasis was reported in Abia, Akwa-Ibom, Bayelsa and Cross River states. Trypanosomiasis was only reported in Kwara State (North-Central Zone). Helminths was rampant in Adamawa and Gombe States of North-East and in Kwara State (North-Central). Dermatophilosis and tuberculosis were only reported in South-South Zone. In South-West agro-ecological zone, light incidences of foot and mouth diseases were reported in some parts of Oyo and Osun States.

Pests and Diseases of Sheep and Goats

Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) were reported in Jigawa, Zamfara and Kano States in the North-West and in Bauchi and Adamawa in the North-East. In the South-West and North-West Zones, Helminthes and some ecto-parasites were reported to be quite serious. Mange and foot rot were found mostly in North-Central Zone while babeosis was common in South-West agro-ecological zone.

Pests and Diseases of Poultry

The common diseases and pests, which affected poultry birds in 2014 were Newcastle disease (NCD) was reported in North-East, North-Central, South-East and South-South, Inflammatory Bowel disease (IBD) in North-East, fowl pox (North-East), fowl typhoid and coccidiosis (South-West). Colibacillosis, fowl cholera, pullorum and lice infestation were also widespread mainly in the South-East and South-South agro-ecological zones.

AQUACULTURE AND FISHERIES

Fisheries and aquaculture output data were provided by six (6) states: Abia, Akwa- Ibom, Bayelsa, Kwara, Niger and Oyo. Data from Kwara state showed 12.53% increase in artisanal fish. Akwa-Ibom and Niger States however recorded -10.92% and 18.29% reduction in output of artisanal fish production, respectively.

There was also some level of reduction in aquaculture production in 2014 in a few states, while in most states, there was significant increase. In Niger, Kwara and Akwa-Ibom States, 12.53%, 18.29% and 48.67% reductions in aquaculture production were reported, respectively. This decrease may be attributed to lack of proper support for cultured fish production, insufficient aquaculture skills, diseases and high cost of feed. In Kaduna, FCT and Edo States, aquaculture production increased by more than 35%.

Catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*) is the most cultured species of fish in Nigeria

Fisheries input

Few States procured and distributed fishery inputs in 2014. Niger State distributed fishing boats and nets to artisanal fish farmers. Most states did not provide budget for fisheries sector. Lack of quality fish feeds and poor fish health management skills were critical production constraints across the country.

Fisheries Diseases

Fish production was affected by various diseases which include swollen belly, erosion of the skin. Parasitic infection such as leeches on the skin of the fish was widespread in Adamawa, Bauchi, Gombe, Ondo, Kogi and Bayelsa States.

A catfish affected with parasitic infection in Bauchi State

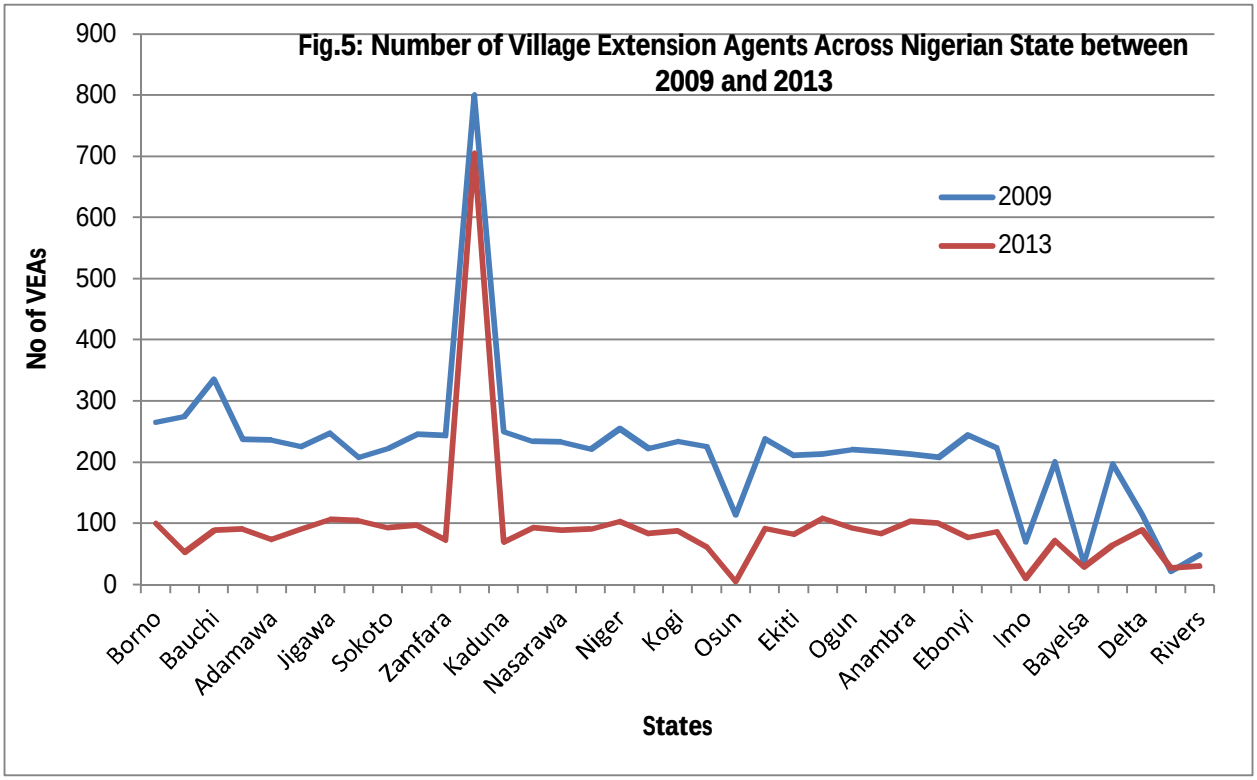
EXTENSION ACTIVITIES OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

ADP Funding and Staffing Adequacy in 2014

In 2014, about 87% of the states had poor funding and staffing inadequacy, especially at the lower cadres, respectively. Only Bauchi, Ogun, Nasarawa, FCT and Lagos ADPs had fair level of funding among the state ADPs in the country. Funding situation deteriorated in Kaduna, Katsina and Yobe States. Adamawa, Ogun and Nasarawa States had their 2013 funding level grossly reduced in 2014.

Very serious funding problems prevailed in Delta, Kano, Sokoto, Taraba, Ekiti, Ondo, Bayelsa, Ebonyi, Edo, Akwa-Ibom, Borno, Plateau, Enugu and Rivers states, so that most of the 2014 project plans were not executed or were transferred to third-party projects/donors. Other state ADPs had weak staffing owing to either retirement or exodus to better paying jobs without being replaced. Only Bauchi and Yobe states made attempts during the year to improve the staffing situation, even though grossly inadequate. The emerging staffing scenarios across the country (fig 5) negated the expectation of the Agricultural Transformation Agenda. The hope for synergy between FGN and states in terms of staffing seems elusive, despite the patronage of

NGOs in extension service provision in a few states. Uptake of improved technologies was significantly weakened by the personnel gap in most states. Unless innovative mechanisms are employed to stimulate youth's engagement and fresh hands in the agricultural extension service chain, limited prospects exist for accelerating transformation in the agriculture sector.



Farm Families

Farm families are the basic units of agricultural technology uptake and because of their importance, 2014 was declared the international year of family farming. Despite the planning value of accurate farm family data, there had not been any recent effort to update these statistics across the country. Many states continued to post and use farm family estimates of over 10 years ago, which complicated forecast of agricultural situation and the dynamics of the sector. From the data provided on population of farm families in 2014, Katsina state had the highest, with 863,000; followed by Niger, Bauchi and Akwa-Ibom states with 724,292, 685,510 and 685,095 respectively. Borno and Ondo states had farm family population of between 500,000-550,000. Comparing the 2013 and 2014 figures, Ogun state and the FCT recorded a slight improvement in farm family populations.

Village Extension Agents (VEAs)

The effectiveness of any extension service largely depends on the sufficiency of VEAs. Bauchi State recorded 335 VEAs; the second was Kano State. Niger State reported 292 and Borno,

271. Kastina State reported only 12 VEAs. Generally, almost all the states recorded a decline in the number of VEAs between 2013 and 2014. This situation implies that most of the states did not employ or replace staff that left the service. The worst cases were recorded for Bayelsa and Osun, whose number of VEAs declined from 1 to 0 and 5 to 0 respectively in 2014.

Extension Agent Farmer Ratio (EA: Farmer)

The EA/farmer ratio, which defines the number of farmers served by an extension agent, worsened in 2014. The EA/farmer ratio ranged from 1:1,270 in Yobe State to 1:12,286 in Rivers State. Osun State had a ratio of 1:8,792, and Plateau State 1:8,000 despite parallel extension outfits. Benue State had a ratio of 1:6,075, while Ogun State had 1:4,557. Ekiti and Sokoto States had 1:4,082 and 1:4,050, respectively. It is noteworthy that the number of extension agents has progressively declined since 2009 (Figure 5), which explains the increasing EA/farmer ratio in the country. There were obviously no improvements on the ratios across states between 2013 and 2014, reflecting low commitment on the part of state governments to leverage on findings of research findings at farmers' level to enhance productivity and income.

FNTs/MTs and MTRMs/QTRMs

In 2014, only a few states were able to conduct MTRMs. Many states appeared to have abandoned the MTRM/QTRMs owing to the problem of funding. Benue, Ekiti and Ebonyi conducted between 4 and 6 MTRMs. More than 40% of state ADPs could not hold any MTRM and only about 35% of them conducted FNTs.

Management Training Plots (MTPs), Small Plot Adoption Technique (SPATs) and On-Farm Adaptive Research (OFARs)

Effective technology development and dissemination is critical to adoption and use by farmers. OFARs were conducted by only 27% of the states. In term of numbers OFARs in each state, Sokoto State had 16, while Zamfara State had 49 (but supported by donor projects). About 73% of the ADPs did not conduct OFARs. The highest numbers of MTPs linked to NGO/donor projects were conducted by Imo, Kwara, Kaduna, Zamfara, Nassarawa, Oyo, Kogi and Osun States. Imo State established 1,852, while Adamawa state had 1,200 MTPs. Indeed, about 30% of states did not conduct MTPs. SPATs were conducted by 32.43% of states in 2014, with the highest from Akwa-Ibom (2,508) and Cross River (1,852) states. Most states that conducted MTPs/SPATs did so largely from the efforts of third-party funding arrangement with agencies such as USAID, IFAD, SG2000, AFDB-SARDSC, BMGF, OXFAM and others.

Farmer Group Development and Training

In 2014, only 14 states (Adamawa, Yobe, Zamfara, Kano, Nasarawa, Osun, Ogun, Ondo, Lagos, Imo, Edo, Bayelsa, A/Ibom and Rivers) were involved in farmer group formation and development. The highest number of farmer groups (13,500) was formed by Kano State. Bayelsa, Ondo and Akwa-Ibom developed over 1,000 farmer groups each. About 62% of the states were not involved in farmer's mobilization and group formation.
Agricultural training was conducted by 81 states.

Celebrating during a field day

Farmers Field School (FFS)

Farmer Fields Schools provide a platform for experiential learning and encourage farmer to farmer information exchange. Fifteen (15) states provided data on the number of FFSs operational in 2014. Of these, Ekiti State operated 104 FFSs, followed by Imo state, with 72 FFSs. Other states that had FFSs were Ondo and C/River which operated 45 FFSs each, Oyo (45), Lagos (42), Ogun (40), Zamfara and Taraba, with 27 each and Ebonyi (26). Kogi State had 6 FFSs.

Field Problems needing Research

This year, many states reported field problems needing research. In the crop sector, the most common diseases in the country were tomato fruit wilt, turxicum blight in maize and maize streak, pepper wilt, cassava mosaic and cocoyam wilt. There were also striga in maize, sorghum, cowpea, alectra in groundnut, as well as stem borer attack in maize, rice, millet and sorghum.

For the livestock subsector, the most prevalent diseases were swine fever, PPR, Newcastle, Coccidiosis and foot and mouth disease. The production of ASF vaccines is thus very important in this subsector. Other challenges faced by the livestock and fisheries subsector are formulation of alternative feed using non-conventional ingredients/local feed resources, artificial insemination in pigs, managing inbreeding in rabbits and small ruminants, sustaining viability of fingerlings and water supply as well as energy sourcing through waste conversion.

In agro forestry, the priority research areas are related to raising the efficacy of bio-pesticides from neem-leaf extract for vegetables and arable crops, prevention of abortion of fruits/ premature ripening, control of black sigatoka in plantain, genetic tree crop improvement, and disease control in cocoa, oil palm and plantain. Production of green bee, control of termites,

fungal and fruit flies infestation and flower abortion; control of /Downey mildew in mango and citrus.

Oyo, Lagos, Ogun, Zamfara and FCT reported field irrigation problems such as, simple energy device to boost efficiency of sprinklers; development of cold-tolerant maize varieties for irrigated production; development of agronomic recommendations for irrigated rice; efficient water management and utilization techniques in various irrigated crops; water regimes, water and salt management in vegetables under drip system; and simple de-silting and reticulation techniques for boreholes, tube wells and wash bowls.

Major Problems of ADP in 2014

The most challengin problem of ADPs in 2014 was poor funding, which limited field performance during the season. Inadequate staffing closely followed this, as 32 states had exceptionally high EA: farm family ratios. There was also the problem of immobility, which cut across 28 states, despite the over 20 motorbikes provided by FGN to each state. Inadequate staff training was reported in 27 states and insecurity (mainly Boko Haram insurgency) in Borno, Yobe and Adamawa states. Another equally serious problem was Fulani-crop farmers' clashes that occurred across the country, especially in Nassarawa, Taraba, Kaduna, Delta, Oyo and Niger States.

Training Needs of ADPs in 2014

The training needs of the 36 ADPs and FCT include, capacity building on innovation platform operations, value chain development/performance and facilitation in the packaging of extension materials, diagnostic studies, report writing and establishment and operation of farmers field schools and irrigated agriculture. Other critical training needs were operation of tractor hiring service and repair schemes as well as data generation and project planning.

ADP Media Packages in 2014

In 2014, a total of 364 television programmes were produced and aired to farmers all over the country, out of the 946 targeted for the year. This performance is commendable in light of the poor funding of ADPs. Kastina State ADP had the most outstanding performance of 180 broadcasts, Ekiti State had 39, Borno State produced 3, while Cross River State produced 2. Moreover, 907 radio programmes were aired, out of the targeted 1,593 for 2014. Ekiti State recoded 207 episodes of a programme called "Agbeloba", Kastina State had 190 episodes of "Kartaus noma". About 104 episodes of "Radio Farmer" were produced in Imo State, while 94 episodes of "Jagora manoma" were produced in Jigawa State.

Major Problems of Agricultural Media Packages

High cost of airtime was the most reported problem, cutting across 22 ADPs; this was followed by lack of funding (20 ADPs). About 18 ADPs did not have their desired production equipment or facilities, while poor channel reception was a problem in 10 states. Language barrier issue,

as well as the erratic adjustment in broadcast time without the consent of the producer (ADP), were reported in a few states.

AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION AGENDA (ATA)

Implementation of the Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) was monitored and information was collected from the Green Houses in various states. Procurement and distribution of fertilizers and seeds under the GES Scheme in support of the ATA was the most significant activity of the Green Houses in 2014. The survey confirmed that the target farmers were served by the GES Scheme beyond the expectations of many. The subsidy inherent in the inputs was reaching farmers in highly impressive manner. Only about 15% of the farmers reported having various challenges in accessing the inputs. Benefitting farmers generally paid about half the market price for fertilizers and 10% of the cost of seeds in order to redeem their allotted input under the scheme. The prices of NPK and urea under the GES scheme ranged from ₦2,500 to ₦2,750, compared to ₦5,000 to ₦6000 at the open market.

About 84% of registered farmers across the nation were able to accessed fertilizers and seeds from the scheme, an improvement of 20% increment of what were obtained in 2013. Only 30% of the states supplied SSP fertilizers to farmers who requested it. A few states also procured and distributed micronutrient fertilizers, such as agrolyzer. In many states of the South-East, South-West and North-Central, fertilizers were supplied in good time. However, in some states in the North-West (such as Katsina and Zamfara) fertilizer supply was largely reported to be late. In states where fertilizers arrived late, some of the farmers re-sold some of their fertilizers and seeds after redemption because they were already done with planting activities.

Challenges of Growth Enhancement Support Scheme (GES) Implementation:

- Farmers complained about the fertilizer brands supplied to them and showed preference for certain grades that were not supplied.
- Many farmers complained that the 2 bags of fertilizer they received were not adequate.
- Farmers say the fertilizers did not arrive on time and showed preference for suppliers before the onset of the season.
- For some of the farmers, the price of the fertilizer was still too high.
- Agrodealers did not have regular supply of fertilizers to sell; in some cases, they only had one type of fertilizer to sell. In many instances, the seeds were delivered late and sometime the variety preferred by the farmers was not available.
- Agrodealers were unpleasant and made things difficult especially for farmers who could not read their text messages.
- The locations of collection centers were too far for some farmers; hence it was difficult for them to access the inputs.

- Some farmers generally found the process of redeeming fertilizers cumbersome, coupled with long queues and the need for repeated visits to collection centers before being able to purchase fertilizers.

In addition to the e-wallet and voucher system of the Growth Enhancement Support Scheme, the International Fertilizer Development Centre (IFDC) also introduced GES-TAP scheme in FCT and Sokoto, popularly called 'Touch & Pay'.

The GES-TAP was a variant of the GES intended to boost the e-wallet performance at locations with poor mobile network coverage. GES-TAP sought to improve the collection of farmer's data as well as aid business transaction between farmers and agrodealers. In 2014, GES-TAP increased farmers' registration to 109,000 in FCT and 398,000 in Sokoto State as well as eased input redemption.

In all, the GES scheme led to increase in the production of improved seeds to over 182,000 metric tons, produced by about 50 seed companies, from less than 20,000 metric tons in 2011 among 15 seed companies. The GES also created over 600 input redemption centers that employed over 1 million people in the seed and fertilizer value chains. Moreover, improved seeds supply increased by 26% in 2014 from the 2013 figures. Farmers hoped that government would sustain the provision of the seeds and fertilizers through the scheme as well as expand it to benefit those not currently served.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. Low input agricultural production remains the bane of the agriculture sector in the country and productivity scale is substantially at the level of subsistence in the hands of aging population armed mainly with traditional farm tools.

   To raise productivity, drivers of the sector need to promote accelerated transition to a well-motivated younger segment of the population using innovative programmes in which access to appropriate farm machines is a critical support incentive. This will require several intermediate farm power sub-bundles adaptable to the diverse terrains of the country to be factored into the Agricultural Equipment Hiring Enterprise (AEHE) scheme.

2. Agricultural extension service in the country has suffered untold neglect in funding, staffing and capacity development and is compelled to rely on old fashioned tools and methods, yet higher productivity levels are desired.

   Agricultural transformation towards better competitive production levels desired for this country calls for rethinking the service procedures and tools more towards proper staffing for enhanced ICT applications and sustainable financing mechanisms. The immediate takeoff of the farmers/market helpline is advocated.

3. The accelerated Commodity Exchange Market scheme, promoted by inter-ministerial efforts in 2014 raised the scope for market-driven agricultural transformation.

   The Strategic Grain Reserve (SGR) needs to be reformed to connect to the emerging market-driven private-sector dominated food and nutrition security agenda in line with global practice in commodity trade. Enormous capacity building/ advocacy efforts and well defined operational guidelines/regulatory institutions are also needed to enable sustained transition to a robust commodity features market.

4. Distribution of input to farmers through e-wallet under the Growth Enhancement Support Scheme (GES) enabled government subsidies to reach target beneficiaries and should be sustained and legislative support for its sustenance put in place. To enhance its sustainability, key actors in the scheme, such as suppliers, agro-dealers and supply chain managers will need to be remunerated on the basis of quantities of inputs redeemed.

5. Weed control remains one of the critical challenges in crop production that is largely conducted manually. The fact that the youths are losing interest in agriculture due to its drudgery makes pesticide use attractive. The increase of pesticide importation is therefore likely to continue to grow and the nation stands to benefit enormously by devising policy and special financial incentives that can boost local manufacture of pesticides

6. Increased pressure of pests and diseases of crop, livestock and fisheries occurred during the 2014 season that significantly depressed productivity. New pests, especially stem borers in the savannah and turxicum in maize, invaded ecologies where they were previously of less significance.

   To contain the scourge of these new pests and diseases and others, a robust research agenda in collaboration with advance laboratories needs to be devised and properly funded. Capacity building efforts need to be initiated to manage these new outbreaks in the interim, pending when more effective control measures are developed.

7. Data provided by most states on livestock and fisheries indicated that information on livestock and fisheries were not available.
   The need for census/survey to generate relevant data for the development of livestock and fisheries sector is long overdue. Also, training of livestock and fisheries personnel that will help farmers reduce loss in their livestock and fisheries is vital. Fisheries feeds is also expensive for farmers to breakthrough; hence, the need to train farmers to produce their feeds to reduce cost of production.

8. Incidence of cattle rustling reached alarming level in 2014 requiring nationally coordinated action for resolution in order to forestall the collapse of the beef cattle and dairy business.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Agricultural statistics remain the critical ingredient for proper planning of development interventions and for monitoring policy performance as well as progress torwards institutionalizing food security and food sovereignty aspirations. Agricultural Performance Survey (APS) is conducted annually between August and September. In 2014, the survey was carried out between 25th August and 6th of September by the National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services (NAERLS) in collaboration with the Federal Department of Agricultural Extension (FDAE) and several other stakeholders in agricultural data generation and use. The Agencies/Departments that participated include the Planning Policy Coordination Department (PPCD), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Federal Department of Fisheries (FDF), Nigeria Meteorological Agency (NIMET), Federal Department of Agriculture (FDA), Federal Department of Rural Development (FDRD),Federal Department of Animal Production and HusbandryServices (FDAPHS), Federal Department of Veterinary and Pest Control Services (FVPCS), Federal Fertilizers Department (FFD) National Productivity Centre (NPC), Strategic Grains Reserve (SGR)and the six Zonal Coordinating Research Institutes Institute for Agricultural Research (IAR), Lake Chad Research Institute (LCRI), National Cereals Research institute (NCRI), Institute of Agricultural Research and Training (IAR & T), National Root Crops Research Institute (NRCRI) and National Institute For Oil-palm Research (NIFOR). This year participating Institutions were expanded to include- the National Animal Production Research Institute (NAPRI), National Institute for Freshwater Fisheries Research (NIFFR) and the National Agricultural Seed Council (NASC)

The broad range of participating agencies/departments was maintained in order to add value to the report in terms of quality, utility and depth of data generated from the survey.
The objectives of the survey were to: assess the agricultural performance during the wet season; make production forecasts; identify constraints to increased agricultural productivity and effective extension delivery service; and provide feedbacks for improved research and policy performance.

2.0 Methodology

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques were adopted. This involved the use of structured questionnaire/ checklists, farm visits/observations, interviews with farmers and Ministry/ADP officials/reports of monthly/quarterly technology review meetings (MTRMs/QTRMs). Twenty multi-disciplinary teams of three scientists each making a total of 60 scientists carried out the exercise across the state/ Federal establishments and FCT. In every state, two communities were selected from two LGAs in two selected agricultural zones. From each community, five farmers were interviewed in addition to focused group discussions held at every site. Final wrap-up sessions to validate data generated were held at the end of each state visit with officials of the state ADPs and Ministries of Agriculture. Also, all the Green House Directors/offices were consulted and also encouraged to complet questionnaires on ATA

activities in their respective states. In the current report, adjusted land area/ouput estimates of 2013 were used as base figures in computing percentage changes in the areas devoted to various crops and applied in conjuction with CAYS Report of NPFS, reports of respective ADPs to generate outputs forecast for 2014 for each state. Yield figures from 24 model sample plots linked to Decision Support Agricultural Information Tools (DSAT) were used to correct forecast of average yields from each states to generate the output forecasts for 2014. The summary of the findings of the survey are presented as follows.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 RAINFALL SITUATION

The rainfall pattern in 2014 was similar to that of 2013. The rains started between April and May in the North-East and North-West Zones except in Bauchi that had its first rain in February and Kaduna state where the rains commenced in March. Most of the states in the South-West, South-East and South-South Zones had their first rains in January. However, there were variations in the commencement of rains in the North-Central Zone. Nasarawa, Benue, Kogi, and Kwara States recorded their first rains in January. FCT and Plateau had their first rainfall in February in 2014 while in Taraba and Niger States, the rains started in March and April respectively. Heavy rains that resulted in floods occurred in Lagos, Ogun, Rivers, Adamawa, Akwa- Ibom, Sokoto, Taraba, Kano, Jigawa and Bauchi State causing moderate crop damages. However, despite the heavy rains, various levels of dry spells were also reported in some states such as Kano, Jigawa, Nasarawa, Taraba, Sokoto, Kebbi, Bauchi, Adamawa, Abia and Ebonyi.

The rainy season in 2014 terminated in September in Borno, Kano, Sokoto and Yobe States with light showers in October. In the Central States, the rains ended in October with light showers at scattered locations in November. There were no rainfall data from NIMET station in Taraba State due to communual crisis that prevailed at that location. In the Southern zones rainfall pattern did not differ significantly from 2013 except in Calabar, Enugu, Oyo and Ondo which for the first time in 5 years had no rainfall in December of 2013. The comparative data for 2014 and 2013 rainfall situation in Nigeria for the six agro-ecological zones of Nigeria are presented below.

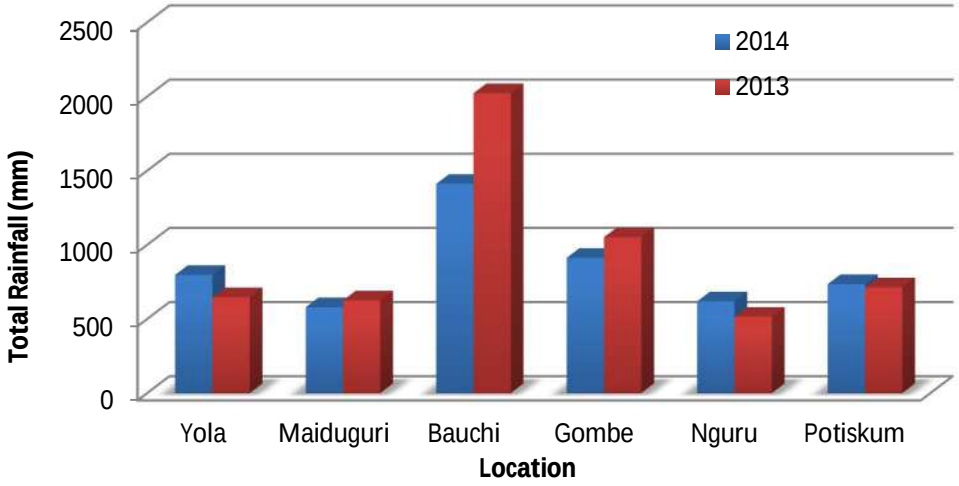
1.0 **RAINFALL AND RAINY DAYS**

NORTH-EAST ZONE

There were variations in the commencement of rain in the North-East Zone. Bauchi State recorded its' first rain in February with 168mm, Adamawa State in March, while the rains commenced in Gombe in May. The volume of rainfall however remained low in the zone until June and July when it increased significantly in both years as shown in figure 1 below. More rainfall occurred in June and July in 2014 than those of the corresponding months in 2013 at Adamawa state. In Gombe State, rainfall in July and August of 2013 was higher than those of the same months in 2014.

Heavy rainfall that resulted in moderate floods occurred in Bauchi and Adamawa States. However, Total Rainfall in 2014 was higher than 2013 Yola in Adamawa State and at Potiskum in Yobe. Total rainfall figures from the other NIMET stations in the zone were lower in 2014 relative to 2013. Within the North-East Zone, total rainfall was highest at Baunchi in 2014 followed by Gombe while the least total rainfall was recorded at Maiduguri.

Fig 1. : Total Rainfall in North East Zone of Nigeria

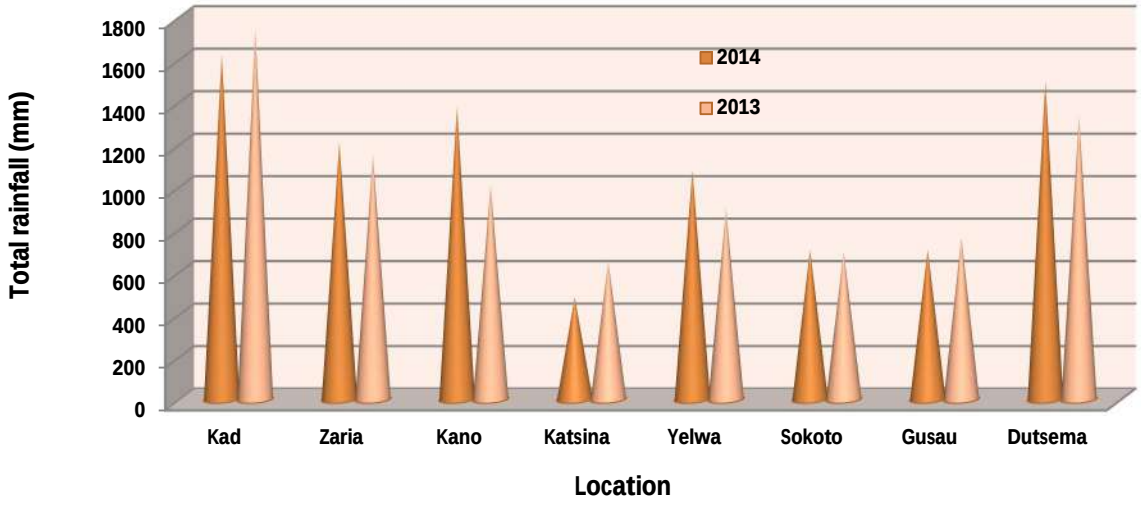


NORTH-WEST ZONE

The rains started in April in all states of the zone, with the exception of Katsina in which the rains started in May 2014. Rainfall commenced in March in 2013 at Kaduna. It became fully established in May at Kaduna and in June in the other states in the zone as in other years. However, the amount of rainfall received in the zone in 2014 exceeded that of 2013 as shown in figure 2 below. Kaduna had the highest total rainfall (1,624mm) and more rainy days (99) than the other locations in the zone. This was followed by Dutse in Jigawa State (1,500 mm) that had 46 rainy days and Kano (1,376 mm) from 80 rainy days in 2014. Kano had only 57 rainy days while Dutse had 42 rainy days in 2013. Average rainy days were 57 in 2013 but 67 in 2014. The lowest total rainfall in the North-West was recored at Katsina (481mm) which was about 34.4% lower than total rainfall received in 2013. Katsina had 46 rainy days in 2014 compared with 50 rainy days in 2013. Sokoto and Zamfara (Gusau) recorded only 700mm of

total rainfall despite having rainy days of 67 at Gusau and 52 at Sokoto in 2014. A few cases of dry spells were reported in Kano, Jigawa, Kebbi, Zamfara and Sokoto States.

Fig. 2: Total Rainfall in North West Zone of Nigeria



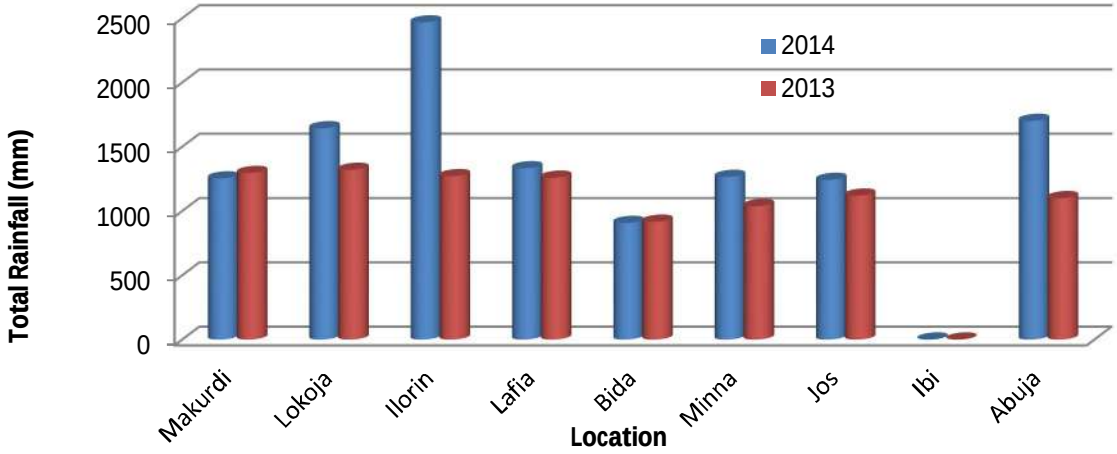
NORTH-CENTRAL ZONE

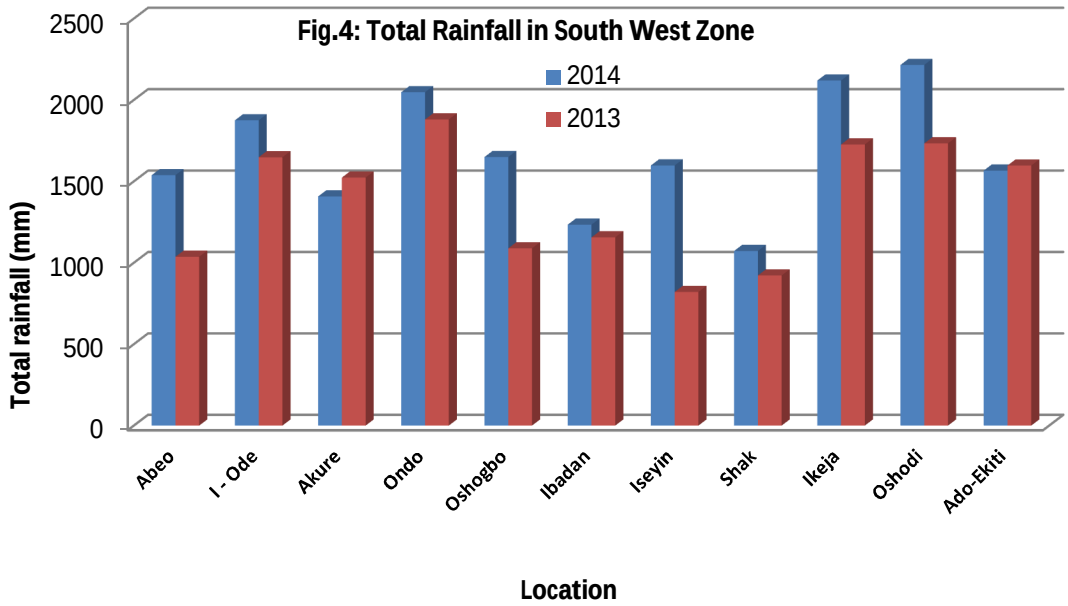
There were variations in the commencement of rain between the states in the North-Central Zone. First rains came in Abuja, Makurdi, Lafia and Ilorin in 2014 but the rains became established in April in 2014 similar to 2013. Total rainfall was higher across the locations in the zone in 2014 than in 2013. Similarly, there were more rainy days in 2014 than in 2013 across the weather stations in the zone. Jos recored the highest number of rainy days of 119 folowed by Minna (100 days) in Niger State while the least number of rainy days was recorded at Bida also in Niger State (85 days). The average number of rainy days in the zone was 98 in 2014 compared with 84 in 2013. Total rainfall at Ilorin in 2014 (2467 mm) almost doubled that of 2013 (1271mm) despite the fact that the number of rainy days at this location was 85 in 2014 and 77 in 2013 indicating that the rains were heavier this year. Total rainfall was highest at Ilorin (2467 mm) followed by Abuja (1701mm) in 2014 but highest at Lokoja (1319mm) followed by Makurdi (1295 mm) in 2013. Also, total rainfall at Abuja was about 54.7% higher in 2014 than in 2013. Bida recorded the lowest total rainfall in the zone in both years (that was less than 920 mm).Total rainfall in the zone was slightly higher in 2014 than in 2013.

SOUTH-WEST ZONE

Rainfall commenced early in January in 2014 across the states in the zone, unlike in 2013 in which rainfall started insome states in February. More rains occurred in August of 2014 than that of 2013 with an average number of rainy days of 17 in July, August and September in 2014 against 17, 5 and 10 for the corresponding months in 2013 in the zone. The zonal number of rainy days was 125 in 2014 and 102 in 2013. Shaki recorded the least number of rainy days of 90 in 2014 and 73 in 2013. Ijebu-ode recorded the higest number of rainy days in 2014 while Ondo had the highest number of rainy days in 2013. Total rainfall was substantially more in 2014 at most of the stations than in 2013. The lowest Total rainfall was recorded in the zone at Shaki (1072 mm) followed by Akure (1407 mm) while the highest was recored at Oshogbo (2212 mm) followed by Ikeja (2119 mm).

Fig 3 : Total Rainfall in North Central Zone of Nigeria





SOUTH-EAST ZONE

Rainfall started in January in most of the states in the South-East zone except at Owerri in Imo State and Abakaliki in Ebonyi State where the rains commenced in February. After the commencement of the rains, number of rainy days increased progressively and peaked with 21 days in September in 2014 unlike in 2013 when the highest number of rainy days of 19 occurred in July. Total number of rainy days of 136 was recorded at Awka followed by 131 recorded at Owerri in 2014. In 2013, the total number of rainy days was similar in Umuahia, Awka and to some extent in Enugu and Abakaliki.Total rainfall across the stations in the zone varied slightly between the two years and perhaps more remarkably between the stations. The highest Total rainfall was recorded at Abakalike in both 2013 (3595 mm) and 2014 (2485 mm). Total rainfall at Abakaliki decreased by 44.7% in 2014 compared with 2013. Total rainfall at Enugu (1929 mm) and Owerri (1958 mm) were similar in 2014 while that of Owerri (2157 mm) and Umudike (2149 mm) were similar in 2013.

Fig. 5: Total Rainfall in South East Zone

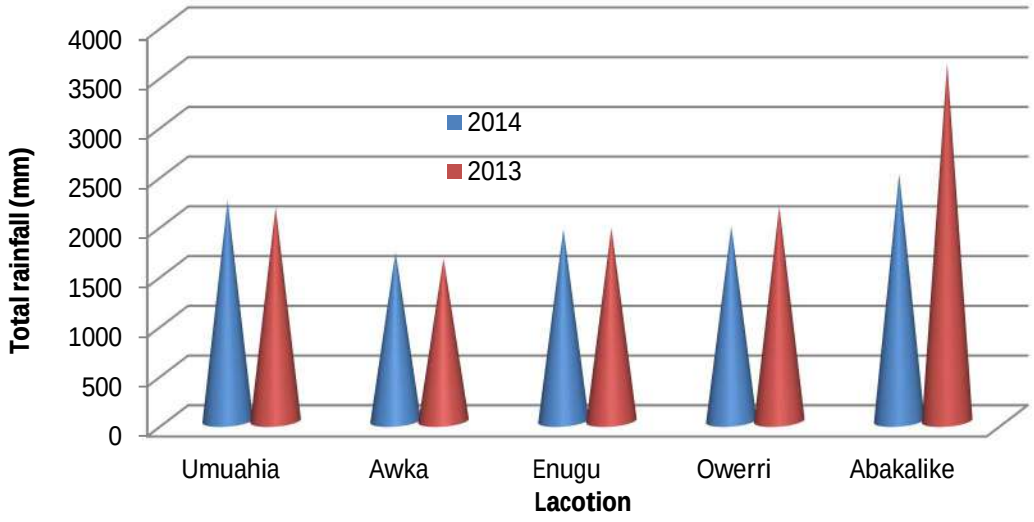
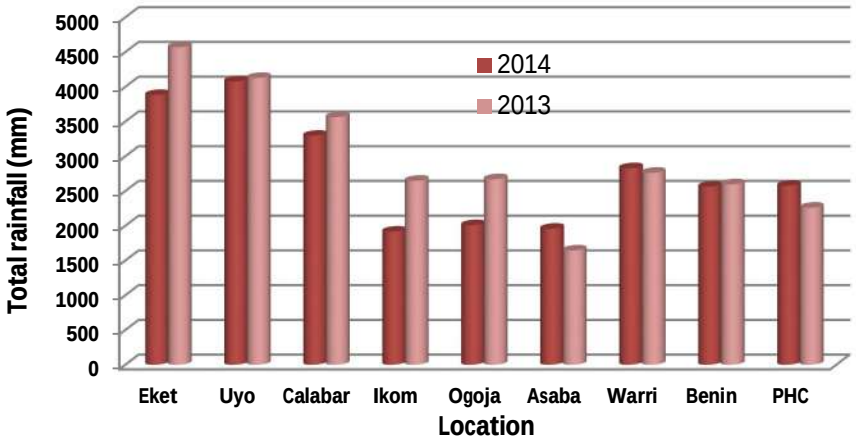


Fig. 6: Total rainfall in the South-South Zone



SOUTH -SOUTH ZONE

Rainfall started in January in all the states in the South-South zone. The trend of the rainfall in the zone was similar to that of the South-East Zone with two peaks in June and July. Comparatively, the data showed total rainfall received in 2013 was higher than that of 2014 despite the fact that total number of rainy days (160) was higher in 2014 than (146) in 2013. Akwa-Ibom recorded 221 rainy days in 2014 and 202 in 2013 followed by Calabar that had 184 rainy days in 2014 and 172 in 2013. The least number of rainy days was recorded at Asaba in both years; 111 in 2014 and 85 in 2013. Between May and October 2014, average number of rainy days per peak in the zone was above 15. Total rainfall remained highest at Uyo (over 4077 mm) in the zone although the higest total rainfall was reported at Eket in 2013 (4569 mm). Total rainfall at each of the stations was above 2000 mm except at Asaba, which was less.

A weather monitoring system at one of the ADPs which reflects one of the critical needs of the states

TEMPERATURE

Mean maximum temperature records across the stations /zones in the country did not vary as much as monthly means. The the lowest monthly mean temperature of 30.4^{o}C in 2014 and 29.6^{o} Cin 2013 in the North-East was reorded in August, the highest monthly mean temperature of 39.4^{o}C was recorded in April in 2014 and 40.5 ^{O}C in March in 2013. The highest monthly temperature 41.9 ^{o}C was recorded in March at Adamawa in 2013 while 40.9^{o}C was recorded at Nguru (Yobe State).

The trend of maximum temperature in the North-West was similar to that of the North-East with the highest monthly temperature (41.5^{o}C) being recorded also in March in 2013 and the lowest (29.9^{O}C) recorded in August. In the North-Central Zone, the highest monthly temperature of 38.2 ^{o}C was recorded at Minna in 2014 and 39.2^{o}C recorded at Lafia in 2013. Across the South-West, South-East and South –South Zones the Monthly temperature ranged between 28^{o}C in August and 35^{o}C in February. In general, the monthly temperatures increased gradually from the southern zones to the northern zones with the highs occurring in the North-East and North-West zones.

Fig. 7: Mean monthly Temperature in North East Zone

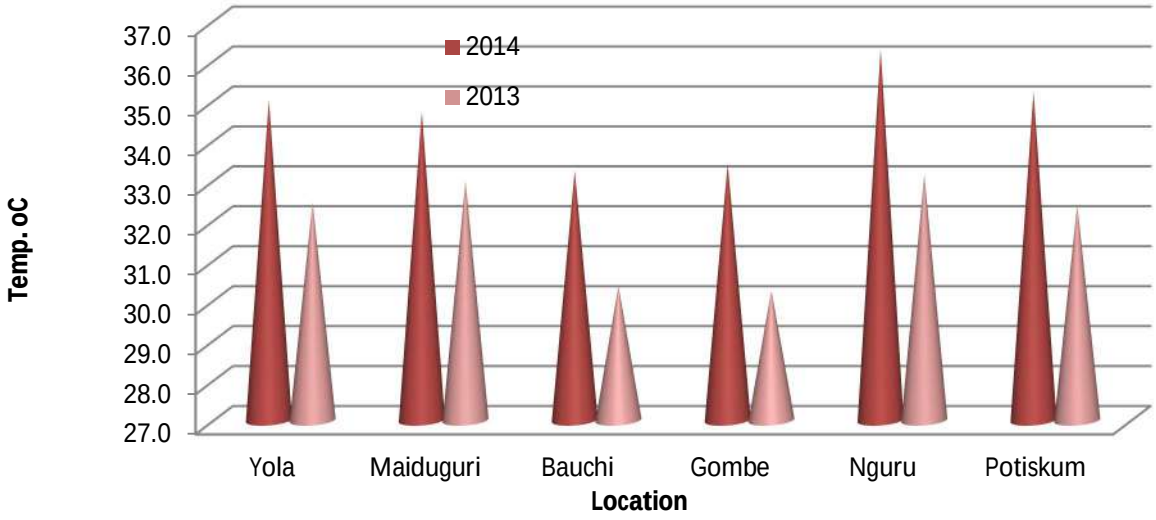


Fig. 8: Mean monthly Temperature in North West Zone

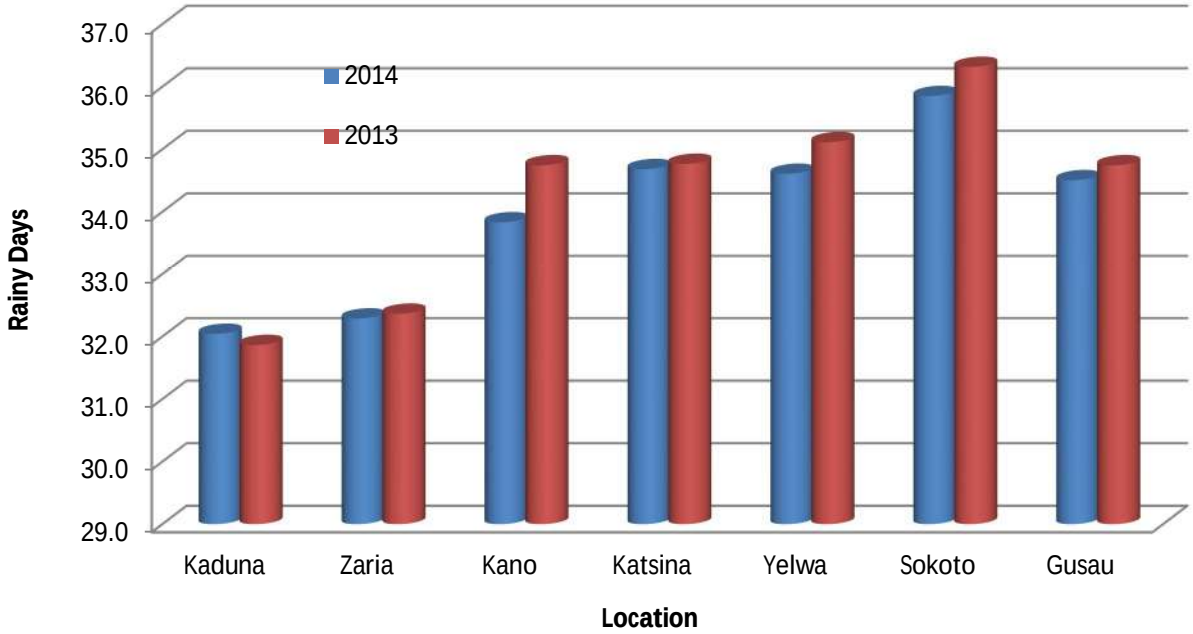


Fig. 9: Mean monthly temperature in North Central Zone

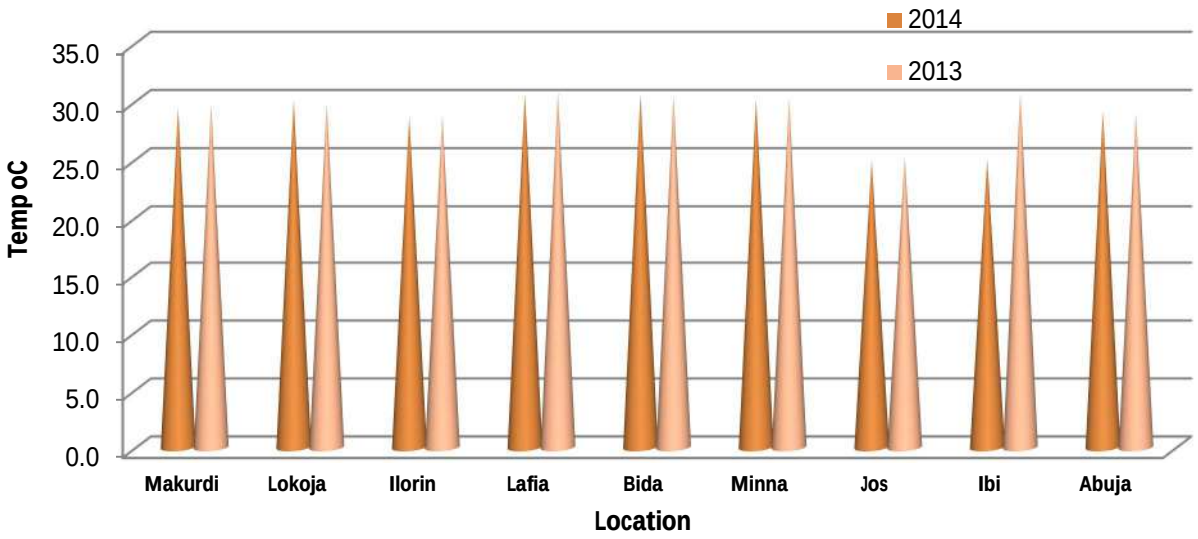


Fig. 10: Mean temperature in South West Zone

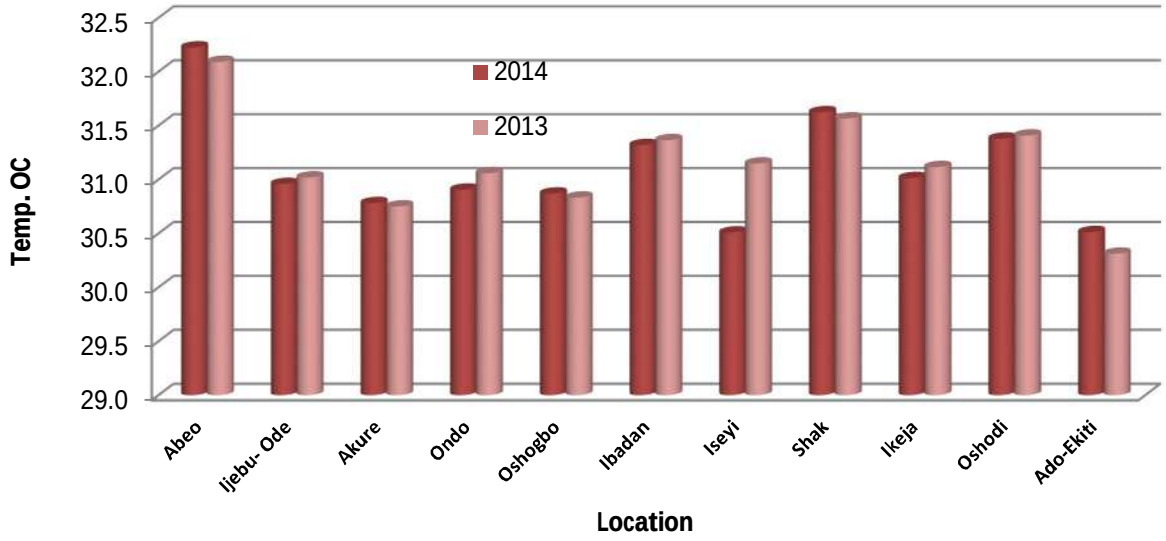


Fig. 11: Mean monthly Temperature in South East Zone

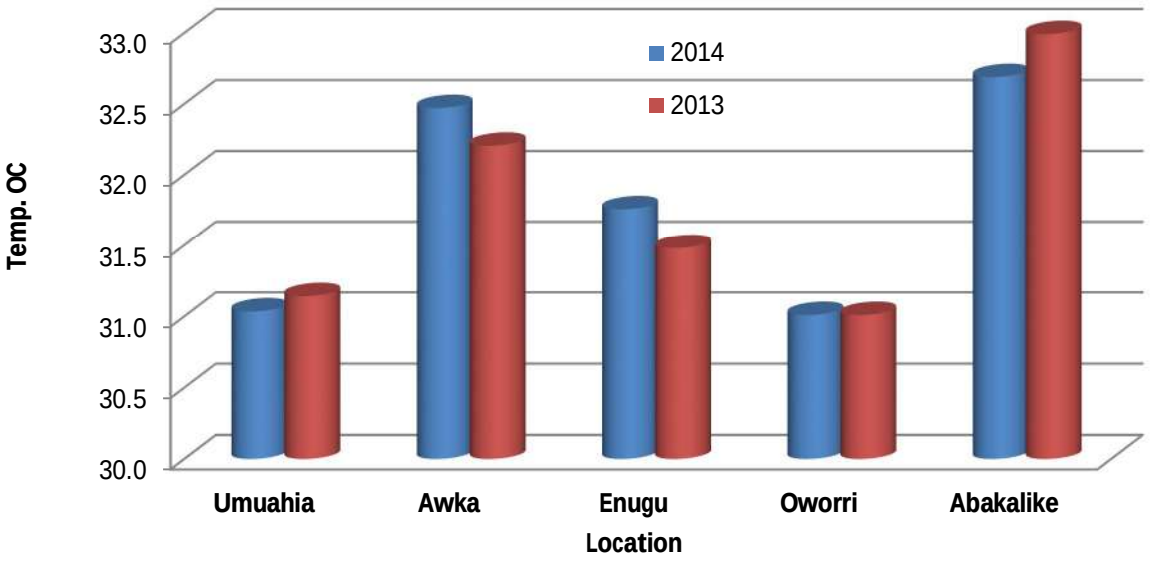


Fig. 12: Mean monthly Temperature in South-South Zone

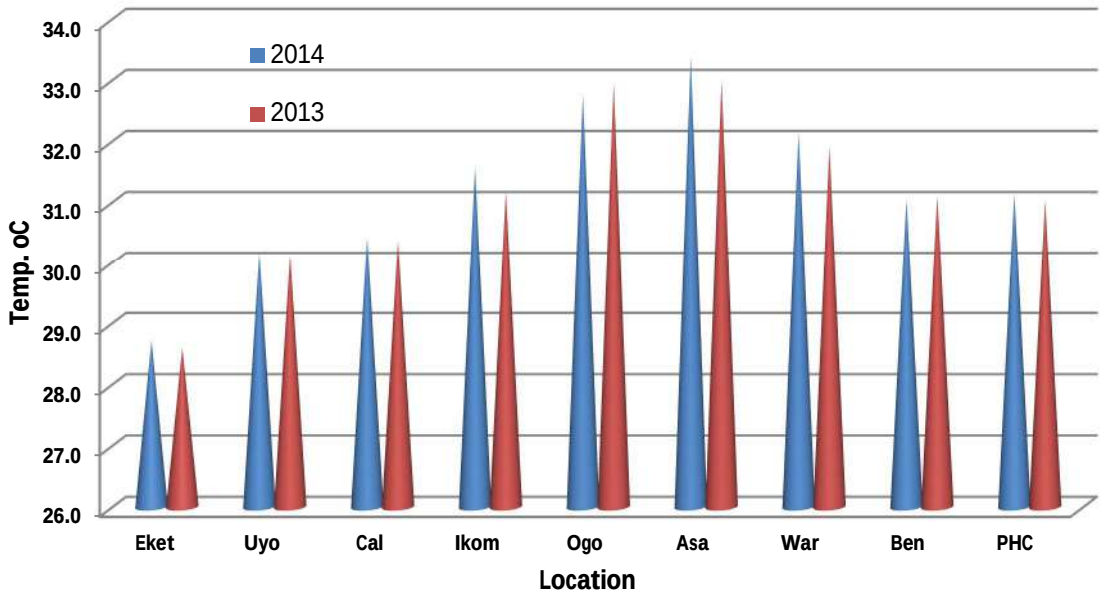


Table 1.1: Comparative data on rainfall situation

TOTAL MONTHLY RAINFALL(mm)

NORTH-EAST ZONE

		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		2014	2013
State	**Station**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**TOTAL**	**TOTAL**
Adamawa	Yola	0	0	0	0	2.7	17.1	57.2	0	66	61	134.3	142	148.1	94	157.4	112	156.5	179	75.1	42	0	0	0	0	**797.3**	**647.1**
Borno	maid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0.9	108	166.7	140	311.4	274	63.3	34	36.8	33	0	0	0	0	**579.1**	**625**
Bauchi	Bauchi	0	3	16.8	0	1.6	0	83.6	32	170.5	62	203.0	290	352.7	638	360.9	759	184.5	132	37	106	0	0	0	0	**1410.6**	**2022**
Gombe	Gom	0	0	0	0	0	5.1	29.5	23.6	124.9	34	90.4	129.7	218.1	137.5	151.1	578.3	272.6	82.6	25.7	60.4	0	0	0	0	**912.3**	**1051.2**
Yobe	Ngu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.6	0	82.4	41	128	91	244.1	257	127.5	115	24.3	11	0	0	0	0	**618.9**	**515**
Yobe	Potisk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45.4	10	57.0	130	239.5	150	253.5	282	104.7	100	34.8	41	0	0	0	0	**734.9**	**713**

NORTH-WEST ZONE (Rainfall (mm))

		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		2014	2013
State	Station	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**Total**	**Total**
Kaduna	Kad	0	0	0	0	3.6	33.9	55.5	74.3	183.3	117.6	230.1	287.3	183.5	345.6	546.8	318	354.3	428.1	66.5	135	0	0	0	0	**1623.6**	**1739.8**
Kaduna	Zaria	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	88.7	96.6	75.7	48.6	171.5	201.6	144.7	285	439.6	245	226.1	234	64.7	38	0	0	0	0	**1211.0**	**1149.6**
Kano	Kano	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.9	44.8	75.7	40	88.9	76.8	481.5	157.4	509.6	410.5	186.2	178	17.2	101.8	0	0	0	0	**1376.0**	**1009.3**
Katsina	Kat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42.4	38.1	36.7	39.5	100.3	178.9	85.7	178.7	268.9	46.3	103.8	0	10.2	0	0	0	0	**481.5**	**648.0**
Kebbi	Yel	40	0	0	0	0	3.3	49.7	1.2	129.6	88.6	230.1	159.9	166.7	53.4	201.5	225	230	229.3	32.9	134.3	0	0	0	0	**1080.5**	**895.0**
Sokoto	Sok	4.3	0	0	0	0	0	11.8	67.4	72.1	16.2	98.3	61.7	193.3	167.9	129.4	323	167.8	42	27.2	18.6	0	0	0	0	**704.2**	**696.8**
Zamfara	Gus	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	31.8	38.3	100.4	109.9	72	74.2	69.1	138.6	269.7	254.6	137.6	112.8	21.8	33.4	0	0	0	0	**705.6**	**761.8**
Jigawa	Duts	0	NA	0	0	0	0	36.5	0	53.5	15.6	96.1	233.6	276.5	326.5	663.7	592.7	353.2	162.8	20.2	0	0	0	0	0	**1499.7**	**1331.2**

Source:NIMET

NORTH-CENTRAL ZONE(Rainfall (mm))

		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		2014	2013
State	Station	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**	**Total**	**Total**
Benue	Mak	4	0	4	0	25.6	44.2	56.4	113.2	158.7	199	165	141.8	128	243.6	272.8	134.9	306.9	283	100.5	125.5	26.4	0	4.7	10.1	**1253**	**1295.3**
Kogi	Lok	0	0	20	47	10.6	29.5	162.6	156.1	259.7	254.2	183.7	124.2	194.5	225.4	274.4	113.2	258.1	151.8	233.1	218.3	46.5	0	0	0	**1643.2**	**1319.65**
Kwara	Ilor	9.7	4.8	29.6	4.5	42	38.4	318.1	199	323	144.1	278.9	148.4	332.8	110.6	226.9	50	510.8	255.3	367.9	308.6	26.9	0	0	6.8	**2466.6**	**1270.5**
Nasarawa	Laf	16	0	0	0	24.7	35.1	115.2	109.2	199.2	113.3	122.7	141	231.8	342	344.8	188	151.9	260.7	123.5	69.5	2.2	0	0	0	**1332**	**1258.8**
Niger	Bid	0	0	0	0	1.1	13.3	105.8	166	72.1	55.1	151	171.2	111.7	178	167.5	82.6	205.4	206.7	90.4	43.5	0	0	2	0	**907**	**916.4**
Niger	Min	0	28.1	0	0	0	0.5	96.4	145.7	182.3	46.6	128.7	215.8	157.6	139.3	245.2	211.8	351.9	181.4	102.8	68.7	0	0	0	0	**1264.9**	**1037.9**
Plateau	Jos	0	4.5	4.8	0	6.6	1	242.7	167	140.3	95.5	191.4	172	248.8	334	139	161	191.2	104	76.5	70.7	0	0	0	9.8	**1241.3**	**1119.5**
Taraba	Ibi	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	**0**	**0**
FCT	Abuja	1.1	2.5	2.1	39.5	66.9	28.7	156	134.1	238.4	124.1	174	162.7	74.9	192.8	554.6	140.2	210.7	132	218	143.3	3.9	0	0	0	**1700.6**	**1099.9**

SOUTH-WEST ZONE (Rainfall (mm))

		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		N
State	Station	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	
Ogun	Abeo	16	0	18.4	33.8	187.3	82.2	179	221.4	134.1	161.3	206.1	68.9	163.1	192.9	99.2	20.4	274.8	157.1	222.3	87.1	
Ogun	I - Ode	10.9	43.4	48.8	23.7	109.3	65.5	104.2	184.6	286.4	249.5	146	163	333.9	370.8	201.4	49.4	280.1	185.3	251.9	221.8	1
Ondo	Aku	30.1	2.5	48.2	35.6	66.6	215.1	161	126.2	100.6	176	152.9	186.5	184	295.6	241.6	97.9	167.4	273.3	161.7	64.3	
Ondo	Ond	78.7	43.6	6.7	63.5	94.7	106.5	163.8	176.6	167	251.7	231.2	313.7	327.2	268.9	431.8	97.3	247.7	308.2	178.9	135.9	1
Osun	Osh	2	1.1	0.2	18.6	128.1	144.8	106.2	93.4	341.3	93.2	233.6	144.3	200	179.5	133.5	22.5	180.2	168.4	248	119.8	
Oyo	Iba	17.5	3.3	57.7	64.4	68.2	139	143.1	179.8	170.9	105.3	85.1	54.7	77.5	173.1	178	52.4	149.3	213.1	217.5	131.2	
Oyo	Isey	0.8	0	7.4	0	190.1	37.3	164.2	67.2	126.1	121.9	277.9	116.1	199.5	126.4	187.1	11.6	215.2	139	174.7	163.7	
Oyo	Shak	7.3	0	3.5	0	41.3	26.2	133.1	223.8	57.7	100	113.9	82.3	120	108.2	184.2	86	237.7	150.1	164.8	145.2	
Lagos	Ikj	90.7	133.7	32.5	34.7	76.9	124.1	199.6	202.6	305.7	339.4	291.7	108	325.2	190.8	217.4	8.4	240.8	162	177.6	110.2	1
Lagos	Osho	55.5	58.7	40.1	100.3	154.4	157.4	247.7	129.6	321.9	440.9	368.5	137.3	337.9	226.6	144.6	20.3	228.4	115.7	180.3	165.5	1
Ekiti	Ado-Ekiti	14.6	88.1	45.5	15.1	166.9	192.9	205	339.8	221.2	120.6	116.4	151	130	191.9	107.3	45.4	292.6	291.8	230.3	115.2	

SOUTH-EAST ZONE (Rainfall (mm))

		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		N
State	Station	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2
Abia	Umu	48	0	72.7	36.5	136.6	40.8	83.1	140.6	341.8	463.5	227.7	229.6	121.2	279.1	422.9	292.4	442.6	328.4	164.5	152.6	15
Anambra	Awka	61.4	20	2.6	0	107.2	93.3	130.2	164	187.5	321.2	140.7	304.8	290.4	121.7	173.2	134.8	330.1	268.4	143.8	197.3	
Enugu	Enu	1.2	35.1	5.2	0	120.3	31.7	183.7	146	241.3	296.7	229.6	279.4	308.3	173.9	311.6	336.4	297.8	430.1	172.8	113.5	5
Imo	Owr	0	46.5	21.4	40	99.7	130.9	162.3	190.5	288.2	270.4	236.2	181.6	122	254.1	360.2	491	350.7	273.8	214.4	96.7	9
Ebonyi	Abak	0	19.1	0	43.6	120.5	142.8	112.6	229.7	243.4	449.3	242	422.3	251.1	632.6	441.3	427.9	598.9	635.9	379.7	452.9	

SOUTH-SOUTH ZONE (Rainfall (mm))

		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		Nov
State	Station	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	201
A - Ibom	Eket	101.4	55.9	132.3	144.3	191.9	276.4	329.5	220.5	386.1	318.7	603.6	733.9	510.4	781.1	313.6	488.3	396.3	536.4	401.3	348.1	395.
A - Ibom	Uyo	7.4	28.6	35.8	105.8	213.5	169.5	348.4	295	408	502.7	401	460.2	706.5	652.6	622.8	660.8	387.3	475.3	762.1	321.4	180.
C/Rivers	Cal	24.8	141	61.6	79.4	371.2	231.4	245	279.4	319.6	473	238.5	522.3	716.2	477	410.3	405.1	501.5	340.4	250.1	305.1	136.
C/Rivers	Ikom	0	0	20	63.5	79.3	80	138.9	216.4	409	305	206.1	524.4	188.6	207.7	108.3	363	322.5	356.1	281.3	390	161.
C/Rivers	Ogo	3.3	33	1.7	0	98.7	89.6	173.5	293.8	255.5	301	346.1	519.9	149.8	302	190.9	221.6	370.8	399.2	310	382.2	10
Delta	Asa	41.9	7.7	0	5.1	53.5	60	68.6	200.2	292.3	137	363.2	311.6	332.7	255.7	298.2	167.3	217.7	235.9	218.3	224.3	70.
Delta	War	89.3	107.1	17.9	15.7	144.4	151.6	176	207.3	355.7	231.3	304.9	458.6	194.2	497.5	349.4	183.8	411.4	185.2	474.9	483.6	250.
Edo	Ben	82.8	11.9	53.3	61.8	130.4	126.2	212	201	252	312.2	244	255.6	274	390.4	407.5	168.1	368	564	365	338.8	160.
Rivers	PHC	57.2	40.6	17.7	37	143.2	122.1	215.8	210.5	294.5	260.1	381.3	461.7	265	274.4	371.2	112.9	342.1	178.8	368.1	304.8	118.
Bayelsa		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 1.2

TOTAL RAINY DAYS in 2014 in Nigeria

NORTH-EAST ZONE (Rainy Days)

		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		
State	Station	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2
Adamawa	Yola	0	0	0	0	2	1	6	0	7	10	11	8	12	**11**	11	13	10	9	5	5	0
Borno	maid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	6	10	10	11	18	6	3	1	1	0
Bauchi	Bauchi	0	1	1	0	1	0	5	4	9	8	11	12	15	16	15	23	11	6	6	4	0
Gombe	Gom	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	9	3	10	5	12	10	13	21	14	6	2	4	0
Yobe	Ngu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	4	7	5	10	15	7	4	4	2	0
Yobe	Potisk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	8	10	11	12	16	17	9	3	2	1	0
AVERAGE RAINY DAYS		0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	6	5	8	8	11	11	13	18	10	5	3	3	0

NORTH-WEST ZONE (Rainy Days)

		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October	
State	Station	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Kaduna	Kad	0	0	0	0	1	3	7	5	15	10	16	13	13	20	23	16	20	10	4	3
Kaduna	Zaria	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	4	8	5	14	9	14	15	18	17	16	11	4	2
Kano	Kano	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	3	8	8	8	13	17	19	7	4	2	1
Katsina	Kat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	6	8	8	9	14	15	14	9	0	1
Kebbi	Yel	2	0	0	0	0	2	7	1	9	9	12	8	11	7	13	15	19	10	7	5
Sokoto	Sok	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	5	3	5	6	10	12	12	18	12	8	3	1
Zamfara	Gus	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	10	5	9	7	9	12	17	18	16	10	2	3
Jigawa	Dutse	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	2	5	8	8	10	15	17	11	5	2	0
AVERAGE RAINY DAYS		**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**7**	**5**	**9**	**8**	**10**	**12**	**16**	**17**	**14**	**8**	**3**	**2**

NORTH-CENTRAL ZONE (Rainy Days)																						
		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		N
State	Station	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	20
Benue	Mak	1	0	1	0	3	2	8	7	11	12	8	10	10	16	16	18	15	12	10	6	3
Kogi	Lok	0	0	1	1	2	2	10	10	11	14	9	13	14	15	15	8	16	9	11	8	3
Kwara	Ilor	1	1	1	1	4	5	8	10	12	15	12	10	13	12	11	6	19	10	11	10	3
Nasarawa	Laf	1	0	0	0	2	2	6	8	11	8	10	10	18	19	20	13	16	11	6	6	1
Niger	Bid	0	0	0	0	1	2	10	9	8	12	12	15	9	13	15	11	17	10	12	5	0
Niger	Min	0	1	0	0	0	1	11	8	12	7	15	13	11	15	18	12	22	14	11	9	0
Plateau	Jos	0	1	1	0	2	2	13	9	18	9	15	16	22	18	20	20	22	13	6	8	0
Taraba	Ibi	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
FCT	Abuja	1	1	1	1	6	5	10	8	12	9	12	12	16	18	18	19	17	13	17	8	1
AVERAGE RAINY DAYS		1	1	1	0	3	3	10	9	12	11	12	12	14	16	17	13	18	12	11	8	1

SOUTH-WEST ZONE (Rainy Days)																					
		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October	
State	Station	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Ogun	Abeo	5	0	3	2	9	9	10	15	13	15	13	12	19	15	16	2	17	9	15	9
Ogun	I - Ode	3	3	2	5	10	10	11	13	14	13	17	12	25	22	21	5	21	9	18	12
Ondo	Aku	4	1	3	4	6	11	10	12	9	11	17	18	17	19	24	5	16	7	10	4
Ondo	Ond	7	4	3	6	10	11	13	14	12	12	20	20	24	19	20	10	20	13	16	9
Osun	Osh	1	1	1	4	11	11	5	14	11	10	13	13	14	15	13	6	23	11	19	14
Oyo	Iba	2	2	4	4	9	8	9	9	12	11	13	13	16	15	17	5	13	10	17	8
Oyo	Isey	1	0	2	0	9	7	10	12	13	17	13	9	8	15	16	6	16	12	15	10
Oyo	Shak	1	0	1	0	5	5	8	13	11	11	11	8	10	10	14	9	15	9	12	7
Lagos	Ikj	5	5	4	2	7	6	8	11	11	16	18	11	17	17	12	2	14	9	9	5
Lagos	Osho	4	3	4	3	9	6	10	10	13	18	20	18	22	22	15	3	15	8	11	10
Ekiti	Ado Ekiti	3	3	4	4	12	16	12	15	11	11	11	13	18	18	18	7	18	11	20	9
AVERAGE RAINY DAYS		**3**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**9**	**9**	**10**	**13**	**12**	**13**	**15**	**13**	**17**	**17**	**17**	**5**	**17**	**10**	**15**	**9**

SOUTH-EAST ZONE (Rainy Days)																					
		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October	
State	Station	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Abia	Umu	4	0	2	3	7	8	9	8	18	15	13	13	16	19	18	15	21	14	12	11
Anambra	Awka	2	2	1	0	7	8	9	9	16	15	18	18	18	16	19	18	25	14	13	12
Enugu	Enu	1	2	1	0	9	2	9	10	15	15	15	20	17	20	16	16	22	15	15	12
Imo	Owr	0	2	4	2	9	9	11	14	15	20	13	15	17	19	17	20	22	9	16	12
Ebonyi	Abak	0	2	0	2	5	4	9	8	12	16	14	15	13	22	14	16	17	9	14	13
AVERAGE RAINY DAYS		**1**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**7**	**6**	**9**	**10**	**15**	**16**	**15**	**16**	**16**	**19**	**17**	**17**	**21**	**12**	**14**	**12**

SOUTH- SOUTH ZONE (Rainy Days)																					
		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October	
State	Station	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
A - Ibom	Eket	6	9	6	9	20	17	19	16	18	20	26	26	23	28	24	22	26	16	27	13
A - Ibom	Uyo	2	2	4	3	12	11	14	9	15	16	22	17	25	26	19	18	20	16	22	15
C/Rivers	Cal	1	5	3	6	15	16	14	9	17	16	19	22	27	26	24	22	26	17	23	15
C/Rivers	Ikom	0	0	1	5	9	10	10	8	22	21	11	23	19	19	17	19	27	12	18	15
C/Rivers	Ogo	1	1	1	0	5	3	10	15	17	19	16	19	17	20	17	16	18	11	13	16
Delta	Asa	1	1	0	2	4	6	6	9	11	9	15	14	19	12	20	10	17	11	15	7
Delta	War	7	8	5	2	16	14	10	15	17	19	18	21	21	24	18	19	23	13	21	17
Edo	Ben	4	2	4	5	14	10	12	12	14	15	18	19	27	22	21	15	18	14	22	12
Rivers	PHC	2	3	4	3	11	8	15	12	15	13	15	22	13	20	17	11	22	13	13	13
Bayelsa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
AVERAGE RAINY DAYS		**3**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**12**	**11**	**12**	**12**	**16**	**16**	**18**	**20**	**21**	**22**	**20**	**17**	**22**	**14**	**19**	**14**

Table 1.3

TOTAL MONTHLY MAX. TEMP (°C) in 2014

NORTH-EAST ZONE

		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October	
State	Station	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Adamawa	Yola	36.1	36.2	37.6	39.0	39.8	41.9	39.3	40.2	35.6	37.8	33.4	34.7	31.8	31.5	30.4	30.9	31.6	31.6	34.0	34.1
Borno	Maid	xx	32.8	Xx	36.0	xx	41.4	xx	41.2	xx	40.1	39.0	36.5	34.4	33.6	31.3	30.3	33.1	33.3	35.8	36.9
Bauchi	Bauchi	32.1	32.1	33.5	34.6	36.8	38.8	37.6	37.4	34.5	36.1	33.3	33.3	30.7	30.6	29.0	28.2	30.6	30.9	32.9	31.9
Gombe	Gom	31.7	32.7	33.5	34.9	37.3	39.4	38.1	37.7	34.6	36.1	33.6	32.0	30.1	29.7	28.8	27.6	30.3	30.4	32.8	32.4
Yobe	Ngu	31.9	31.3	33.4	34.9	38.7	40.6	40.9	40.0	39.6	40.6	39.0	38.2	34.7	34.9	31.9	31.0	33.6	33.9	36.3	36.4
Yobe	Potisk	32.1	31.8	33.8	35.4	38.2	40.8	40.1	39.8	38.5	39.8	37.1	35.8	32.2	32.5	30.8	29.7	32.0	32.8	34.1	35.6
Monthly mean		**32.8**	**32.8**	**34.4**	**35.8**	**37.8**	**40.5**	**39.2**	**39.4**	**36.6**	**38.4**	**35.9**	**35.1**	**32.3**	**32.1**	**30.4**	**29.6**	**31.9**	**32.2**	**34.3**	**34.6**

NORTH-WEST ZONE (Temperature °C)

		January		February		March		Apri		May		June		July		August		September		October	
State	Station	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Kaduna	Kad	32.7	32.2	34.2	35.1	36.3	36.0	35.3	34.8	32.5	32.9	30.9	30.3	29.4	29.2	28.3	27.6	29.7	29.2	32.1	32.1
Kaduna	Zaria	31.6	30.9	32.7	34	36.2	37.7	36.1	35.7	33.5	34.1	31.6	31.2	30	29.3	28.7	28.3	30.3	29.9	32.3	32.1
Kano	Kano	29.5	30.6	33.1	34	36.1	39.4	38.8	38.8	36.3	38.7	35.6	35.5	32.3	31.7	30	29.6	31.4	32.3	33.6	34.7
Katsina	Kat	30.8	30.6	32.2	33.9	37.6	39.8	39.7	37.8	37.6	38.8	36.6	35.6	33.4	32.5	30.7	29.9	32.1	32.8	35.9	34.9
Kebbi	Yel	36.3	36.1	37.6	38.6	39.2	40.2	37.7	39.1	34.8	37.9	33.5	33.7	32.1	32.3	30.6	30.1	31.4	31.6	34	33.3
Sokoto	Sok	32.8	33.6	34.9	37.1	39.3	41.5	40.4	39.5	37.5	39.4	36.9	37.1	34	33.7	30.9	30.2	32.3	33.5	36.3	36.7
Zamfara	Gus	33.6	33.5	34.7	36.6	39.4	40.7	38.4	37.8	35.5	37.3	34.8	34.0	33.1	31.3	30.1	29.4	31.5	32.1	33.9	34.5
Jigawa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Monthly mean		**32.5**	**32.5**	**34.2**	**35.6**	**37.7**	**39.3**	**38.1**	**37.7**	**35.4**	**37.0**	**34.3**	**33.9**	**32.0**	**31.4**	**29.9**	**29.3**	**31.2**	**31.6**	**34.0**	**34.0**

NORTH-CENTRAL ZONE (Temperature °C)

		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		Novemb
State	Station	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2
Benue	Mak	35.5	37.9	37.0	36.7	36.2	37.7	35.2	34.4	33.1	32.2	31.6	31.0	28.5	30.0	29.4	29.4	30.2	30.3	31.5	31.9	3
Kogi	Lok	35.8	37.4	37.0	36.4	37.1	37.4	35.1	34.1	33.3	32.4	32.0	31.3	30.8	30.2	29.9	30.0	30.9	30.5	32.1	31.8	3
Kwara	Ilor	34.4	36.5	36.0	35.9	35.4	35.5	33.3	33.4	31.4	31.6	30.9	30.5	29.6	28.8	27.9	28.4	29.2	29.9	31.0	31.2	3
Nasarawa	Laf	36.6	39.2	37.8	38.1	38.0	38.4	36.3	35.4	33.8	34.2	32.3	31.6	30.7	30.5	29.9	29.8	30.4	30.9	32.7	33.2	3
Niger	Bid	35.9	35.7	37.6	37.4	38.2	38.6	35.9	35.8	33.3	33.1	32.2	31.2	31.4	30.2	30.1	30.0	30.7	31.0	32.6	33.1	3
Niger	Min	36.1	38.9	37.8	37.7	38.1	38.7	35.8	35.4	33.0	32.9	31.4	30.5	30.8	29.5	29.0	29.1	29.8	30.7	31.9	32.3	3
Plateau	Jos	28.9	32.6	29.8	31.4	31.0	33.4	29.6	30.2	27.4	28.4	26.9	26.2	24.7	25.2	23.4	23.4	25.7	25.9	27.5	27.2	2
Taraba	Ibi	35.8	38.7	37.7	38.5	37.9	39.1	xx	36.2	33.1	33.8	xx	32.4	xx	31.2	xx	30.5	xx	31.6	xx	32.0	xx
FCT	Abuja	35.0	36.5	36.3	36.0	35.8	36.2	34.3	33.9	31.8	31.6	31.1	30.1	29.6	28.6	28.1	27.5	29.6	29.5	31.0	31.3	3
Monthly mean		**34.9**	**37.0**	**36.3**	**36.5**	**36.4**	**37.2**	**34.4**	**34.3**	**32.2**	**32.3**	**31.1**	**30.5**	**29.5**	**29.4**	**28.5**	**28.7**	**29.6**	**30.0**	**31.3**	**31.5**	**3**

SOUTH-WEST ZONE (Temperature ^{0}C)																						
		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		No
State	Station	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	20
Ogun	Abeo	35.0	35.8	36.5	36.3	34.8	35.2	34.0	33.5	32.8	32.1	31.6	31.1	29.7	28.9	29.0	29.0	30.1	30.4	31.7	31.9	3
Ogun	I - Ode	32.9	33.6	34.0	33.7	33.3	34.3	32.7	32.7	32.0	31.7	30.7	30.5	28.6	27.8	27.7	28.2	29.1	29.2	30.4	30.7	3
Ondo	Aku	33.4	34.3	33.5	34.3	33.3	33.5	32.0	31.8	31.8	30.8	30.4	29.5	28.4	28.2	27.2	27.8	28.7	29.1	30.3	31.0	3
Ondo	Ond	32.8	33.8	33.6	34.0	34.1	33.8	32.7	32.1	31.7	31.4	30.9	30.6	29.0	28.4	27.2	28.4	28.7	29.0	30.0	31.1	3
Osun	Osh	34.0	34.4	35.5	35.1	33.9	33.6	32.3	32.3	31.4	31.2	30.5	30.5	28.6	28.2	27.0	27.1	28.6	29.2	30.2	30.4	3
Oyo	Iba	33.9	34.8	35.1	35.1	34.0	34.1	32.9	33.2	32.2	31.7	30.9	30.1	29.2	28.5	27.6	28.2	29.2	29.7	30.6	31.0	3
Oyo	Isey	34.2	35.2	35.7	33.3	33.8	34.3	31.9	33.4	31.0	31.4	30.0	30.9	28.5	28.2	26.6	27.1	28.2	29.4	29.8	30.4	3
Oyo	Shak	35.3	35.2	36.2	36.6	36.0	35.7	34.2	32.8	32.0	31.8	30.9	30.0	29.2	28.7	27.2	27.3	28.2	29.4	30.7	30.5	3
Lagos	Ikj	33.3	34.1	33.1	34.0	33.0	33.8	32.6	32.8	32.1	31.8	30.5	30.0	28.6	28.2	28.2	29.2	29.1	29.4	30.8	31.0	3
Lagos	Oshodi	33.2	34.3	33.3	33.9	33.4	34.3	32.9	33.3	32.6	32.1	31.2	30.3	29.0	28.8	28.8	29.5	29.4	29.6	30.9	30.9	3
Ekiti	Ado-E	33.1	34.2	33.4	34.0	32.9	33.3	31.8	31.6	30.8	30.1	30	29.3	28.4	27.8	26.8	27.4	28.7	28.6	30.2	30.5	3
Monthly mean		**33.7**	**34.5**	**34.5**	**34.6**	**33.9**	**34.2**	**32.7**	**32.7**	**31.9**	**31.5**	**30.7**	**30.2**	**28.8**	**28.3**	**27.6**	**28.1**	**28.9**	**29.4**	**30.5**	**30.9**	**3**

SOUTH-EAST ZONE (Temperature ^{0}C)																						
		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		Nove
State	Station	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Abia	Umu	33.2	33.7	33.4	33.7	32.9	33.3	33.0	32.9	32.0	32.3	31.0	30.6	29.5	29.0	29.2	29.3	29.7	29.8	30.9	30.1	31.4
Anambra	Awka	35.2	35.0	35.9	35.6	35.2	36.1	34.3	34.3	32.7	32.6	31.9	31.4	30.3	29.9	29.6	29.2	30.1	30.6	32.3	32.1	33.2
Enugu	Enu	34.3	34.4	35.5	34.9	34.0	35.5	33.0	33.7	32.3	31.9	31.4	30.8	29.7	29.6	29.2	28.9	30.0	30.1	31.5	31.0	32.3
Imo	Owr	33.9	33.9	34.6	33.4	33.3	33.3	32.8	33.0	32.0	31.8	30.4	30.1	29.0	28.9	28.8	28.5	29.8	29.4	30.8	30.9	31.9
Ebonyi	Abak	34.7	35.7	37.1	36.0	35.3	36.5	34.6	34.6	33.5	33.3	33.1	32.0	30.5	30.5	30.3	29.6	31.5	30.6	33.3	32.4	34.5
Monthly mean		**34.3**	**34.5**	**35.3**	**34.7**	**34.1**	**35.0**	**33.5**	**33.7**	**32.5**	**32.4**	**31.6**	**31.0**	**29.8**	**29.6**	**29.4**	**29.1**	**30.2**	**30.1**	**31.8**	**31.3**	**32.7**

SOUTH -SOUTH ZONE (Temperature ^{0}C)																						
		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		Nove
State	Station	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
A - Ibom	Eket	30.4	30.6	30.3	30.9	29.9	30.2	30.1	30.6	30.0	29.9	28.2	28.3	27.2	26.9	27.1	26.7	27.0	26.9	27.8	27.7	28.7
A - Ibom	Uyo	33.1	33.2	33.7	33.1	31.9	31.8	31.6	31.9	31.4	31.1	29.7	28.9	27.4	27.4	27.9	27.2	28.4	28.5	29.5	29.9	30.7
C/Rivers	Cal	33.0	33.0	33.1	33.0	31.9	31.9	31.9	32.0	31.6	31.6	30.2	29.8	27.6	28.0	28.2	27.5	29.0	28.8	30.1	29.9	30.7
C/Rivers	Ikom	33.2	34.4	34.7	34.0	33.5	34.2	33.1	33.2	32.8	32.3	31.4	30.9	29.4	29.1	28.7	28.5	30.5	30.0	31.6	31.1	32.1
C/Rivers	Ogo	35.3	35.8	36.9	36.2	36.5	36.6	34.4	33.8	33.4	32.5	32.4	31.5	30.5	30.3	30.0	29.5	31.3	30.8	32.4	31.9	33.5
Delta	Asa	35.1	35.1	35.4	35.7	35.5	36.5	34.7	35.1	33.5	33.9	32.3	31.9	31.1	31.0	30.2	30.3	30.8	31.2	32.1	32.7	33.9
Delta	War	33.6	33.7	33.5	34.0	33.5	34.6	33.7	33.9	33.0	33.1	31.3	31.6	30.0	29.5	29.4	29.2	29.6	30.2	31.0	31.8	32.8
Edo	Ben	32.8	33.8	33.2	33.8	33.2	33.8	32.4	32.7	32.1	31.6	30.7	29.8	28.8	28.3	27.9	28.1	29.0	29.0	30.3	30.7	32.2
Rivers	PHC	33.3	33.6	33.7	33.5	32.4	33.1	32.5	33.0	31.8	31.9	30.1	29.7	29.1	28.8	28.9	29.1	29.7	29.5	30.9	30.7	31.6
Bayelsa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Monthly mean		**33.3**	**33.7**	**33.8**	**33.8**	**33.1**	**33.6**	**32.7**	**32.9**	**32.2**	**32.0**	**30.7**	**30.3**	**29.0**	**28.8**	**28.7**	**28.4**	**29.5**	**29.4**	**30.6**	**30.7**	**31.8**

Source: NIMET, 2014

2.0 USE OF IMPROVED FARM INPUTS

Use of Improved Farm Input: Planting Materials.

The availability of improved planting materials through government sources is presented in the table2.1. Almost all the states supplied data on various planting materials procured and distributed except for states like Yobe (North-East), Kebbi, Zamfara and Kano (North-West) Kogi (North-Central) and Rivers States where no data was provided. Agricultural Development Projects, state input supply companies and NGO Agrodealers made some efforts to procure and distribute some improved seeds. The major source of improved seeds and planting materials in 2014 was the Growth Enhancement Support Scheme (GES) of the Federal Government Agricultural Transformation Agenda. While some states reported that farmers were comfortable with the quantities and cost of planting materials they received, most of the states, however reported that the quantities procured and distributed were not adequate. A few farmers reported that, despite the subsidy components, the inputs are still very expensive and out of their reach.

Generally, seeds of cereal crops were the most widely distributed. Only a few states distributed seeds of legume crops and fruit/tree crop seedlings. Planting materials for root and tuber crops like cassava cuttings were available in the South-West, South-East and some states in the North-Central zone. Discussion with farmers indicated that although there was increased awareness on the use of improvedseeds/planting materials by farmers most especially through the current GES, many of them were unable to access such improved inputs due to their non-availability and some technical and connectivity problems associated with the scheme.

Use of Agro-chemicals and some Farm Equipment

The purchase and distribution of agro-chemicals and some farm equipment is also presented in Table 2.1. Less than 50-60% of the states procured and distributed agro-chemicals and some farm equipment through their Agricultural Development Projects and input supply companies. Other major sources were Federal Government agencies and private agro-chemical companies. The farm equipments supplied to farmers includes sprayers, water pumps, storage bins, agro-processing equipment etc. Data show that there were very limited quantities of agro-chemicals at affordable prices. Discussions with farmers revealed that low use of agro-chemicals was due to their high cost.

Fertilizer Procured and Distributed to Farmers in 2014

Fertilizer procurement and distribution through government agencies is shown in Table 2.1. The table indicated that NPK and Urea and SSP were the main fertilizers procured in North-West, North-East and North-Central states, while mainly NPK and Urea were procured and distributed in the South-East and South-Western states. Although the GES program has reduced

the fertilizer distribution problems to some extent, most of the farmers interviewed were unable to access the two bags offered by GES in 2014. Many of the farmers also had to buy additional fertilizers from the open market at prices that ranged from N5,000 to N6,000/50kg bag, depending on the type of fertilizers, location and time of purchase of the commodity. The open market prices were very high when compared with the government prices that ranged from N2,500 – N3,000 depending on the grade of fertilizer. Manyfarmers who could not afford the fertilizer, used organic manure while a handful carried out their farming operations without applying any form of nutrient to their crops.

Table 2.1: Use Of Farm Inputs Procured And Delivered By States In 2014

State	Crop	Quantities Procured	Qty Distributed	Adequacy	Affordability	Source
Borno						
Seed	Maize (EVDT)	1248 Bags	1100bags	No	Yes	Govt
Seed	Maize (TZEE)	29 Bags	102 Bags	No	Yes	Govt
Seed	Sorghum Icvs (5kg)	134 Bags	439 Bags	No	Yes	Govt
Seed	Sorghum ICVs (100kg)		11bags	No	Yes	Govt
Seed	Millet Sosat (5kg)	128 Bags	623 Bags	No	Yes	Govt
Seed	Millet Sosat (100kg)	_	7 Bags	No	Yes	Govt
Seed	Rice (Liberia)	517 Bags	86 Bags	No	Yes	Govt
Seed	Rice (Nerica)	64 Bags	11 Bags	No	Yes	Govt
Seed	Rice Ita-Bosadp	3bags	77bags	No	Yes	Govt
Seed	Rice Faro 44	545 Bags	102 Bags	No	Yes	Govt
Seed	Soybeans	163 Bags	32 Bags	No	Yes	Govt
Seed	Sesame	12 Bags	19 Bags	No	Yes	Govt
Seed	Grand Nut	_	10 Bags	No	Yes	Govt
Yobe	No Data					
Bauchi						
Seed	Maize Foundation	0.9mt	0.9mt	Yes	Grant	Waapp
Seed	Rice	0.95mt	0.95mt	Yes	Grant	Waapp
Seed	Maize Certified	35.6mt	35.6mt	Yes	Grant	Waapp
Seed	Sorghum	2mt	2mt	No	Grant	Waapp
Fingerlings	Juveniles	40,700	40,700	No	Grant	Waapp
Fadama Inputs: Seed	Maize	60mt	60mt	No	Yes	Agro Dealers
Seed	Rice	44mt	1.4mt	No	Yes	Agro Dealers
Seed	Sorghum	300mt	300mt	No	Yes	Agro Dealers
Pesticides	Herbicides	250ltrs	250ltrs	No	Yes	Agro Dealers

Fertilizer	Npk	90,000 Bags (50kg)				
Gombe						
Seed	Maize	70mt	70mt	No	No	Moa
Seed	Maize (Admiral)	30mt	30mt	No	Yes	Loan
Seed	Maize	30mt	20	No	No	Loan
Seed	Opv Maize	1394.54mt	1159.47mt	No	Yes	ATA/
Seed	Rice	477.5	477.5mt	No	Yes	ATA/
Seed	Sorghum	50mt	Nil			ATA/
Seed	Soybeans	61.4mt	61.4mt	No	Yes	ATA/
Seed	Cotton	58.54mt	58.54mt	No	Yes	ATA/
Seed	Sesame	2mt	Nil			ATA/
Pesticides	Quelea	1000ltrs	1000ltrs	No	No	MOA
Day Old Chick	Broilers	5000	5000	No	Yes	MOA
Farm Equipments	Feeders	400	400	No	Yes	MOA
Farm Equipments	Drinkers	400	400	No	Yes	MOA
Feeds	Broiler Starter	5000bags	5000bags	No	Yes	MOA
Fingerlings	Clarias Holandis	35,000,000	35,000,000	No	Yes	Indivi
Fingerlings	Tilapia	15,000,000	15,000,000	No	Yes	Indivi
Farm Equipments	Tractors	200	200	No	Yes	MOA
Work Bulls And Implements	Bulls	228	228	No	Yes	MOA
Farm Equipments	Sprayers	300	300	No	Yes	MOA
Adamawa						
Seed	Admiral A	60mt	60mt	No	Na	Sebor
Seed	Faro 44	210mt	210	No	Yes	Kojoli
Seed	Sat 56	250mt	250mt	No	Yes	Masla
Cuttings	Cassava	40,000bags	40,000bags	No	Yes	Sebor
Seedlings	Mango	30,000	30,000	No	Yes	Gesse
Seedlings	Mango	50,000	50,000	No	Yes	Sebor

Feeds	Fish And Chickens	10mt	10mt	No	Yes	Multi
Jigawa						
Fertilizer	Npk	3,000mt	2,131mt	No		
Fertilizer	Urea	2,000	1,084mt	No		
Fertilizer	Crystallizers	1,000	1,000	No		
Katsina						
Seed	Maize	5.6mt	5.6mt	No	Yes	IAR
Seed	Sorghum	3mt	3mt	No	Yes	IAR
Seed	Cowpea	2mt	2mt	No	Yes	Lake
Seed	Millet	1mt	1mt	Yes	Yes	IITA
Fertilizer	Npk	268116 Bags	268,116 Bags			
Fertilizer	Urea	6729 Bags	6729 Bags			
Sokoto						
Seed	Maize	10mt	10mt	No	Yes	Govt
Seed	Cowpea	10mt	10mt	No	Yes	Govt
Seed	Millet (Sosat)	10mt	10mt	No	Yes	Govt
Seed	Maize (Oba)	10mt	10mt	No	Yes	Govt
Cuttings	Cassava	500 Bundles	500 Bundles	No	Yes	Govt
Cuttings	Sweet Potato	500 Bundles	500 Bundles	No	Yes	Govt
Pesticides	Apron Star	20,000ltrs	20,000ltrs	No	Yes	Govt
Pesticides	Dresss Force	10,000ltrs	10,000ltrs	No	Yes	Govt
Pesticides	Karate	5,000ltrs	5,000ltrs	No	Yes	Govt
Pesticides	Rice Force	6,000ltrs	6,000ltrs	No	Yes	Govt
Kebbi						
Zamfara	Maize	2tons	2tons	No	Grant	SARD
Kano	No Data Supplied					
Kaduna						
Seed	Maize	10mt	9.817mt	No	Yes	Out G SARD
Seed	Rice	8mt	7.69mt	No	Yes	Out G

Seed	Sorghum	3mt	2.975mt	No	Yes	Out G
Seed	Soybeans	5mt	4.902mt	No	Yes	Out G
Pesticides	Herbicides	33,430ltrs	33,430ltrs	No	Yes	Africa
Pesticides	Insecticides	10,220ltrs	10,220ltrs	No	Yes	Jubail
Pesticides	Fungicides	8,760ltrs	8,760ltrs	No	Yes	Jubail
Pesticides	Fumigants	2,810ltrs	2,810ltrs	No	Yes	Jubail
Sprayers	Knapsack	1000	1000			
Agro Processing	Maize Thresher	15	15			
Taraba						
Fertilizer	Npk	236,951mt	236,951mt	_	_	_
Fertilizer	Urea	236,869mt	236,869mt	_	_	_
Fertilizer	Lime	10,800mt	107.9mt	_	_	_
Plateau						
Seed	Maize	215,554mt	215,554mt	No	Yes	GES
Seed	Rice	79,917mt	79,917mt	No	Yes	GES
Seed	Sesame	400mt	400mt	No	Yes	GES
Seed	Waapp Cert.Maize	5,000mt	5,000mt	No	Yes	GES
Seed	Waapp Found. Maize	5,000mt	5,000mt	No	Yes	GES
Seed	Waap Cert. Rice	11,300mt	11,300mt	No	Yes	GES
Seedlings	Oil Palm	32,300	25,200	No	Yes	GES
Farm Equipment	Knapsack	250	230			
Farm Equipment	Motorcycle	22	20			
Nasarawa						
Seed	Rice	2.0mt	2.0mt	Yes	Yes	ADP
Seed	Maize	3.0mt	3.Omt	Yes	Yes	ADP
Seed	Maize Cert. Waapp	24.19mt	24.19mt	Yes	Yes	
Seed	Maize Found. Waapp	10.0mt	10.0mt	Yes	Yes	
Seed	Rice (Japanese)	10.0mt	10.0mt	Yes	Yes	
Pesticides	Liquid Pesticide	70ltrs	61ltrs	Yes	Yes	

Pesticides	Solid (Satchet)	300 Satchets	300 Satchets	Yes	Yes	
FCT						
Seed	Rice	1.2mt	1.2mt	No	Yes	WAA
Seed	Maize	0.6mt	0.6mt	No	Yes	WAA
Pesticides	Herbicides	396ltrs	396ltrs	No	Yes	WAA
Pesticides	Insecticides	30ltrs	30ltrs	No	Yes	WAA
Pesticides	Seed Treatment	558 Sachets	558 Sachets	No	Yes	WAA
Fertilizer	Npk/Urea	492 Bags	492bags	No		
Niger						
Seed	Maize	686.45mt	675.64	No	Yes	GES
Seed	Rice	1,716.14mt	1,689.10	No	Yes	GES
Seed	Soybeans	75mt	75	No	Yes	GES
Day Old Chicks	Day Old Chicks	15,000	15,000	No	Yes	GES
Fingerlings	Fingerlings	200,000	200,000	No	Yes	GES
Farm Equipment		80	80	No	Yes	GES
Kwara						
Seed	Maize	16,103	16,102.90	No	Yes	Tiren
Seed	Rice	125	125	No	Yes	Seco
Seed	Soybeans	100	100	No	Yes	Masla
Cuttings	Cassava	24,500 Bundles	22,500 Bundles	Yes	Yes	RTEP
Pesticides	Herbicides	1mt	1mt	No	Yes	Agro
Seedlings	Oil Palm	54,000	35,000	Yes	Yes	NIFO
Seedlings	Pawpaw	1000	800	No	Yes	MAN
Seedlings	Cahew	16,000	15,300	No	Yes	MAN
Seedlings	Cocoa	6,400	5,750	No	Yes	CRIN
Kogi	No Data Supplied					
Benue						
Cuttings	Cassava	_	10,250 Bundle	No	No	Harve Ibada
Weaner	Weaner	230	230	No	Yes	State

	Fingerlings	_	82,550	No	Yes	Waap
Fertilizer	Npk	1,260mt	1,260mt	No	Yes	
	Urea	1,206mt	1,206mt	No	Yes	
Osun						
Seed	Maize	13.925mt	9.949mt	No	Yes	Out G
Pesticides	Herbicides (Liqid)	1,176ltrs			No	Last Y
Pesticides	Herbicides (Solid)	59kg			No	Last Y
Pesticides	Insecticides (Liquid)	846ltrs			No	Last Y
Pesticides	Insecticides (Solid)	17.15kg		No	No	Last Y
Fertilizer	Npk	355.25mt	355.25mt	No	No	
Fertilizer	Urea	227.80mt	227.80mt	No	No	
Oyo						
Seed	Maize	24.22mt	24.22mt	No		
Seedlings	Cocoa	350,000	350,000	No	Yes	State/
Seedlings	Oil Palm	163,939	163,939	No	Yes	State/
Fertilizer	Npk	18,000mt	2850mt			
Ekiti						
Seed	Maize	10mt	10mt	No	No	NASC
Seed	Rice	220mt	220mt	Yes	Yes	NASC
Cuttings	Cassava	80,000 Bundles	80,000 Bundles	No	Yes	ADP
Pesticides	Glyphosate	8lt	8lt	No	No	Open
Pesticides	Atrazine	8ltrs	8ltrs	No	No	Open
Pesticides	Paraquat	4ltrs	4ltrs	No	No	Open
Seedlings	Oil Palm	2000	2000	No	Yes	ADP
Seedlings	Citrus	1000	1000	No	Yes	ADP
Suckers	Plantain	5000	5000	No	Yes	ADP
Seedlings	Cashew	1000	1000	No	Yes	ADP
Farm Equipment	Tractor	12	9			
Farm Equipment	Agro Proce Equipt	12 Units	12 Units			

Ondo						
Seed	Maize	60.986mt	60.986mt	No	Yes	Govt.
Seed	Rice	7.351mt	7.351mt	No	Yes	Govt.
Pesticides	Liquide Pesticide	17,131ltrs	16,131ltrs	No	Yes	Govt.
Pesticides	Solid Pesticides	1.1625kg	1.1625kg	No	Yes	Govt.
Pesticides	Esiom	7.620kg	7.620kg	No	Yes	Govt.
Seedlings	Oil Palm	6.73	6.73	No	Yes	Govt.
Day Old Chicks	Pullets	6000	6000	No	Yes	Govt.
Day Old Chicks	Broiler Chicks	4000	4000	No	Yes	Govt.
Feeds	Feeds	3,000	3,000	No	Yes	Govt.
Ogun	No Data Supplied					
Lagos						
Fertilizer	Npk	50mt	50mtc	No		
Fertilizer	Compost	1ton	1ton	No		
Anambra						
Seed	Maize	2mt	2mt	No	No	Premi
Cuttings	Cassava	100,000 Bundles	100,000 Bundles	Yes	Yes	Asade
Farm Equipment	Tractor	2 Units				
Enugu						
Seed	Maize	550.2 Mt	544.2 Mt	No	Yes	
Seed	Rice	389.6875 Mt	389.6875 Mt	Yes	Yes	
Fertilizer	Npk	7251.3 Mt	7733.4 Mt			
Fertilizer	Urea	7251.3 Mt	3798.3 Mt			
Ebonyi						
Seed	Maize	12.05 Mt	11.50 Mt	No	Yes	Premi Savan
Seed	Rice	30.75 Mt	28.05 Mt	No	Yes	Olam
Farm Equipment	Tractor	20 Units	20 Units	No	No	
Abia						

Seed	Maize	240kg	240kg	No	Yes	State
Fertilizer	Npk	4,000 Mt	3,500 Mt			
Fertilizer	Npk Farm Families	17,000 Mt	3,250 Mt			
Fertilizer	Urea	2000 Mt	2000 Mt			
Fertilizer	Ssp	2000 Mt	1,500 Mt			
Imo						
Seed	Maize	140 Mt	140 Mt	Yes	Yes	State
Seed	Ocra	5.5 Mt	5.5 Mt	Yes	Yes	State
Seed	Cocumber	2.0 Mt	2.0 Mt	Yes	Yes	State
Cuttings	Cassava	25,000 Bundles	25,000 Bundles	Yes	No	Imo A
Pesticides	Premextra	1250 Ltrs	1250 Ltrs	Yes	No	Imo A
Pesticides	Round Up	1,500 Ltrs	1,500 Ltrs	Yes	No	Imo A
Pesticides	Gramozone	2,500 Ltrs	2,500 Ltrs	Yes	No	Imo A
Seedlings	Oil Palm	249,200	149,600	No	Yes	Imo A
Seedlings	Coconut	1,200	1,200	No	Yes	Imo A
Poultry	Day Old Chicks	10,000 Broilers	10,000 Broilers	No	Yes	Imo A
Aquaculture	Tilapia	30,500 Fingerlings	30,500 Fingerlings	No	Yes	Imo A
Aquaculture	Claris	15,550 Fingerlings	15,550 Fingerlings	No	Yes	Imo A
Fertilizer	Npk	17,000mt	3,250mt			Imo A
Fertilizer	Urea	8,000mt	160mt			Imo A
Farm Equipment	Agro Proce Centers	25	25	No	Yes	Privat
Farm Equipment	Palm Oil Mill	500	500	No	Yes	Privat
Ak/Ibom						
Seed	Maize	0.1mt	0.1mt	No	Yes	Akade Farms
	Yam	2000	2000	No	Yes	Nrcri
Seed	Telefaria	0.2 Mt	0.2mt	No	Yes	Akade Farms
Cuttings	Cassava	2,150 Bundles	2,150 Bundles	No	No	Harve Mtps

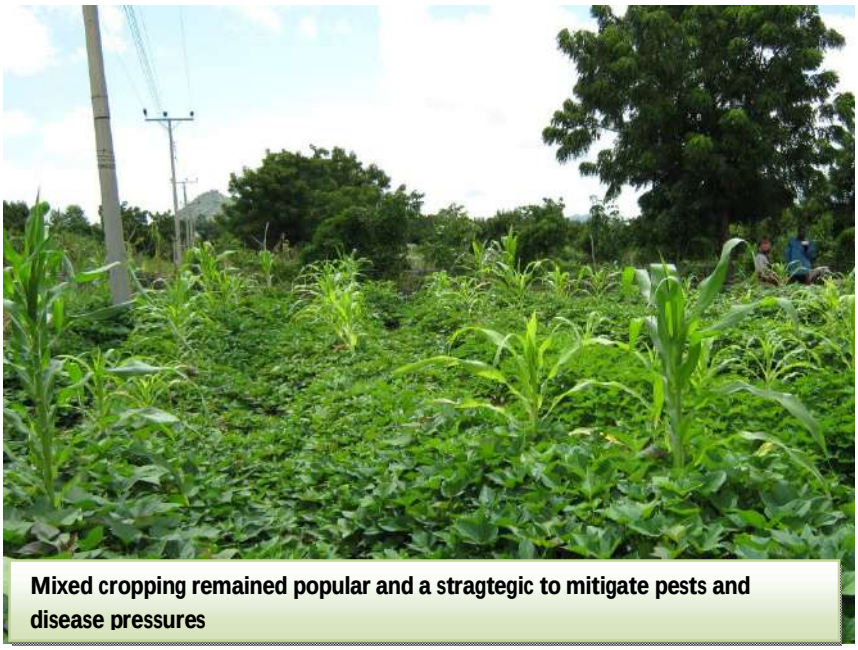
Pesticides	Insecticides	4.5mt	4.5mt	No	Yes	Accre
Pesticides	Herbicides	6.2mt	6.2mt	No	Yes	Accre
Seedlings	Oil Palm	8000	8000	No	Yes	Nifor Statio
Seedlings	Citrus	92	92	No	Yes	Akade Farms Farme
Seedlings	Plantain (Suckers)	2000	2000	No	Yes	Akade Farms Farme
Seedlings	Pineapple (Suckers)	180,000	180,000	No	Yes	Akade Farms Farme
Fisheries	Fingerlings	25,000	25,000	No	No	Certifie
Agro Processing	Water Cooling Machines	6	6			
Bayelsa						
Fertilizer	Npk	5,772.50	5,772.50			
Fertilizer	Urea	5,772.50	5,772.50			
Cross River						
Seed	Rice	871.98	871.98	No	Yes	Agroc Suppl
Seed	Maize	2228.98	228.98	No	Yes	Agroc Suppl
Seed	Sesame Seed	3	3	No	Yes	Agroc Suppl
Seed	Soy Beans	18.35	18.35	No	Yes	Agroc Suppl
Seed	Cassava	1500	1500	Yes	Yes	Agroc Suppl
Cuttings	Actara Satchets	432,230	432,230	Yes	Yes	FAMI
Pesticides	Ridomil	1,406,400	1,406,400	Yes	No	FAMI
Pesticides	Ultimax	40,000.00	40,000.00	Yes	No	FAMI
Pesticides	Kocide	40,000.00	40,000.00	Yes	No	FAMI
Pesticides	Insecticides	190ltrs	190ltrs	Yes	No	FAMI

Pesticides	Herbicides	380ltrs	380ltrs	Yes	Yes	FAMI
Pesticides	Oil Palm	80,850	40,000.00	No	Yes	FAMI
Seedlings	Cocoa Pods	84,590	84,590.00	Yes	Yes	FAMI
Seedlings	Tractors	17	17.00	No	Yes	FAMI
Farm Equipment	Sprayers	10	10.00	No	No	NDDC
Farm Equipment	Npk	5.5 (Mt)	5.5 (Mt)	No	No	
Fertilizers	Urea	5.5 (Mt)	5.5 (Mt)	No	No	
Fertilizers	Ssp	3.5 (Mt)	3.5 (Mt)	No	No	
Fertilizers	Mop	2.5 (Mt)	2.5 (Mt)	Yes	No	
Delta						
Fertilizer	Npk	7,745kg	7,745kg	No		
Fertilizer	Urea	9,326kg	9,326kg	No		
Edo						
Seed	Maize (Art/198swo 6-Ob W)	260kg	260kg	Yes	Yes	IAR &
Seed	Maize (Suwan) 1-Sr-Yel	60kg	60kg	Yes	Yes	IAR &
Seed	Cowpea (Ife Brown)	100kg	100kg	No	Yes	IAR &
Seed	Water Melon (Kaolak)	5 Cups	5cups	No	Yes	Farme Shop
Seed	Hot Pepper	6 Sachets	6 Sachets	No	Yes	Farme Shop
Seed	Fresh Pepper (Rodo)	5 Sachets	5 Sachets	No	Yes	Farme Shop
Seed	Okra (Nhae-474)	2kg	2kg	No	Yes	Nihor
Seed	Amaranthus	1.5kg	1.5kg	No	Yes	Nihor
Rivers	No Data Supplied					

3.0 CROP PESTS, DISEASES AND NATURAL HAZARDS

Crop Pests, Diseases and Natural Hazards in 2014

Few incidences of pests, diseases and natural hazards were observed on various crops in 2014 cropping season across the agroecological zones of Nigeria as presented on Table 3.1. Stem borer infestation on maize, rice, millet and sorghum was light to moderate in severity with 30-45% estimated yield loss across the Central zone. This was different from what was reported in 2013 especially on maize. There was an outbreak of turxicum on maize in Kaduna, Katsina, Zamfara and Nasarawa states. Turxicum blight was reported and observed for the first time in these states. Rice blast infestation in most states was similar in severity to the 2013 field situation report. Striga infestation on maize and sorghum, and millet remained a real challenge to farmers across the savannah ecologies. Also, iron toxicity on rice and quelea bird infestation was serious in 2014 across the states. The estimated loss in yield due to aphid infestation on legumes across the agroecological zones was greater than that reported in 2013 with 10% estimated yield loss difference. The field data also showed that pests and diseases incidence severity on cowpea were light and generally moderate for soybean and groundnut except bacterial blast on soybean which recorded 30% estimated yield loss in Kano state. Estimated yield loss on cassava, yam and cocoyam due to pests and diseases was lower than 2013 with 10% for cassava, 5% for yam and 15% for cocoyam. Leaf spots and beetles infestation on benniseed was reported to ranged from light to moderate in severity, with estimated 20 – 35% yield loss in Bauchi state.



Mixed cropping remained popular and a stragtegic to mitigate pests and disease pressures

Problem of dry spell was reported on maize and cassava in Lagos, Ekiti,Kwara. Katsina Adamawa and Bauchi states and the FCT. Whereas, flood devastation was reported on millet in Borno state, rice in FCT and Adamawa state, soybean in Oyo state as well as yam in FCT and Nassarawa States. Estimated yield loss reported in 2014 due to natural hazard was lower than that of 2013 field situation report by about 10%. While the incidence of pests and diseases were slightly lower than in 2013 by 20%.

Table 3.1: Incidences, severities and management options in use to mitigate the menace of pests, diseases and natural disasters on crops in Nigeria

Crops Infested/ infected	Pests/ Diseases/Hazard	Affected States	Severity	Estimated yield loss (%)	Control measure(s)
Maize	Stem borer	Taraba, Oyo, FCT, Imo, Ekiti, Ebonyi, Akwa-Ibom, Adamawa, Ondo, Oun, Kano, Anambra	Moderate	35-45%	Resistant variety Of maize from IITA /IAR&T
	Streak	Oyo, Ekiti, Adamawa	Light	5-20%	Resistant variety
	Cattle grazing	Oyo	Heavy	60-70%	Nil
	Dry spell	Oyo, Niger, Borno, Adamawa	light	5-10%	Crop adaptation
	Downy mildew	Edo, Abia	Light	5-25%	Chemical fungicide seed dressing, use of improve variety
	Grass cutter/monkey	Imo, Ekiti, Akwa-Ibom , Enugu	Moderate	10-20%	Trap setting, hunting
	Smut	Imo, Bauchi	Moderate	10-20%	Use of chemical
	Rodent	Imo, Akwa-Ibom	Moderate	10-20%	Trap setting, hunting
	Striga	Benue , Nasarawa	Moderate	15-30%	Resistant variety
	Blight	Plateau	Light	5-15%	Chemical
	Termite	Plateau	Light	5-15%	Chemical
	Leaf miners	Plateau	Light	5-15%	Chemical
	Weaver bird	Akwa-Ibom, Enugu	Light	5-15%	Setting of traps, scaring
	Spitle bug	Bauchi	Moderate	15-25%	Chemical
	Turxicum blight	Kaduna, Katsina, Zamfara, Nasarawa	Moderate	15-35%	Nil
	Flooding	Lagos. FCT, Adamawa	heavy	75-90%	Early planting
Millet	Quelea bird	Gombe	Light	5-15%	Scaring, cultural practices
	Dry spell	Borno	Moderate	30-40%	Crop adaptation
	Smut	Plateau	Light	5-15%	Chemical
	Downy mildew	Adamawa, Kano	Light	5-25%	Chemical fungicide, use of improve variety
	Stem borer	Adamawa, Bauchi	Light	5-15%	Resistant variety, insecticide
	Army worms	Jigawa, Zamfara	Moderate	30-40%	Chemical, integrated pest management (IPM), use of improved varieties
Rice	Blast	Kaduna , lagos, Edo, Plateau, Adamawa, Kano, Bauchi	Light - moderate	5-20%	Chemical, use of resistant variety, crop rotation
	Dry spell	FCT, Adamawa	Moderate	10-25%	Crop adaptation
	Flood	FCT, Ekiti, Plateau	Light	5-20%	Chemical
	Quelea bird	Gombe, Niger, Ekiti, Akwa-Ibom, Ondo, Zamfara	Light	5-15%	Scaring, cultural practices
	Grass cutter	Imo	Moderate	15-25%	Trap setting, hunting
	Weevils	Imo	Moderate	10-20%	Chemicals
	Stem borer	Cross River, Ekiti,	Light	5-15%	Resistant variety,

		Ebonyi, Abia, Kano, Bauchi, Anambra			insecticide
	Iron toxicity	Plateau, Nasarawa	Moderate	10-20%	Liming and drainage
Sorghum	Striga	Plateau, Nasarawa	Moderate	15-20%	Resistant variety
	Leaf blight	Plateau	Moderate	8-15%	Chemical
	Smut	Adamawa, Kano, Bauchi	Light	5-15%	Chemical
	Stem borer	Adamawa, Kano	Light	5-15%	Resistant variety, insecticide
	Quelea bird	Adamawa	Light	5-15%	Scaring, cultural practices
	Anthracnose	Bauchi	Light	10-20%	chemical
Cowpea	Segregation of Ife brown variety	Oyo	Heavy	20-45%	Cultural practices,
	Shrunk seed	Oyo	Heavy	20-35%	Chemical, by tripple bagging
	Army worms	Niger, Adamawa	Moderate	10-20%	Regular spraying
	Aphids	Edo, Imo, Ondo, Kano, Bauchi	Moderate	10-20%	Fungicides, cultural practices
	Pod borers	Imo, Ekiti	Moderate	10-20%	Fungicides, cultural practices
	Root rots	Imo, Ondo	Moderate	10-20%	Fungicides, cultural practices
	Thrips	Ekiti, Plateau, Kano	Moderate	15-20%	Chemical
	Weevil	Abia	Moderate	10-20%	Chemical
	Fusarium wilt	Bauchi	Moderate	10-20%	Uproot attacked
Soybean	Dry spell	Oyo	Heavy	35-45%	Trap, IPM
	Aphids	Adamawa	Moderate	10-20%	Fungicides, cultural practices
	Bacterial blight	Kano	heavy	20-40%	Early and timely planting
	Leaf beetle	Bauchi	Moderate	10-305%	Insecticides
	Leaf spots	Bauchi	Light	5-15%	IPM
Groundnut	Pod borers	Imo, Bauchi	Moderate	10-20%	Insecticides, cultural practices
	Aphids	Imo, Kano	Moderate	10-40%	Insecticides, cultural practices
	Root rots	Imo	Moderate	10-40%	Fungicides, cultural practices
	Rosette	Adamawa, Bauchi	Light	8-15%	Crop rotation
	Termite	Kano	Moderate	10-20%	Insecticides
Cassava	Mosaic disease	Taraba , Lagos, Imo, Ebonyi, Adamawa, Bayelsa, Bauchi	Light - moderate	5-15%	crop rotation, planting improved varieties
	Cattle invasion	Oyo	Heavy	20-40%	
	Termite	Rivers, Imo, Akwa-Ibom	Moderate	20-40%	Insecticides
	Die back	Imo	Moderate	10-35%	Supplying
	Mealy bugs	Ekiti	Moderate	25-30%	Insecticide
	Grass hoppers	Ekiti, Adamawa	Moderate	15-30%	Fire tracing
	Rodent / goat	Akwa-Ibom, Bayelsa	Moderate	10-20%	Trap setting, hunting
	Cassava blight	Akwa-Ibom, Ondo	Moderate	10-20%	Chemical

	Leaf rot	Ondo	Moderate	10-25%	Chemical
	Anthracnose	Ogun	Light	10-20%	chemical
	Flooding	Lagos, Ekiti, Bauchi	Heavy	25-45%	Early planting
Yam	Beetles	Rivers , Imo, Ekiti, Abia, Adamawa, Ondo, Anambra	Light	10-20%	Insecticides, Weeding
	Eelworm	Rivers	Light	10-20%	Chemical
	Nematodes	Rivers	Light	10-22%	IPM
	Termite	Imo	Moderate	10-20%	Chemical
	Dry spell	FCT, Adamawa	Moderate	10-20%	Crop adaptation
Coco yam	Termite	Rivers	Moderate	30-40%	Chemical
	Leaf rot disease	Imo, Plateau, Enugu	Heavy	60-85%	No remedy
Sweet potato	Leaf miners	Oyo , Plateau, Bauchi	Light	10-20%	Pesticide
	Army worm	Oyo, Adamawa	Light	10-20%	Pesticide
	Leaf rot	Ondo	Moderate	30-45%	Chemical
	Bacterial blight	Kano	Light	5-10%	Early and timely planting
	Scab	Bauchi	Light	5-10%	Chemical
Tomato	Leaf miners	Oyo	Heavy	60-75%	Chemical
	Bacterial blight	Ogun	heavy	70-88%	Early and timely planting
Pepper	Leaf miners	Oyo	Heavy	20-35%	Nil, NIHORT informed
Plantain	Worms infeatation	Bayelsa	Light	10-20%	Nil, destruction of affected stem
Benni seed	Leaf beetle	Bauchi	Moderate	10-25%	Herbicides
Benni seed	Leaf spots	Bauchi	Light	5-15%	IPM

Agricultural Mechanization

Tractor Availability

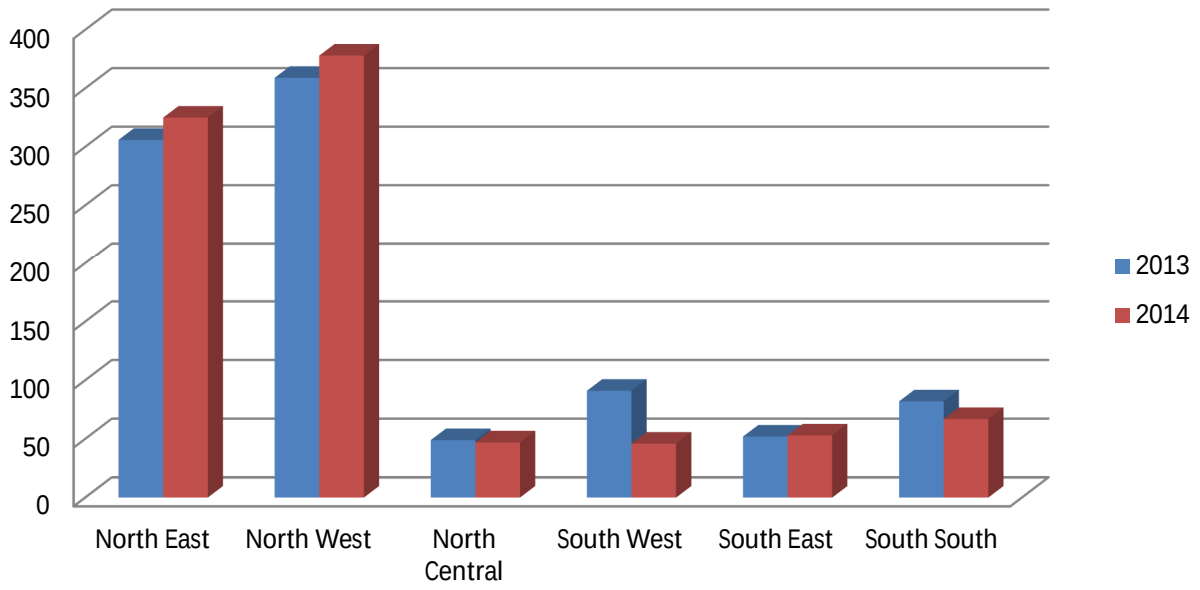
In order to fully embrace agricultural mechanization, one of the inputs needed by farmers especially the youths is the tractor and its implements. The data for tractor availability from ADPs and the States Ministries across the country was not sufficient enough to fully ascertain the number of tractors that were available withinthe period under review. This reflects dearth of proper records of farm machinery and equipment that impair development planning for enhanced agricultural productivity. A few states however have records which showed that Katsina state in the North-West had highest number of functional tractors (307) in 2013 and

336 in 2014 representing a 9.5% increase. The number of functional tractor in Katsina state contributed to making the North-West the zone that has the highest number of functional tractors in Nigeria. In contrast, North-East zone had the highest number (184 in 2013 and 194 in 2014) non-functional tractors in Nigeria although the zone ranked second in terms of number of functional tractors. North-Central zone had the lowest number of functional tractors among the zones.

Yobe State with its 237 and 230 units of functional tractors in 2013 and 2014 respectively, which represented a decrease of 2.95% ranked second to Katsina State. Anambra State reported having only 1 official tractor in 2013 which was doubled (100%) in 2014. Although, this same state declared that there were some newly purchased tractors that were not yetin use. This might be attributed to apathetic attitudes of not considering certain factors before purchasing tractors leading to lack of interest among farmers to use them. In this state however, there is a growing interest in the adoption of power tillers among energetic farmers which may well be the direction for intervention in many states.

Osun State, which had 1,439 tractors the highest number of privately owned functional tractors in 2013, recorded 661 tractors in 2014, representing a decrease of 54%. The factors responsible for such remarkable decrease are not very clear and may reflect some error in the record provided for the two years under reference.

Fig. 12: Functional Tractors



One of the power tillers used in Anambra State

A tractor hiring center looking like a junk yard

Cost of Some Tractor Operations

The cost of major tractor operations such asploughing, harrowing and ridging are reported. The average costof ridging operation was highest in the South-East in 2014 while those of other operations were highest in South-West in 2014. North-East recorded the lowest average cost of tractor operations. The cost of ploughing and harrowing operations was ₦10,000 per hectare in Lagos and Cross River States and up to ₦15,000 for ridging in Cross River State. This might be connected with total number of tractors available in these zones which were low relative to the numbersin the northern zones. Lack of access to tractor service in the southern states compels them to rely heavily on human labour for their farming operations and constrains expansion in

farm holdings. Accordingly, average farm size remained small and average farm outputs in the southern states continue to decrease even as production cost decrease. Operations that farmers employed labour to perform ranged from ploughing, ridging, harrowing, planting, weeding, fertilizer application to harvesting.

Fig. 13: Average Cost of Ploughing Operation (N/ha)

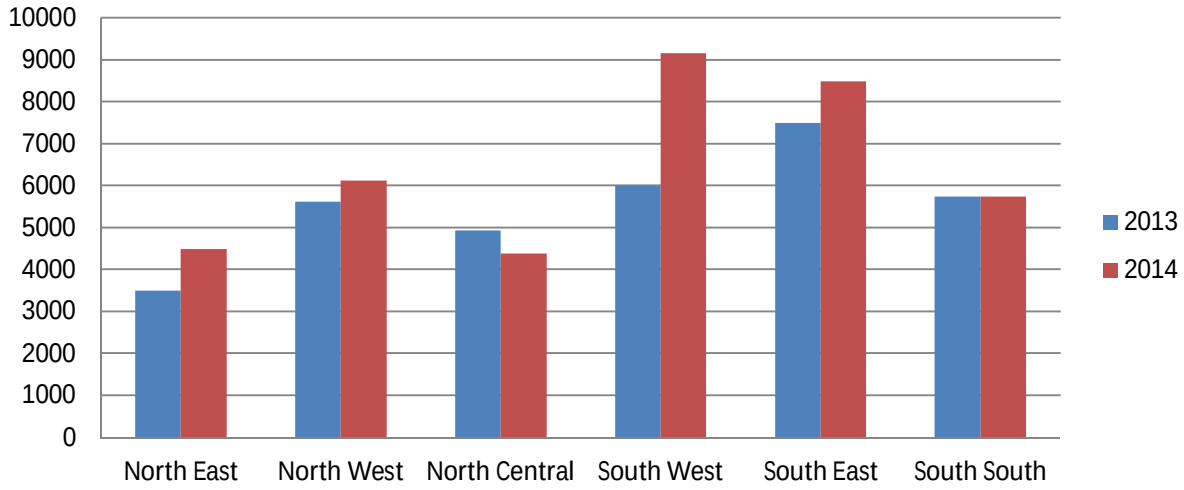


Fig. 14: Average Cost of Harrowing Operation (N/ha)

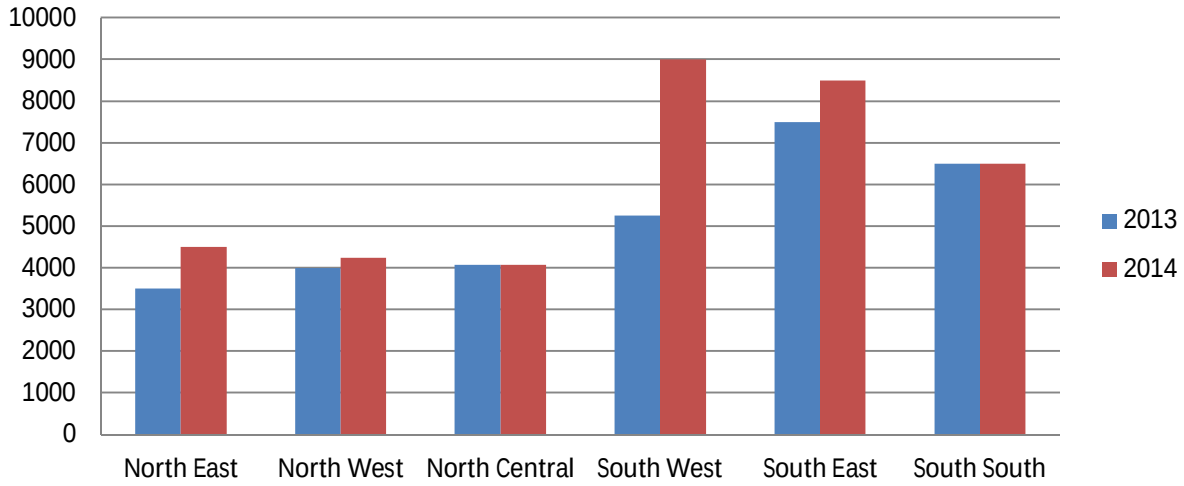
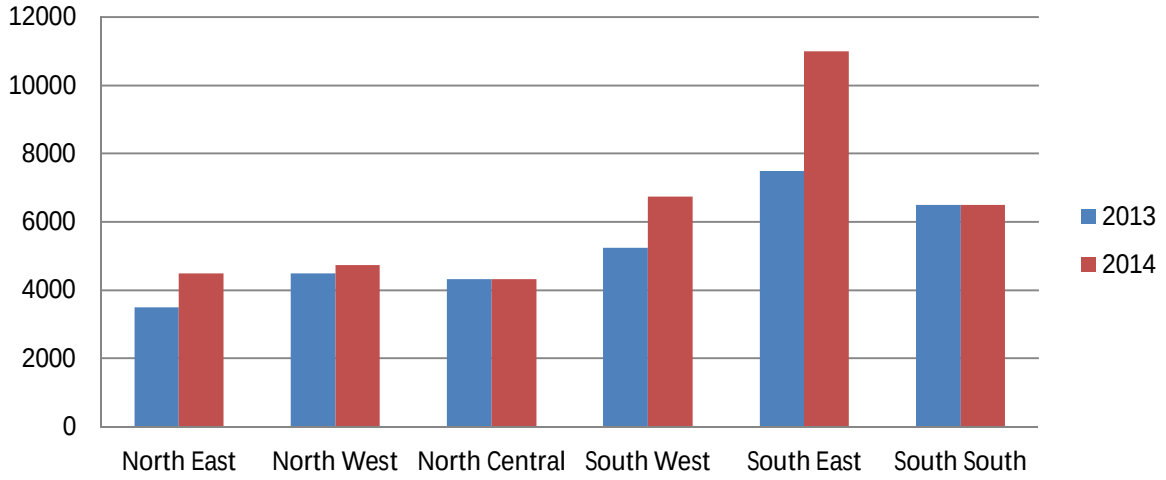
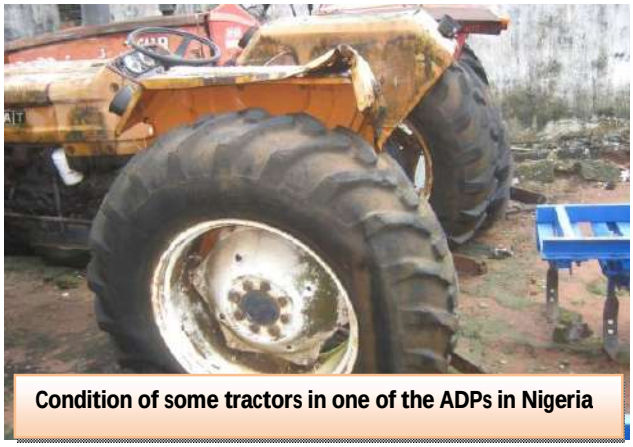


Fig. 15: Average Cost of ridging operation (N/Ha)



Animal Traction


Condition of some tractors in one of the ADPs in Nigeria

Very few states provided data on animal traction activities in the country. These states were Adamawa, Gombe, Sokoto, Jigawa and Kano in North-East and North-West zones. Until recently, work bull was a very popular source of farm power because of its comparatively cheaper cost of acquisition and ease of handling. The menance of cattle rustlers is exposing herdsmen, including work animals to several risks, and is discouraging the use of this critical and affordable labour-saving tool. Other problems associated with animal traction were:

i. High cost of animal feeds
ii. High costs of mould board ploughs
iii. Scarcity of mould board spare parts
iv. Scarcity of work bulls
v. Lack of trainers and inadequate provision of other animal health support services
vi. Lack of skilled personnel owing to retirement of extension agents and aging farm population

Processing

Many states reported increased activities related to crop processing at medium scale levels. In Lagos State, some NGOs made available to farmers some facilities for shelling, threshing,

winnowing, sorting and grading of grains. Farm machines like screw press, smoking kiln which reduce dependence on labour were employed. Ondo state had about 100 processing plants that were used for processing crops like rice and maize. Similarly, Borno state installed one more flour mill for processing maize into maize flour which also conducts sorting and grading through the use of several sieve sizes. Anambra state established three (3) processing plants that process cassava and rice. In Plateau state, cassava processing plants for chip making, grated cassava for industrial use and some livestock feed mills are being promoted.

Problems of Tractorization

Problems facing the use of tractor include the following and similar to that of the previous years:

i. Poor maintenance of tractors due to lack of fund
ii. Scarcity of tractor spare parts
iii. Inadequate organizational and managerial skills among private owners
iv. Inadequate number of tractors to meet farmers demand
v. lack of tractor service centres
vi. low income of the farmers
vii. Shortage of certified tractor drivers/operators
viii. Insufficient number of field engineers to address field challenges
ix. Mobility constraints for effective monitoring
x. Weather conditions
xi. Flooding in some parts of the communities or LGA's (Kano State)
xii. Non co-operation from the hirers
xiii. Elusive tendency of tractor drivers

Table 3.2: Available Tractors

North-East Zone												
	Government Tractors						**Private Tractors**					
	Functional			**Non Functional**			**Functional**			**Non Functional**		
State	**2013**	**2014**	**% change**	**2013**	**2014**	**% change**	**2013**	**2014**	**% change**	**2013**	**2014**	**% change**
Yobe	237	230	-2.95	179	184	2.79	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gombe	22	32	45.45	5	10	100.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Adamawa	47	63	34.04	NA	NA	NA	92	124	34.78	15	18	20
Total	306	325	77	184	194	102.79	92	124	34.78	15	18	20
North-West Zone												
katsina	307	336	9.44	28	32	14.29	201	115	-42.79	1	NA	NA
Sokoto	16	6	-62.50	16	12	-25.00	231	111	-51.94	NA	15	NA
Zamfara	36	36	0.00	8	8	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	359	378	-53.06	52	52	-10.71	432	226	-94.73	1	15	0.00

North-Central Zone												
	Government Tractors						**Private Tractors**					
	Functional			**Non Functional**			**Functional**			**Non Functional**		
State	2013	2014	% change	2013	2014	% change	2013	2014	% change	2013	2014	% change
Taraba	15	14	-6.67	33	34	3.03	49	46	-6.12	3	45	1400
Plateau	14	10	-28.57	8	11	37.50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kogi	3	3	0.00	1	1	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nassarawa	NA	NA	NA	32	32	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Niger	17	20	17.64	25	22	-12.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	49	47	-17.60	99	100	28.53	49	46	-6.12	3	45	1400
South-West Zone												
Osun	15	14	-6.67	21	13	-38.10	1439	661	-54.07	NA	NA	NA
Oyo	10	2	-80.00	18	26	44.44	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ogun	16	16	0.00	5	5	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ekiti	25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	9	-25	2	5	150
Ondo	25	14	-44.00	44	55	25.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	91	46	-130.67	88	99	31.35	1451	670	-79.07	2	5	150
South-East Zone												
Anambra	1	2	100.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Enugu	22	22	0.00	22	22	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ebonyi	21	21	0.00	NA	NA	NA	31	32	3.23	25	28	12
Abia	2	2	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Imo	6	6	0.00	2	2	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	52	53	100.00	24	24	0.00	31	32	3.23	25	28	12
South-South Zone												
Cross River	40	32	-20.00	NA	NA	NA	20	25	25	5	4	-20
Akwa-Ibom	8	5	-37.50	7	10	42.86	10	20	100	NA	NA	NA
Delta	4	4	0.00	12	13	8.33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Edo	12	8	-33.33	8	12	50.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rivers	18	18	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	82	67	-90.83	27	35	101.19	30	45	125	5	4	-20
Nat. Total	**939**	**916**	**-115.6**	**474**	**504**	**253.2**	**2085**	**1143**	**-16.9**	**51**	**115**	**1562**

Table 3.3: Cost of Tractor Operations (Ploughing, Harrowing and Ridging)

	Ploughing (N/Ha)			Harrowing (N/Ha)			Ridging (N/Ha)		
	2013	**2014**	**% Change**	**2013**	**2014**	**% Change**	**2013**	**2014**	**% Change**
North-East Zone									
Gombe	2000	2000	0	2000	2000	0	2000	2000	0
Adamawa	5000	7000	40	5000	7000	40	5000	7000	40
Z. Mean	**3,500**	**4,500**	**20**	**3,500.00**	**4,500.00**	**20**	**3,500**	**4,500**	**20**
North-West Zone									
Sokoto	8,500	8,500	0	4,000	4,000	0	8,000	8,000	0
Zamfara	5000	7000	40	3000	4000	33.33	3000	4000	33.33
Jigawa	4,500	4,500	0	4,500	4,500	0	3,500	3,500	0
Kano	4,500	4,500	0	4,500	4,500	0	3,500	3,500	0
Z. Mean	**5,625**	**6,125**	**10**	**4,000**	**4,250**	**8.3325**	**4,500.00**	**4,750**	**8.3325**
North-Central Zone									
Taraba	5,000	2,200	-56	4,000	4000	0	NA	NA	NA
Plateau	4,000	4,000	0	4,000	4,000	0	4,000	4,000	0
Niger	4,600	4,600	0	4,600	4,600	0	4,600	4,600	0
Kwara	4,600	4,600	0	2,800	2,800	0	3,700	3,700	0
Benue	6,500	6,500	0	5,000	5,000	0	5,000	5,000	0
Z. Mean	**4,940**	**4,380**	**-11.2**	**4,080**	**4,080**	**0**	**4,325**	**4,325**	**0**
South-West Zone									
Oyo	7,500	7,500	0	7500	7,500	0	7500	7,500	0
Ekiti	4,500	10,000	122.2	3,000	8,000	166.67	3,000	6,000	100
Lagos	NA	10000	100	NA	10000		NA	NA	NA
Z. Mean	6,000	9,166	74.07	5,250	9,000.0	83.335	5,250	6,750	50
South-South Zone									
Ak/ Ibom	5000	7000	40	5000	7000	40	5000	7000	40
C/Rivers	10,000	10,000	0	10,000	10000	0	10,000	15000	50
Z. Mean	7,500	8,500	20	7,500	8,500	20	7,500	11,000	45
South-East Zone									
Ebonyi	5000	5000	0	5000	5000	0	5000	5000	0
Imo	6500	6500	0	8000	8000	0	8000	8000	0
Z. Mean	**5,750**	**5,750**	**0.00**	**6,500**	**6,500**	**0.00**	**6,500**	**6,500**	**0.00**
Nat. Mean	**5,552.**	**6,403.6**	**18.812**	**5,138.3**	**6,138.3**	**21.94**	**5,262.5**	**6,304.1**	**13.055**	**5552.5**

4.0 Cost of Production of Major Crops

Cost of Production of Major Crops

Significant changes in cost of production of most crops were recorded. For example, the cost of production of a hectare of Sorghum was higher in 2014 than 2013, with increases of 9.09% in Adamawa, 5.65% in Jigawa and 4.17% in Yobe. In Sokoto State and FCT, however, production cost of sorghum did not change remarkably. The production cost of maize went up by 50.41% and 50.00% in Enugu and Imo States respectively and only slightly by 0.72% in Yobe State. In Abia State, production cost of maize decreased by 3.23% in 2014.

Ondo recorded 44.44% increase in cowpea production cost, while states like Sokoto, Zamfara and Kwara had either changes or less than 1% change as in the FCT that recorded an increase of 0.03%. Rice recorded the highest production cost of40.00% in Plateau state followed by 29.06% in Enugu State.InSokoto, FCT, Niger, Kwara, Ondo, Ebonyi and Imo states, the production cost of rice did not appreciably change between the two years.

The cost of cultivating a hectare of Cassava significantly increased by 33.60% and 16.67% in Enugu and Adamawa States respectively but in FCT a decrease of 11.31% wasobservedin 2014. Cultivation of hectare of cocoyam recorded an increased cost of 43.03% in Enugu State, while in Abia state, 8.16%decrease was recorded. Ondo state had a 20.00% cost increase for Yam production unlike in Lagos, Niger, FCT, Kwara, Imo and Edo States where less than 1% or no change in production cost were recorded relative to figures of 2013. Other crops like Irish potatoes, Sweet potatoes, Okra, Plantain recorded marginal increases in cost of production which, on a national average were 12.63%, 5.82%, 1.66% and 5.59%, respectively. Also, Vegetables and Garden egg recorded production cost increases of 1.78% and 4.54% respective on average.

Traditional gari production: Manual methods of production still dominate.

Table 4.1: Cost of Production (Naira/ha) of Key Commodities in Nigeria in 2013 and 2014												
	North-East Zone											
	Sorghum			Maize			Millet			Cowpea		
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change
Yobe	72,000	75,000	4.17	69,000	69,500	0.72	58,000	60,000	3.45	63,000	65,000	3.17
Bauchi	55,250	61,050	10.50	91,090	106,650	17.08	48,780	56,000	14.80	NA	NA	NA
Adamawa	55,000	60,000	9.09	70,000	75,000	7.14	45,000	50,000	11.11	40,000	45,000	12.50
Z. Average	60,750	65,350	7.92	76,697	83,717	8.32	50,593	55,333	9.79	51,500	55,000	7.84
	North-West Zone											
	Sorghum			Maize			Millet			Cowpea		
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change
Jigawa	62,000	65,500	5.65	63,920	67,420	5.48	62,000	65,500	5.65	NA	NA	NA
Katsina	73,000	75,000	2.74	93,000	95,000	2.15	64,000	70,000	9.38	58,000	60,000	3.45
Sokoto	55,000	55,000	0.00	65,000	65,000	0.00	55,000	55,000	0.00	45,000	45,000	0.00
Zamfara	65,000	66,000	1.54	120,000	120,000	0.00	65,000	68,000	4.62	50,000	50,000	0.00
Kaduna	97,000	102,500	5.67	130,000	145,000	11.54	NA	NA	NA	105,000	115,000	9.52
Z. Average	70,400	72,800	3.12	94,384	98,484	3.83	61,500	64,625	4.91	64,500	67,500	3.24
	North-Central Zone											
	Sorghum			Maize			Millet			Cowpea		
	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change
Plateau	57,000	59,700	4.74	52,000	63,700	22.50	31,000	33,000	6.45	NA	NA	NA
Nasarawa	52,000	56,000	7.69	63,000	65,000	3.17	NA	NA	NA	57,300	60,000	4.71
Fct	75,000	75,000	0.00	72,400	72,400	0.00	65,500	65,500	0.00	89,600	89,900	0.33
Niger	NA	NA	NA	156,200	156,200	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kwara	52,000	54,000	3.85	103,000	103,000	0.00	NA	NA	NA	55,000	55,000	0.00
Z. Average	59,000	61,175	4.07	89,320	92,060	5.13	48,250	49,250	3.23	67,300	68,300	1.68

Production Cost (Naira/ha) in South-West Zone					
	Maize			Cov	
	2013	2014	%Change	2013	
Osun	86,000	86,000	0.00	65,000	
Ekiti	98,000	100,000	2.04	108,000	
Ondo	50,000	75,000	50.00	45,000	
Ogun	129,600	143,000	10.34	NA	NA
Lagos	130,000	150,000	15.38	NA	NA
Z. Average	98,720	110,800	15.55	72,667	
South-East Zone					
	Maize				
	2013	2014	%Change		
Enugu	164,350	247,200	50.41		
Ebonyi	112,000	122,000	8.93		
Abia	93,000	90,000	-3.23		
Imo	180,000	180,000	0.00		
Z. Average	137,338	159,800	14.03		
South-South Zone					
	Maize			Cov	
	2013	2014	%Change	2013	
Akwa-Ibom	124,870	136,109	9.00	NA	
Cross River	75,000	76,000	1.33	NA	
Delta	68,000	68,400	0.59	65000	
Edo	160,000	160,000	0.00	NA	
Rivers	140,000	141,400	1.00	NA	
Z. Average	113,574	116,382	2.38	65,000	
National Average	101,672	110,207	8.21	64,193	

Production Cost (Naira/ha) in North-East Zone					
	Groundnut			Cas	
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	
Yobe	72,000	73,000	1.39	67,000	
Bauchi	71,150	72,900	2.46	78,460	
Adamawa	45,000	50,000	11.11	30,000	
Z. Average	62,717	65,300	4.99	58,487	

North-West Zone							
	Groundnut			Cassava			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013
Jigawa	28,000	31,300	11.79	NA	NA	NA	NA
Katsina	55,000	58,000	5.45	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sokoto	NA	NA	NA	45,000	45,000	0.00	NA
Zamfara	50,000	50,000	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kaduna	109,600	112,200	2.37	84,300	88,000	4.39	333,100
Z. Average	60,650	62,875	4.90	64,650	66,500	2.19	333,100

North-Central Zone							
	Groundnut			Cassava			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013
Plateau	NA	NA	NA	84,000	87,900	4.64	57,000
Nasarawa	59,700	60,000	0.50	86,000	92,000	6.98	580,000
Fct	86,900	86,900	0.00	90,200	80,000	-11.31	254,000
Niger	131,490	131,490	0.00	NA	NA	NA	1,580,700
Kwara	55,000	56,000	1.82	141,000	141,000	0.00	80,000
Z. Average	83,273	83,598	0.58	100,300	100,225	0.08	510,340

Production cost (Naira/ha) South-West Zone										
	Cassava			Cocoyam						
	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013			
Osun	110,000	110,000	0.00	85,000	85,000	0.00	225,000			
Ekiti	165,000	170,000	3.03	102,000	120,000	17.65	580,000			
Ondo	75,000	80,000	6.67	60,000	70,000	16.67	100,000			
Ogun	100,100	104,340	4.24	230,000	243,000	5.65	680,000			
Lagos	215,000	220,000	2.33	125,000	128,000	2.40	615,000			
Z. Average	133,020	136,868	3.25	120,400	129,200	8.47	440,000			
South-East Zone										
Enugu	NA	NA	NA	233,150	311,500	33.60	185,000	264,600	43.03	
Ebonyi	80,000	80,000	0.00	120,000	121,000	0.83	90,000	100,000	11.11	3
Abia	NA	NA	NA	145,000	150,000	3.45	98,000	90,000	-8.16	3
Imo	NA	NA	NA	350,000	400,000	14.29	30,000	30,000	0.00	5
Z. Average	80,000	80,000	0.00	212,038	245,625	13.04	100,750	121,150	11.49	3
South-South Zone										
	Groundnut			Cassava			Cocoyam			
	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	
Akwa-Ibom	NA	NA	NA	214,400	234,500	9.38	317,310	377,599	19.00	4
Bayelsa	NA	NA	NA	830000	910000	9.64	NA	NA	NA	
Cross River	56,000	56,500	0.89	102,500	110,200	7.51	43,000	43,500	1.16	2
Delta	NA	NA	NA	96000	96200	0.21	NA	NA	NA	
Edo	370,000	370,000	0.00	165,000	165,000	0.00	NA	NA	NA	1
Rivers	NA	NA	NA	184,640	186,392	0.95	234,000	235,050	0.45	8
Z. Average	213,000	213,250	0.45	265,423	283,715	4.61	198,103	218,716	6.87	3
National Average	99,928	101,005	2.18	138,986	149,400	5.50	139,751	156,355	8.95	3

Production Cost (Naira/ha)North-East Zone							
	Melon			Soybean			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013
Yobe	69,000	69,500	0.72	NA	NA	NA	87,000
Bauchi	NA	NA	NA	58,950	59,280	0.56	82,750
Adamawa	NA	NA	NA	40,000	45,000	12.50	75,000
Z. Average	69,000	69,500	0.72	49,475	52,140	6.53	81,583

Production Cost (Naira/ha)North-West Zone							
	Soybean			Cotton			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013
Jigawa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	47,800
Sokoto	45,000	45,000	0.00	NA	NA	NA	80,000
Zamfara	65,000	65,000	0.00	55,000	56,000	1.82	80,000
Kaduna	104,900	110,200	5.05	NA	NA	NA	142,000
Z. Average	71,633	73,400	1.68	55,000	56,000	1.82	87,450

Production Cost (Naira/ha)North-Central Zone							
	Melon			Soybean			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013
Plateau	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	37,000
Nasarawa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	125,000
Fct	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	74,750
Niger	NA	NA	NA	145,200	145,200	0.00	159,400
Kwara	55,000	56,000	1.82	103,000	103,000	0.00	121,000
Z. Average	55,000	56,000	1.82	124,100	124,100	0.00	103,430

Production Cost (Naira/ha)South-West Zone							
	Melon			Soybean			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013
Osun	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	110,000
Ekiti	75,000	78,000	4.00	120,000	120,000	0.00	244,000
Ondo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	80,000
Ogun	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	220,700
Lagos	35,000	36,000	2.86	NA	NA	NA	235,000
Z. Average	55,000	57,000	3.43	120,000	120,000	0.00	177,940

Production Cost (Naira/ha) South-East Zone			
	Rice		
State	2013	2014	%
Anambra	NA	NA	
Enugu	196,350	253,400	
Ebonyi	200,000	200,000	
Abia	135,000	140,000	
Imo	35,000	35,000	
Z. Average	141,588	157,100	

Production Cost (Naira/ha)South-South Zone										
	Melon			Soybean			Cotton			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	
Bayelsa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,1
Cross River	35,000	40,000	14.29	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Delta	85000	87000	2.35	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Edo	180,000	180,000	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Z. Average	100,000	102,333	5.55	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5
National Average	69,750	71,208	2.88	91,302	92,410	2.05	55,000	56,000	1.82	1

Production Cost (Naira/ha) North-East Zone			
	Tomato		
State	2013	2014	%Chang
Bauchi	102,700	112,250	
Z. Average	102,700	112,250	

Production Cost (Naira/ha) North-West Zone

	Onion			Benniseed			Tomato			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	
Jigawa	49,500	53,000	7.07	29,500	33,000	11.86	61,000	64,500	5.74	NA
Z. Average	49,500	53,000	7.07	29,500	33,000	11.86	61,000	64,500	5.74	NA

Production Cost (Naira/ha) North-Central Zone

	Onion			Benniseed			Tomato			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	
Plateau	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	67,000	71,000	5.97	
Nasarawa	NA	NA	NA	47,500	49,000	3.16	NA	NA	NA	
Z. Average	NA	NA	NA	47,500	49,000	3.16	67,000	71,000	5.97	

Production Cost (Naira/ha) South-West Zone

	Tomato			Veget	
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	
Ekiti	64,000	75,000	17.19	NA	
Ondo	35,000	55,000	57.14	NA	
Ogun	330,000	334,600	1.39	NA	
Lagos	87,000	88,000	1.15	122,000	
Z. Average	129,000	138,150	19.22	122,000	

Production Cost (Naira/ha) South-East Zone							
	Benniseed			Tomato			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013
Ebonyi	35,000	36,000	2.86	NA	NA	NA	NA
Abia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	89,000
Imo	NA	NA	NA	25,000	30,000	20.00	NA
Z. Average	35,000	36,000	2.86	25,000	30,000	20.00	89,000

Production Cost (Naira/ha) South-South Zone										
	Onion			Benniseed			Tomato			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	
Delta	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	115000	120000	4.35	
Z. Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	115,000	120,000	4.35	
National Average	49,500	53,000	7.07	37,333	39,333	5.96	79,400	84,730	11.05	1

Production Cost (Naira/ha) North-West Zone					
	Ginger			Pe	
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	
Jigawa	NA	NA	NA	61,000	
Kaduna	381,500	385,000	0.92	NA	
Z. Average	381,500	385,000	0.92	61,000	

Production Cost (Naira/ha) South-West Zone					
	Pepper				C
	2013	2014	%Change	2013	
Osun	135,000	135,000	0.00	85,000	
Ondo	38,000	50,000	31.58	NA	NA
Ogun	240,000	250,200	4.25	NA	NA
Z. Average	137,667	145,067	11.94	85,000	

Production Cost (Naira/ha) South-East Zone					
	Pepper				C
	2013	2014	%Change	2013	
Ebonyi	58,000	45,000	-22.41	NA	
Abia	48,000	50,000	4.17	60,000	
Imo	25,000	30,000	20.00	25,000	
Z. Average	43,667	41,667	0.58	42,500	

Production Cost (Naira/ha) South-South Zone										
	Ginger			Pepper			Okro			
	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	
Bayelsa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7
Cross River	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	40,000	40,500	1.25	
Delta	NA	NA	NA	73000	73700	0.96	100000	100250	0.25	
Rivers	NA	NA	NA	142,400	142,420	0.01	NA	NA	NA	1,2
Z. Average	NA	NA	NA	107,700	108,060	0.49	70,000	70,375	0.75	9
National Average	381,500	385,000	0.92	87,508	89,823	4.69	65,833	67,292	1.66	9

Production Cost (Naira/ha) North-East Zone					
	Bambaranut			Irish P	
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	
Bauchi	NA	NA	NA	260,000	
Adamawa	40,000	45,000	12.50	NA	
Z. Average	40,000	45,000	12.50	260,000	

Production Cost (Naira/ha) North-West Zone			
	Bambara nut		
State	2013	2014	%Change
Sokoto	35,000	35,000	
Z. Average	35,000	35,000	

Production Cost (Naira/ha) North-Central Zone			
	Irish Potato		
State	2013	2014	%Cha
Plateau	38,000	42,800	
Z. Average	38,000	42,800	

Production Cost (Naira/ha) South-East Zone			
	Garden Egg		
State	2013	2014	%Cha
Abia	88,000	80,000	
Z. Average	88,000	80,000	

Production Cost (Naira/ha) South-South Zone							
	Bambaranut			Irish Potato			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013
Rivers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	155,292
Z. Average	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	155,292
National Average	37,500	40,000	6.25	38,000	42,800	12.63	121,646

Production Cost (Naira/ha) North-East Zone			
	Acha		
State	2013	2014	
Bauchi	56,950	59,450	
Z. Average	56,950	59,450	

	Production Cost (Naira/ha) South-South Zone									
	Teleferia			Acha			Pine Apple			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	
Akwa-Ibom	302,157	342,157	13.24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Edo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,000	4,000	0.00	2
Rivers	202,000	204,000	0.99	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Z. Average	252,079	273,079	7.11	NA	NA	NA	4,000	4,000	0.00	2
National Average	252,079	273,079	7.11	56,950	59,450	4.39	4,000	4,000	0.00	2

Production Cost (Naira/ha) North-East Zone							
	Carrot			Sweet Potato			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	201
Bauchi	99,000	110,950	12.07	53,180	56,700	6.62	NA
Z. Average	99,000	110,950	12.07	53,180	56,700	6.62	104,000

Production Cost (Naira/ha) North-Central Zone							
	Carrot			Sweet Potato			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	201
Plateau	49,000	57,700	17.76	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nasarawa	NA	NA	NA	93,000	98,000	5.38	NA
Fct	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	227,000
Z. Average	49,000	57,700	17.76	93,000	98,000	5.38	227,000

Production Cost (Naira/ha) South-West Zone			
	Sweet Potato		
State	2013	2014	%Cha
Osun	82,000	85,000	
Ekiti	87,000	100,000	
Ondo	40,000	45,000	
Ogun	126,000	132,500	
Lagos	117,000	118,000	
Z. Average	90,400	96,100	

Production Cost (Naira/ha) South-East Zone			
	Sweet Potato		
State	2013	2014	%Cha
Enugu	50,150	51,100	
Ebonyi	121,000	121,000	
Imo	155,000	160,000	
Z. Average	108,717	110,700	

Production Cost (Naira/ha) South-South Zone										
	Carrot			Sweet Potato			Sugar Cane			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	
Akwa-Ibom	NA	NA	NA	301,485	361,485	19.90	NA	NA	NA	N
Cross River	NA	NA	NA	62,000	62,500	0.81	NA	NA	NA	N
Delta	NA	NA	NA	80000	91500	14.38	NA	NA	NA	N
Rivers	NA	NA	NA	236,340	236,343	0.00	NA	NA	NA	N
Z. Average	NA	NA	NA	169,956	187,957	8.77	NA	NA	NA	N
National Average	74,000	84,325	14.91	103,051	109,891	5.98	227,000	227,000	0.00	

Production Cost (Naira/ha) North-East Zone			
	Cabbage		
State	2013	2014	%Ch
Bauchi	110,750	126,650	

Z. Average	110,750	126,650	
Production Cost (Naira/ha) South-East Zone			
	Yam Miniset		
State	2013	2014	%Cha
Enugu	200,400	310,200	
Z. Average	200,400	310,200	

Table 4.2 Production cost by zones

	Sorghum			Maize			Millet		
Zone	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change
North-East Zone	60750	65350	7.92	76696.67	83716.67	8.32	50593.33	55333.33	9.79
North-West Zone	70,400	72,800	3.12	94,384.00	98,484.00	3.83	61,500.00	64,625.00	4.91
North-Central Zone	59,000	61,175	4.07	89320.00	92060.00	5.13	48250.00	49250.00	3.23
South-West Zone	NA	NA	NA	98720	110800	15.55	NA	NA	
South-East Zone	NA	NA	NA	137337.5	159800	14.03	AN	NA	
South-South Zone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Groundnut			Cassava			Cocoyam		
	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change
North-East Zone	62716.67	65300	4.99	58486.67	63466.67	9.81	NA	NA	NA
North-West Zone	60,650	62,875	4.90	64,650	66,500	2.19	NA	NA	NA
North-Central Zone	83272.5	83597.5	0.58	100300	100225	0.08	NA	NA	NA
South-West Zone	NA	NA	NA	133020	136868	3.25	120400	129200	8.47
South-East Zone	80000	80000	0.00	212037.5	245625	13.04	100750	121150	11.49
South-South Zone	213000	213250	0.45	265423.3	283715.3	4.61	198103.3	218716.3	6.87

	Melon			Soybean			Cotton		
	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change
North-East Zone	69000	69500	0.72	49475	52140	6.53	NA	NA	
North-West Zone	NA	NA	NA	71633.33	73400	1.68	55000	56000	1.82
North-Central Zone	55000	56000	1.82	124100	124100	0.00	NA		
South-West Zone	55000	57000	3.43	120000	120000	0.00	NA		
South-East Zone	NA	NA		NA	NA		NA		
South-South Zone	100000	102333.3	5.55	NA	NA		NA		

Production Cost (Naira/ha) BY ZONES

	Onion			Benniseed			Tomato		
	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change
North-East Zone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		102700	112250	9.29
North-West Zone	49,500	53,000	7.07	29,500	33,000	11.86	61,000	64,500	5.74
North-Central Zone	NA	NA	NA	47500	49000	3.16	67000	71000	5.97
South-West Zone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	129000	138150	19.22
South-East Zone	NA	NA	NA	35000	36000	2.86	25000	30000	20.00
South-South Zone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	115000	120000	4.35
	Ginger			Pepper			Okro		
	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change
North-West Zone	381500	385000	0.92	61000	64500	5.74	NA	NA	NA
South-West Zone	NA	NA	NA	137666.7	145066.7	11.94	85000	90000	5.88
South-East Zone	NA	NA	NA	43666.67	41666.67	0.58	42500	41500	-1.67
South-South Zone	NA	NA	NA	107700	108060	0.49	70000	70375	0.75

	Bambaranut			Irish Potato			
	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	20
North-East Zone	40000	45000	12.50	260000	272800	4.923077	NA
North-West Zone	35000	35000	0.00	NDIV/0!	NDIV/0!	NDIV/0!	NA
North-Central Zone	NA	NA	NA	38000	42800	12.63	NA
South-East Zone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	880
South-South Zone							1552
	Teleferia			Pine Apple			
	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	20
South-South Zone	252,079	273,079	7.11	400,000	400,000	0.00	250,0
	Carrot			Sugar Cane			
	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	20
North-East Zone	99000	110950	12.07071	NA	NA	NA	1040
North-Central Zone	49,000	57,700	17.76	227,000	227,000	0.00	NDIV/0!

Table 4.3: National Average Cost of Production (Naria/ha)in 2013 and 2014			
	2013	2014	%Change
Sorghum	63,383	66,442	5.04
Maize	106,667	115,505	8.19
Millet	54,875	56,938	4.07
Cowpea	64,193	67,967	6.88
Groundnut	99,928	101,005	2.18
Cassava	138,986	149,400	5.50
Cocoyam	139,751	156,355	8.95
Yam	391,538	400,092	3.08
Melon	69,750	71,208	2.88
Soybean	91,302	92,410	2.05
Cotton	55,000	56,000	1.82
Rice	197,998	216,188	7.23
Onion	49,500	53,000	7.07
Benniseed	37,333	39,333	5.96
Tomato	79,400	84,730	11.05
Vegetables	105,500	105,000	-1.78
Ginger	381,500	385,000	0.92
Pepper	87,508	89,823	4.69
Okro	65,833	67,292	1.66
Plantain	990,050	1,037,100	5.59
Bambaranut	37,500	40,000	6.25
Irish Potato	38,000	42,800	12.63
Garden Egg	121,646	117,650	-4.54
Teleferia	252,079	273,079	7.11
Acha	56,950	59,450	4.39
Pine Apple	4,000	4,000	0.00
Pawpaw	250,000	250,000	0.00
Carrot	74,000	84,325	14.91
Sweet Potato	103,051	109,891	5.98
Sugar Cane	227,000	227,000	0.00
Wheat	104,000	104,000	0.00
Yam Miniset	200,400	310,200	54.79
Cabbage	110,750	126,650	14.36

5.0 GRAIN RESERVES

Only a few states had grain distribution programmes. Information presented showed that 8 states had grain reserve programmes in 2014, out of which 6 were in North-West and North-Central geopolitical zones and 2 in the South-West. There were no records of such activities in

the South-East and South-South zones. A few states stored grains to sell to farmers during the lean periods especially during fasting. Different quantities were stored by states in the North-West and North-Central zones. Mainly cereals and legumes (millet, sorghum, rice, maize and cowpea) were procured and distributed as grain commodities of interest to state governments. Distribution of food grains was a serious program in Niger and Sokoto States. Different price regimes which reflect diversity in the level of subsidies of food grains prevailed in 2014.

Table 5.1: Food grains procured and distributed by States in 2013 and 2014

State	Types of grain	Quantity stored MT		Quantity Distributed MT		Selling Price (N/MT)	
		2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Sokoto	Millet Sorghum Paddy rice Maize	900MT 300MT 100MT 300MT	800MT 900MT 2000MT 600MT	- - - -	800MT 600MT 100MT 600MT	FREE FREE FREE FREE	FREE FREE FREE FREE
Kebbi	expecting	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kaduna	Maize	5,500MT	NA	5,500MT	NA	FREE	
Plateau	Maize Sorghum Millet	- - -	4MT 1.4MT 1.2MT	- - -	4MT 1.4MT 1.2MT	NA NA NA	NA NA NA
FCT	Maize Sorghum Millet	577.4MT109.8MT 253.5MT	900MT 300MT 200MT	577.4MT 109.8MT 253.5MT	900MT 300MT 200.0MT	36,000 36,000 45,000	44,000 44,000 60,000
Niger	Rice Maize Sorghum Cowpea Millet	30MT 60MT 60MT 30MT 60MT	30MT 90MT - 15MT 23MT	30MT 60MT 60MT 15 37MT	30MT 35MT - 9MT 19MT	35,000 58,000 63,000 140,000 35,000	35,000 42,000 - 100,000 35,000
Ekiti	Maize Sorghum	180MT 90MT	NA NA	180MT 90MT	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
Oyo	Maize	265MT	530MT	265MT	530MT	N66,000	N40,000

6.0 Food Commodity Prices

Comparison of market prices of some major food commodities were made for the period of January to July 2013 and January to July 2014 as represented in Table 6.1. A remarkable variation in prices of key commodities was recorded for the period under reference across the country. The variations in price for each of the commodities also varied between geo-political zones. While decrease in the price of maize, millet occurred in the North-Central Zone significant increases were recorded for milled rice and sorghum in the same zone. The increase in prices of milled rice in Taraba, Bayelsa and Ebonyi, states were 116%, 45% and 18%,

respectively. In other regions, price increases were reported for Guinea corn; the highest being 52% in Benue State. In the North-East Zone besieged by insurgency, sorghum price decreased between January and July remarkably by -28.9% in Yobe, -18.6% in Buachi and -48.3% in Adamawa States; perhaps in response to displacement of settled communities and collapse of business activities that prevailed in the zone. In Kano, FCT, Benue, Osun, Ebonyi and Imo states,the price of maize increased by 6.2%, 35%, 57%, 9%, 26% and 33.3%, respectively. The changes in the price of maize, millet and milled rice were however relatively low in several states as in Delta (0.4%), Enugu (1.2%), and Niger (2%).Price change for beniseed highly variable especially in FCT where as much as 66% increase of price was recorded. The price of cowpea increased by 18.3%, 169.4%, and 10% in Yobe, Taraba and Zamfara States perhaps owing to a shift to these other states in the wake of dwindled supply from key producing states in the North-East zone. Yam tubers, yam flour, sweet potato and Irish potato recorded increases across the country especially in the North-West Zone. For example, Irish potato price increased several folds in Nassarawa state (194.5%) and Kaduna state (110.8%), while Taraba, Niger, Abia and Akwa-Ibom states reported high price increases for yam tubers of 43.6%, 128.3%, 72.7%, and 53%, respectively. Slight decreases in the price of sweet potato in Plateau, Kogi and Oyo states at 2.1%, 3.1%, 2% were also recorded during the year under reference.

The prices of cassava products experienced variations at some different stages during the period under review (2013-2014), with cassava garri having more remarkable increases in several states such as Osun (56.7%), Nassarawa (98%), Kaduna (79.6%) and Taraba (69.4%).In contrast, gari price decreased in Rivers, Cross River, Gombe, and Kwara by 57.8%, 40.1%, 32.2%, and 30.2%, respectively. Gari price was subtantially stable in Imo state during the period. Moderate increases in prices were recorded for mutton, goat meat and beef. Highest price increase for goat meat was reported in Adamawa (70%), Niger (55.8), and Akwa-Ibom (45.7%) states. Beef price increased marginally by 7.1%, 1.9%, 5%, and 5.8% in Lagos, Enugu, Kwara and Zamfara states respectively. Increases in the price of mutton were 47.2% in Niger and 16.7% in Gombe states.

The price of chicken and egg also increased remarkably during the same period. Chicken price increased by 16.8% in Bauchi State, 60.7% in Taraba State, 22.2% in Kaduna State, and 30.9% in Kwara state. In Bayelsa State the price of egg increased by 20% as in and Bauchi state. Egg price, however, dropped by 13.05% in Benue State.

The price of fresh fish decreased in many states across the country with the highest decrease of 152.4% reported in Kaduna State. InAdamawa, Niger, Ekiti, Imo and Cross River State, increase in the price of fresh fish ranged from 5% to 50%. There was little data available for frozen and smoke fish. Dry fish price decreasedacross states in the North-Central zone except in Benue state that recorded a slight increase of 7%. In both Anambra state and Oyo states dry fish price was essentially stable.

Table 6.1: Comparative Commodity Prices between Janaury and July in 2013 and 2014

Commodity Prices (₦) in North-East Zone (Kg)

	Guinea Corn						Millet						Maize					
	January Prices			July Prices			January Prices			July Prices			January Prices			July Prices		
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change
Borno	4800	5000	4.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5300	5500	3.8	NA	NA	NA
Yobe	60	46	-23.3	70	50	-28.6	70	55	-21.4	80	65	-18.8	100	57	-43.0	120	60	-50
Bauchi	62.2	63.2	1.6	84.5	68.6	-18.9	66.8	69.4	4.0	90.7	68.2	-24.8	71.2	71.8	0.9	87.1	60.8	-30.2
Gombe	54	50	-7.4	52	48	-7.7	50	50	0.0	54	50	-7.4	52	50	-3.8	53.0	50	-5.7
Adamawa	67.5	49.9	-26.1	101	52.5	-48.3	71	66.4	-6.5	102	85	-17.1	68.5	52.9	-22.8	100	59	-41.0
Taraba	NA	200	NA	NA	150	NA	NA	200	NA	NA	NA	NA	155	150	-3.2	120	100	-16.7
Z. Mean	100	902	-10.6	77.0	73.8	-4.1	64.4	88.2	36.8	81.8	67.1	-18.0	958	980	2.3	96.0	66.0	-31.3

North-West (kg)

State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change
Jigawa	72	23	-68.1	70	72	2.9	70	76	8.6	90	72	-20	71	77	8.5	92	78	-15.2
Zamfara	66	64	-3.0	88	70	-20.5	79	74	-6.3	90	70	-22.2	64	64	0	88	60	-31.8
Kano	60	60	0.0	74	75	1.4	80	85	6.25	90	90	0	62	60	-3.2	68	70	2.9
Kaduna	52	58	11.5	77	58	-24.7	66	80	21.2	99.5	80.0	-19.6	50	56	12	72.7	57.5	-20.9
Z. Mean	62.5	51.3	-18.0	77.3	68.8	-11.0	73.8	78.8	6.8	92.4	78.0	-15.6	61.8	64.3	4.0	80.2	66.4	-17.2

North-Central (kg)

State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change
Plateau	75.0	96.8	29.1	91.7	91.7	0.0	94.0	121.2	29.0	92.0	92.0	0.0	80.4	73.9	-8.1	37.5	37.5	0.0
Nasarawa	208.4	89.3	-57.2	114.9	100.6	-12.5	70.8	108.5	53.4	122.2	137.2	12.3	57.4	84.8	47.8	118.8	91.4	-23.0
Fct	115.0	95.1	-17.3	110.0	129.2	17.4	100.0	104.6	4.6	110.0	125.0	13.6	110.0	92.3	-16.1	90.0	106.7	18.5
Niger	58.2	53.5	-8.1	50.4	48.3	-4.2	64.3	62.8	-2.3	59.2	60.4	1.9	52.2	51.0	-2.3	102.3	48.7	-52.4
Kwara	96.0	78.9	-17.8	89.9	79.5	-11.6	81.3	100.1	23.1	106.6	120.4	12.9	64.8	83.2	28.4	84.0	82.5	-1.8
Kogi	105	130.	25.6	104	110	6.3	100.0	130.0	30.0	95.3	100.0	5.0	100.0	120.0	20.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Benue	96.3	100.0	3.9	90.0	140.0	55.6	112.5	120.0	6.7	90.0	150.0	66.7	87.5	100.0	14.3	87.6	150.0	71.3
Z. Mean	108	91.9	-14.5	92.9	99.9	7.5	89.0	107	20.0	96.5	112	16.2	78.9	86.5	9.6	88.6	88.1	-0.5

Commodity Prices in South-East															
	Guninea Corn						Millet								
	January Prices			July Prices			January Prices			July Prices			January Pri		
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	% e
Osun	90.3	127.0	40.7	114.4	94.5	-17.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	89.2	79.6	
Oyo	92.0	103.6	12.6	116.6	91.6	-21.4	98.1	119.2	21.6	130.7	76.1	-41.8	78.9	85.2	
Ekiti	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	71.0	80.0	
Ondo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	196.5	222.7	13.3	165.2	142.3	-13.9	134.6	140.7	
Ogun	52	55	5.8	58.0	62.0	6.9	42.0	44.0	4.8	46.0	48.0	4.3	52.0	55.0	
Lagos	132.9	143.1	7.7	137.7	137.6	-0.1	158.5	128.0	-19.2	140.0	129.1	-7.8	90.9	90.8	
Z. Mean	91.8	107.2	16.8	106.7	96.4	-9.6	123.8	128.5	3.8	120.5	98.9	-17.9	86.1	88.6	

North-East Zone (kg)

	Milled Rice						Yam Tub		
	January Prices			July Prices			January Prices		
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change
Borno	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11500	12000	4.3
Yobe	NA	100	NA	NA	100	NA	NA	125	NA
Bauchi	152.4	176.7	16.0	166.9	175.8	5.32	NA	NA	NA
Gombe	100	120	20	130	120	-7.69	100	120	20
Adamawa	95	124	31	148	125	-16	95	142	49
Taraba	320	330	3	103	120	17	213	150	-29
Z. Mean	167	170	2	137	128	-6	2977	2507	-16

North-West Zone (kg)

State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change
Jigawa	148	150	1.4	151	154	2.0	130	119	-8.5
Zamfara	176.9	197.3	11.5	197.3	197.3	0.0	130.0	150.0	15.4
Kano	164.0	168.0	2.4	170.0	172.0	1.2	130.0	185.0	42.3
Kaduna	166.7	198.7	19.2	175.5	188.0	7.1	81.4	110.0	35.1
Z. Mean	163.9	178.5	8.9	173.4	177.8	2.5	117.9	141.0	19.6

North-Central Zone (kg)

State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014
Plateau	110.3	146.2	32.5	161.5	161.5	0	103.1	148.7	44.2	143.3	143.3	0.0	77.4	96.7
Nasarawa	124.9	164.3	31.6	162.8	164.3	1	42.7	100.0	134.2	165.6	100.5	-39.3	79.6	120.3
Fct	200.0	266.8	33.4	250.0	268.8	8	65.0	138.3	112.8	80.0	165.5	106.9	135.0	138.4
Niger	121.6	126.8	4.2	151.8	139.6	-8	89.1	60.4	-32.2	76.8	150.6	96.0	NA	NA
Kwara	172.5	195.6	13.4	223.9	202.5	-10	61.9	87.5	41.3	89.9	73.4	-18.4	127.7	118.4
Kogi	300.0	400.0	33.3	236.0	300.0	27	82.3	86.1	4.6	110.0	1100.0	900.0	NA	NA
Benue	177.0	220.0	24.3	270.0	300.0	11	90	150	66.6	NA	350	NA	NA	NA
Z. Mean	172.3	217.1	26.0	208.0	219.5	6	76.3	110.1	44.3	110.9	297.6	168.3	104.9	118.4

Commodity Prices in South-West Zone (kg)

	Milled Rice						Yam Tuber								
	January Prices			July Prices			January Prices			July Prices			January Pric		
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%
Osun	149.6	202.9	35.7	204.1	214.4	5.1	73.5	67.6	-8.0	64.6	67.1	3.9	417.0	718.3	
Oyo	137.9	139.6	1.2	151.3	141.8	-6.3	47.8	42.7	-10.7	56.9	48.3	-15.0	275.5	266.8	
Ekiti	300.0	300.0	0.0	320.0	320.0	0.0	200.0	250.0	25.0	182.0	200.0	9.9	180.0	180.0	
Ondo	NA	127.2	NA	NA	206.8	NA	131.2	112.9	-14.0	130.0	105.8	-18.7	172.4	166.5	
Ogun	450	475	5.55	480	485	1.04	275	305	10.9	315	320	1.6	350	358	
Lagos	182.3	202.5	11.1	192.7	197.6	2.5	157.7	108.4	-31.3	150.6	122.5	-18.6	165.2	174.4	
Z. Mean	244.0	241.2	-1.1	269.6	260.9	-3.2	147.5	147.8	0.2	149.8	143.9	-3.9	260.0	310.6	

Commodity Prices in South-East Zone (Kg)

	Milled Rice						Yam Tul			
	January Prices			July Prices			January Prices			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	
Enugu	160.2	163	1.76	181.4	186.8	2.97	148.2	149.6	0.94	
Ebonyi	135	105	-22.2	145	140	-3.44	225	NA	NA	
Abia	250	250	0	250	250	0	140	150	7.1	
Imo	200	200	0	150	180	20	145	135	-6.9	
Z. Mean										

Commodity Prices in South-South Zone (kg)

	Milled Rice						Yam Tuber								
	January Prices			July Prices			January Prices			July Prices			January Pr		
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	
Akwa-Ibom	122.6	277.1	126.0	216.1	274.0	26.8	300.0	168.1	-44.0	181.1	197.5	9.1	NA	NA	
Bayelsa	832.1	410.7	-50.6	392.6	371.5	-5.4	288.6	187.1	-35.2	234.0	235.0	0.4	NA	NA	

Cross River	190.5	195.9	2.9	197.7	195.1	-1.3	207.1	170.6	-17.6	269.9	242.2	-10.3	NA	NA
Delta	226.2	214.4	-5.2	226.6	218.6	-3.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	147.9	185.5
Edo	211	600	184.4	NA	700	NA	190	200	5.2632	190	200	5.263	90	250
Rivers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NN	152	200	31.579	218	160	-26.6	NA	600
Z. Mean	316.5	339.6	7.3	258.2	351.8	36.2	227.5	185.2	-18.6	218.6	206.9	-5.3	118.9	345.2

Commodity Prices in North-East Zone (kg)

	Soybean						**Sweet Potato**							
	January Prices			**July Prices**			**January Prices**			**July Prices**			**January Pri**	
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014
Borno	11200	11250	0.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6900	7000
Yobe	NA	100	NA	NA	130	NA	NA	100	NA	NA	70	NA	NA	100
Bauchi	102.6	94.9	-7.5	92.2	136.1	47.5	73.8	32.1	-56.6	45.4	44.6	-1.7	105.9	101.1
Gombe	100.0	140.0	40.0	100.0	150.0	50.0	80.0	85.0	6.3	90.0	85.0	-5.6	100.0	90.0
Adamawa	147.3	85.3	-42.1	185.0	115.0	-37.8	42.5	52.7	24.0	55.0	23.0	-58.2	125.0	129.0
Taraba	215.0	250.0	16.3	NA	300.0	NA	140.0	140.0	0.0	50.0	60.0	20.0	225.6	200.0
Z. Mean	2353.0	1986.7	-15.6	125.7	166.2	32.2	84.1	82.0	-2.5	60.1	56.5	-5.9	1491.3	1270.0

Commodity Prices in North-West Zone (kg)

State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%
Zamfara	88	84	-4.5	88	84	-4.5	60	90	50	120	120	0	147	165	
Kano	30	84	180	96	100	4.17	60	54	-10	65	60	-7.7	200.0	220.0	
Kaduna	110	90	-18.2	85.5	98.0	14.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	266.7	212.5	
Z. Mean	76	86	13.2	89.8	94.0	4.7	65.7	68.7	4.6	92.5	66.7	-27.9	204.6	199.2	

	Commodity Prices in North-Central Zone (kg)														
	Soybean						Sweet Potato								
	January Prices			July Prices			January Prices			July Prices			January Pri		
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	
Plateau	108.3	100.0	-7.7	128.7	128.7	0.0	87.2	95.2	9.2	84.2	84.2	0.0	107.0	169.9	
Nasarawa	93.1	412.0	342.6	109.2	155.0	42.0	39.6	60.8	53.8	58.6	196.5	235.4	143.1	158.9	
Fct	85.0	129.8	52.7	80.0	161.2	101.5	60.0	49.9	-16.8	60.0	53.8	-10.3	150.0	145.0	
Niger	97.2	86.9	-10.6	105.8	102.7	-3.0	60.8	47.7	-21.6	83.6	72.2	-13.6	134.7	128.8	
Kwara	141	72.2	-48.8	133.9	117.2	-12.46	65	130	100	75.61	111.3	47.2	NA	80	
Kogi	140	195	39.29	100	115	15	46.6	50.0	7.3	48	50	4.2	NA	NA	
Benue	190	200	5.263	200	250	25	150	253.2	68.8	NA	200	NA	NA	NA	
Z. Mean	122.1	170.8	39.9	122.5	147.1	20.1	72.7	98.1	34.9	68.3	109.7	60.6	133.7	136.5	
	Commodity Prices in South-West Zone (kg)														
Osun	115.4	117.6	1.9	138.9	117.0	-15.8	121.5	130.9	7.7	82.9	173.0	108.7	NA	NA	
Oyo	145.6	109.8	-24.6	125.0	125.0	0.0	60.0	92.1	53.6	64.5	94.7	46.8	150	200	
Ekiti	200	200	0	200	200	0	60	60	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Ondo	285	158	-44.3	NA	139	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Ogun	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	400	410	2.5	420	450	7.1	317	325	
Lagos	162.5	190.3	17.1	192.2	187.5	-2.4	136.7	93.6	-31.5	119.1	105.6	-11.4	182.3	156.2	
Z. Mean	**181.6**	**155.2**	**-14.5**	**164.0**	**153.7**	**-6.3**	**155.6**	**157.3**	**1.1**	**171.6**	**205.8**	**19.9**	**216.4**	**227.1**	
	South-East Zone (kg)														
Enugu	188.1	167	-11.2	189.7	177.5	-6.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Ebonyi	150	250	66.7	120.0	300.0	150.0	80	100	25	50	100	100	NA	NA	
Abia	150	250	66.7	180.0	250.0	38.9	110	115	4.5	125	120	-4	120	120	
Imo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	120	140	16.7	200	210	5	150	155	
Z. Mean	162.7	222.3	33.1	163.2	242.5	48.6	103.3	118.3	14.6	125	143.3	14.6	135	137.5	

South-South Zone (kg)															
	Soybean						Sweet Potato								
	January Prices			July Prices			January Prices			July Prices			January Pr		
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	
Akwa-Ibom	343	226.5	-34	255.2	319.7	25.3	107.4	112.4	4.7	124.7	103.0	-17.4	159.2	187.5	
Bayelsa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	216.7	102.7	-52.6	150.0	90.0	-40.0	NA	NA	
Cross River	200.2	333.4	66.55	186	189.2	1.715	52.2	55.1	5.6	53.4	54.1	1.3	NA	NA	
Delta	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	102.9	127.3	23.7	102.4	126.9	23.9	NA	NA	
Edo	NA	113.6	NA	NA	300	NA	147.5	350	137.3	NA	800	NA	NA	400	
Rivers	NA	218.2	NA	NA	220	NA	NA	151	NA	NA	150	NA	NA	253	
Z. Mean	271.6	222.9	-17.9	220.6	257.2	16.6	125.3	149.8	19.5	107.6	220.7	105.0	159.2	280.2	

Commodity Prices in North-East Zone (Kg)															
	Cassava Tuber						Cassava Gari								
	January Prices			July Prices			January Prices			July Prices			January Pri		
State	**2013**	**2014**	**%Change**	**2013**	**2014**	**%Change**	**2013**	**2014**	**%Change**	**2013**	**2014**	**%Change**	**2013**	**2014**	
Yobe	NA	60	NA	NA	60	NA	NA	150	NA	NA	150	NA	NA	NA	
Bauchi	50.1	24.6	-50.9	58.1	51.6	-11.2	155.0	143.4	-7.5	165.1	140.1	-15.1	148.0	145.3	
Gombe	100	120	20	120	100	-16.7	120	150.0	25.0	140	150	7.1	250	300	
Adamawa	79.5	89.3	12.3	89.5	120	34.6	100.0	153.7	53.7	104	183	76.3	79.5	89.3	
Taraba	150	100	-33.3	147	200	36.1	NA	450	NA	NA	450	NA	NA	300	
Z. Mean	94.9	78.8	-20.4	103.7	106.3	0.1	125.0	209.3	67.4	136.7	214.6	56.9	159.2	208.7	
North-West Zone (kg)															
Jigawa	75	66	-12	NA	60	NA	108	137	26.852	122	134	9.836	NA	NA	
Zamfara	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	136.36	177.27	30.0	NA	N	NA	NA	NA	
Kano	80	75	-6.3	73.0	78.0	6.8	120.0	142.0	18.3	125.0	142.0	13.6	30.0	83.0	
Kaduna	133.3	109.5	-17.9	150.0	71.4	-52.4	235.0	163.0	-30.6	117.5	175.0	48.9	108.5	137.1	
Z. Mean	96.1	83.5	-13.1	111.5	69.8	-37.4	149.8	154.8	3.3	121.5	150.3	23.7	69.3	110.1	

	Commodity Prices in North-Central Zone (kg)														
	Cassava Tuber						Cassava Gari								
	January Prices			July Prices			January Prices			July Prices			January Pr		
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%
Plateau	30	87.5	191.7	50	50	0	113.3	150	32.4	150	150	0	71.0	98.4	
Nasarawa	29.5	62.2	111.3	46.2	143	209.3	87.3	127	45.0	12	143	12.7	62.5	70.5	
Fct	15	NA	NA	18	NA	NA	130	18	43.7	135	117	-13.2	51.0	80.0	
Niger	178	62.3	-65.0	120	73.6	-38.5	98.0	108	11.1	138	158	14.3	72.7	75.1	
Kwara	14.4	11.3	-21.8	12.5	14.1	13.3	93.4	111	18.3	118	104	-11.9	81.4	89.2	
Kogi	10	NA	NA	28	25	-10.71	118	132	11.0	132	130	-1.52	50	60	
Benue	NA	NA	NA	80	150	87.5	85	140	64.9	NA	200	NA	90	NA	
Z. Mean	46.1	55.8	21.0	50.6	75.9	50.0	103.7	136.4	31.5	133.3	143.1	7.4	68.4	78.9	
	Commodity Prices in South-West Zone (kg)														
Osun	33.6	37.4	11.2	19.2	30.0	56.7	106.9	105.4	-1.4	124.2	110.4	-11.1	101.3	102.0	
Oyo	27.9	23.9	-14.2	26.4	10.9	-58.8	104.6	94.9	-9.3	117.2	94.6	-19.3	116.0	115.1	
Ekiti	15.0	16.0	6.7	19.0	20.0	5.3	150.0	180.0	20.0	180.0	180.0	0.0	170.0	175.0	
Ondo	28.0	30.0	7.1	32.1	25.0	-22.1	110.3	114.7	4.0	121.3	129.5	6.7	149.5	151.5	
Ogun	210.0	225.0	7.1	250.0	260.0	4.0	118.0	122.0	3.4	116.0	125.0	7.8	105.0	115.0	
Lagos	13.6	15.5	13.8	15.0	15.5	3.3	121.9	131.3	7.7	124.2	144.0	15.9	130.0	143.5	
Z. Mean	54.7	58.0	6.0	60.3	60.2	-0.1	118.6	124.7	5.1	130.5	130.6	0.1	128.6	133.7	
	Commodity Prices in South-East Zone (kg)														
Enugu	70.5	65.9	-6.6	67.8	41.8	-38.4	83	89	7.2	92.4	107.5	16.4	NA	NA	
Ebonyi	18	32	77.7	30	16.5	-45	214	180	-15.9	155.0	150.7	-2.8	106.3	110	
Abia	10	12	20	10	10.5	5	150	143	-4.7	133.0	142.2	6.9	75	80	
Imo	65	70	7.7	16	17	6.25	200	200	0	200	200.1	0.025	170	200	
Z. Mean	40.8	44.9	10.0	33.5	21.5	-56.0	161.8	153.0	-6.0	145.1	150.1	3.4	117.1	130	

Commodity Prices in South-South Zone (kg)																
	Cassava Tuber						Cassava Gari									
	January Prices			July Prices			January Prices			July Prices			January Pric			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%	
Akwa-Ibom	32.3	68.8	113.2	48.2	22.8	-52.6	156.4	149.5	-4.4	184.9	252.2	36.4	330.0	283.8		
Bayelsa	185	NA	NA	NA	200	NA	194.3	215.0	10.7	221.8	214.2	-3.4	NA	NA		
Cross River	27.6	29.7	7.3	27.0	20.6	-23.9	157.9	198.3	25.6	171.1	146.3	-14.5	NA	NA		
Delta	23.7	30.2	27.2	27.5	32.6	18.9	131.3	157.2	19.8	153.4	157.6	2.8	NA	NA		
Edo	163.7	160	-2.26	NA	170	NA	90	500	455.6	NA	550	NA	90	200		
Rivers	86.1	87.5	1.6	108.4	87.4	-19.4	112.5	230.0	104.4	150.0	220.0	46.7	NA	500		
Z. Mean	86.4	75.2	-12.9	52.8	88.9	68.5	140.4	241.7	72.1	176.2	256.7	45.7	210	327.9		

Commodity Prices in North-East Zone (kg)

	Beef						Goat Meat						Mutton		
	January Prices			July Prices			January Prices			July Prices			January Prices		
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	
Borno	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	850	1000	17.6	NA	NA	NA	900	1000	
Bauchi	794.1	818.3	3.0	785.6	897.8	14.3	774.4	768.6	-0.7	733.2	773.9	5.5	804.8	741.0	
Gombe	800.0	800.0	0.0	800.0	900.0	12.5	500.0	500.0	0.0	550.0	500.0	-9.1	600.0	600.0	
Adamawa	950.0	769.0	-19.1	850.0	77.1	-90.9	950.0	238.1	-74.9	245.5	233.5	-4.9	950.0	769.0	
Taraba	895.0	100.0	-88.8	1000.0	1000.0	0.0	232.5	1200.0	416.1	265.0	1200.0	352.8	907.5	1200.0	
Z. Mean	859.8	621.8	-27.7	858.9	718.7	-16.3	661.4	741.3	12.1	448.4	676.8	50.9	832.5	862.0	

Commodity Prices in North-West Zone (kg)

	Beef						Goat Meat						Mutton		
	January Prices			July Prices			January Prices			July Prices			January Prices		
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	
Jigawa	637	588	-7.69	500	850	70	232	408	75.9	420	455	8.3	389	463	
Zamfara	800	800	0	850	900	5.882	900	900	0	900	900	0	900	900	
Kano	900	1000	11.1	900	1000	11.1	700	715	2.1	650	670	3.1	750	770	
Kaduna	700.0	825	17.9	950.0	875.0	-7.9	675.0	825.0	22.2	800.0	850.0	6.3	725.0	825.0	
Z. Mean	759.3	803.3	5.8	800.0	906.3	13.3	626.8	712.0	13.6	692.5	718.8	3.8	691.0	739.5	

Commodity Prices in North-Central Zone (Kg)

	Beef						Goat Meat						Mutton		
	January Prices			July Prices			January Prices			July Prices			January Prices		
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	
Plateau	881.2	900.0	2.1	753.2	753.2	0.0	966.7	925.5	-4.3	820.3	820.3	0.0	916.7	930.5	
Nasarawa	927.0	1474.1	59.0	1219.5	277.3	-77.3	419.8	1297.0	209.0	932.9	2307.8	147.4	686.4	1350.0	
Fct	1000.	1000.0	0.0	1000.0	1000.	0.0	1000.0	991.7	-0.8	1000.0	900.3	-10.0	NA	NA	
Niger	799.0	765.0	-4.3	971.9	686.9	-29.3	746.0	473.0	-36.6	653.0	778.6	19.2	726	503.6	
Kwara	645.0	883.3	37.0	650.0	922.5	41.9	805.4	750.0	-6.9	703.0	575.0	-18.2	NA	NA	

Kogi	929.6	1100.0	18.3	962.9	1025.	6.5	1125.0	1200.0	6.7	1250.0	1040.0	-16.8	100	120

Commodity Prices in North-Central Zone (kg)										
	Chickens						Eggs			
	January Prices			July Prices			January Prices			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	
Plateau	881.2	900.0	2.1	753.2	753.2	0.0	650.0	679.5	4.5	
Nasarawa	714.6	1054	47.5	2000	NA	NA	447.9	732.5	63.6	
Fct	900	900	0	900	900	0	800	800	0	
Kwara	715	968.8	35.5	720	942.5	30.9	700	700	0	
Kogi	950	1000	5.3	1000.0	1100.0	10.0	750.0	800.0	6.7	

Benue	900.0	1000.0	11.1	1000.0	1000.	0.0	850.0	1000.0	17.6	900.0	1000.0	11.1	NA	NA
Z. Mean	868.8	1017.5	17.1	936.8	809.3	-13.6	844.7	948.2	12.3	894.2	1060.3	18.6	607.3	726.0

Benue	1300	1500	15.4	1300.0	1500.0	15.4	373.3	750.0	100.9
Z. Mean	910.1	1054	15.8	1112.2	1039.1	-6.6	620.2	743.7	19.9

Commodity Prices in South-East Zone (kg)

	Beef						**Goat Meat**							
	January Prices			**July Prices**			**January Prices**			**July Prices**			**Janua**	
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	20
Enugu	887.1	1450	63.5	968.3	1601	65.3	697.3	1230.6	76.5	730.5	1232.7	68.8	698.4	12
Ebonyi	850	1000	17.65	850	900	5.9	600	900	50	600	1000	66.667	NA	NA
Abia	800	1200	50	800	1100	37.5	900	950	5.6	1000	1250	25	700	7
Imo	1000	1000	0	1000	900	-10	1120	1120	0	1400	1300	-7.1	NA	NA
Z. Mean	884.3	1162.5	31.45	904.6	1125.3	24.4	829.3	1050	26.6	932.6	1195.6	28.2	699,2	9

Commodity Prices in South-South Zone (kg)															
	Beef						Goat Meat								
	January Prices			July Prices			January Prices			July Prices			January Pr		
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	
Akwa-Ibom	1011	810.6	-19.8	985.4	994	0.88	1047.7	875.6	-16.4	872.47	1127.8	29.3	595.4	656.4	
Bayelsa	1040	801.6	-22.9	960	1071	11.6	1185.7	1200	1.2	1275	1233.3	-3.3	NA	NA	
Cross River	1293	1512	16.9	1377	1371	-0.4	743.5	950.2	27.8	1050.2	1042.1	-0.8	NA	NA	
Delta	1050	1050	0	1050	1050	0	725	780	7.6	725	820	13.1	NA	NA	
Rivers	1200	1220	1.7	1291	1300	0.7	1000.4	1150	15.0	1084	1150	6.1	NA	NA	
Z. Mean	1119	1079	-3.6	1133	1157	2.2	940.5	991.2	5.4	1001.3	1074.6	7.3	595.4	656.4	

Commodity Prices in South-West Zone										
	Chickens						Eggs			
	January Prices			July Prices			January Prices			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	
Osun	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	675	662.5	-1.852	
Oyo	NA	688.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	500	NA	NA	
Ekiti	750	750	0	750	750	0	700	650	-7.1	
Ondo	NA	930	NA	NA	800	NA	NA	500	NA	
Ogun	740	780	5.4	780	820	5.1	620	620	0	
Lagos	1750	1900	8.6	1675	1750	4.478	725	725	0	
Z. Mean	1080	1010	-6.5	1068	1030	-3.6	644	631.5	-1.9	

Commodity Prices in South-East Zone										
	Chickens						Eggs			
	January Prices			July Prices			January Prices			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	
Anambra	49665	49669	0.0	49665	49671	0.012	NA	NA	NA	N
Enugu	934.1	1200	28.5	995.4	1251	25.7	NA	NA	NA	N
Ebonyi	1000	1200	20	800	1300	62.5	700	800	14.3	
Abia	750	750	0	750	750	0	750	750	0	
Imo	1200	1200	0	1300	1200	-7.7	700	750	7.1429	
Z. Mean	10710	10804	0.9	10702	10834	1.2	716.7	766.7	7.0	

Commodity Prices in South-South Zone										
	Chickens						Eggs			
	January Prices			July Prices			January Prices			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	
Akwa-Ibom	662.4	663.7	0.2	667.7	564.4	-15.5	600	550	-8.3	
Bayelsa	1175.0	1189.0	1.2	1067	1014.2	-4.9	400	317	-20.8	
Cross River	NA	NA	NA	716.3	933.9	30.4	800	850	6.3	
Delta	825	925.6	12.19	850	965.0	13.5	675	675	0	
Rivers	850.1	800	-5.9	871.2	900	3.302	NA	800	NA	N
Z. Mean	878.1	894.6	1.9	834.4	875.5	4.9	618.75	638.4	3.2	

Commodity Prices in North-East Zone (kg)										
	Fresh Fish						Dry Fish			
	January Prices			July Prices			January Prices			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	
Bauchi	652.5	568.8	-12.8	593.9	499.0	-16.0	1056.1	904.1	-14.4	
Gombe	500.0	500.0	0.0	500.0	500.0	0.0	400.0	500.0	25.0	
Adamawa	495.0	323.1	-34.7	550.0	438.0	-20.4	750.0	581.0	-22.5	
Taraba	575.0	1500.0	160.9	400.0	2000.0	400.0	1765.0	2700.0	53.0	
Z. Mean	555.5	723	30.1	511	859	68.1	993	1171	18	

Commodity Prices in North-West Zone (kg)										
	Fresh Fish						Dry Fish			
	January Prices			July Prices			January Prices			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	
Zamfara	260	300	15.4	280	NA	NA	385	500	29.87	
Kano	600	670	11.7	500	530	6	NA	NA	NA	
Kaduna	300.0	825.0	175.0	700.0	858.3	22.6	400.0	1200.0	200.0	6
Z. Mean	386.7	598.3	54.7	493.3	694.2	40.7	392.5	850.0	116.6	5

Commodity Prices in North-Central Zone (kg)										
	Fresh Fish						Dry Fish			
	January Prices			July Prices			January Prices			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	
Plateau	200.6	698.7	248.3	680.8	680.8	0.0	1000.5	1250.0	24.9	1
Nasarawa	527.4	938.3	77.9	751.4	180.0	-76.0	1535.6	1262.5	-17.8	2
Fct	750.0	643.8	-14.2	750.0	650.0	-13.3	1500.0	1600.0	6.7	1
Niger	351.0	241.7	-31.1	498.5	588.2	18.0	480.0	566.0	17.9	
Kwara	409.5	585.7	43.0	450.0	546.2	21.4	395.0	1100.0	178.5	
Kogi	733.3	750.0	2.3	750.0	750.0	0.0	1250.0	1620.0	29.6	2
Benue	800	1500	87.5	NA	NA	NA	1660	1800	8.4337	
Z. Mean	538.8	765.5	42.1	646.8	565.9	-12.5	1117.3	1314.1	17.6	1

Commodity Prices in South-West Zone															
	Fresh Fish						Frozen Fish								
	January Prices			July Prices			January Prices			July Prices			January Prices		
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%
Osun	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	446.2	524.5	17.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Oyo	515	538.6	4.6	575	NA	NA	334.1	388.3	16.2	374.5	455.8	21.7	720.9	1037.1	
Ekiti	320	350	9.4	400	500	25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	700	800	
Ondo	734.5	900	22.5	650	750	15.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	345	450	
Ogun	450	600	33.3	760	750	-1.3	600	650	8.3	600.0	650.0	8.3	1050.0	1150.0	
Lagos	625	675	8.0	655	675	3.1	775	725	-6.452	775	725	-6.452	1648	2325	
Z. Mean	528.9	612.7	15.8	608	668.8	10.0	538.8	571.9	6.1	583.2	610.3	4.6	892.7	1152.4	

Commodity Prices in South-East Zone (kg)										
	Fresh Fish						Dry Fish			
	January Prices			July Prices			January Prices			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	
Enugu	614.2	630	2.6	640.1	650.5	1.617	750.1	1330.4	77.4	
Ebonyi	500	600	20	550	500	-9.1	1000	900	-10.0	
Abia	600	750	25	600	550	-8.3	750	800	6.7	
Imo	700	700	0	650	700	7.692	1200	1215	1.25	
Z. Mean	604	670	10.9	610	600	-2	925	1061	14.7	

Commodity Prices in South-South Zone (kg)															
	Fresh Fish						Frozen Fish								
	January Prices			July Prices			January Prices			July Prices			January Pric		
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	
Akwa-Ibom	756.1	808.2	6.9	851.5	796.5	-6.5	509.3	512.0	0.5	507.0	526.8	3.9	1557.2	1532.0	
Bayelsa	483.3	671	38.8	612.5	309.4	-49.5	NA	N	NA	NA	NA	NA	1208.3	883	
Cross River	1167	943.6	-19.1	1189.7	1176	-1.13	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1328	1378	
Delta	650	715	10	675.6	765	13.24	355.3	377.5	6.2	360.4	395	9.6	680	760	
Rivers	1400	1900	35.7	1420	1600	12.67	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Z. Mean	891.3	1007.5	13.0	949.9	929.4	-2.2	432.3	444.8	2.9	433.7	460.9	6.3	1193.3	1138.3	

7.0 FARMERS' ASSESSMENT OF 2014 CROPPING SEASON

During the 2014 growing season farmers had diverse experiences that were captured, which showed that the year was favourable in many states with regard to crop conditions. A total of 754 farmers were interviewed using a farmer survey questionnaire. Data were collected on rainfall situation, production pattern, input use, pest and disease, farmers' group/association, climate change, Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA), media use and women in agriculture (WIA). Most of the farmers were involved in crop production, as well as in non-crop agricultural activities. Most of them cultivated small fields, ranging from less than 1ha to more than 5 hectares. The most common crops planted in the 2014 were cassava, maize, yam and rice in the South-West, South-East and South-South Zones. In the North-East, North-West and North-Central Zones, sorghum, groundnut, maize and cowpea were dominant.

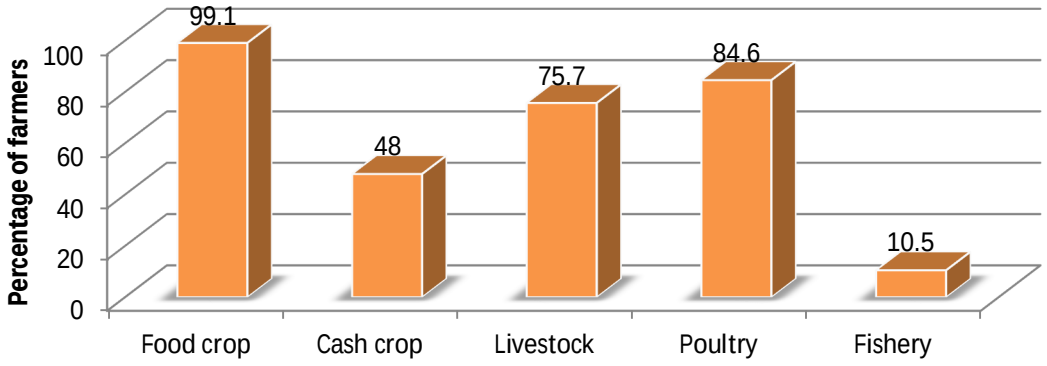
Rainfall situation

The rains arrived late, compared with 2013, in FCT, Gombe, Jigawa, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Taraba and Zamfara, which caused many farmers to delay planting and, in some cases, replant. The crops affected most were maize, rice, sorghum, millet and yam. The severity of the damages were, however, moderate. Flood was recorded in Yaba community of FCT, which resulted in about 20% and 40% damage to maize and rice fields respectively.

Production Pattern

Majority of them (99.1%) were engaged in food crop production and 48.0% were involved in cash livestock, such as goat, sheep and pig and 84.6% were involved in poultry production (either improved or indigenous). About 11.0% were involved in fishery activities. The study also found that 71.8% of the farmers had farmholdings that ranged from 1 to 4 hectares, while 28.2% cultivated between 5 and 10 hectares. Majority of the Nigerian farmers were small-scale farmers, given the proportion that was involved in food crop production. This survey also established that most of the farmers were involved in more than one agricultural activity at varying degrees.

Fig. 16: Production Pattern of Farmers



Majority of the small-scale farmers cultivated food crops, sellin only a small part of what they produce for cash. Farmers harvested and sold cash crops each time they needed cash. A few kept livestocks, which they regularly sold for cash to meet their expenses and purchase inputs during planting season, since they had limited access to credit.

Fishery activities were still not a common practice among the farmers who attributed it to unavailability to inputs at subsidized rates. They stated that with government support, more farmers would go into fishery production. In Ondo state, fisheries activities were supported by Fadama III Project.

The tradition at local fish market

GES SCHEME AND FARM INPUTS

The GES is one of the many critical components of the Federal Government's Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA). It was designed to provide affordable agricultural inputs like fertilizers and improved seeds to farmers to increase their yields per hectare and make their outputs competitive in the global arena. In 2014, therefore, 91.2% of farmers were aware of the GES scheme. Fertilizers and seeds were distributed to farmers through the GES Scheme, where

84% of the respondents were able to redeem their inputs. Each farmer received NPK and Urea fertilizers in addition to improved seeds.

However, farmers complained that seeds (rice and maize) arrived late; hence, they had to make use of their saved seeds from previous years or purchase from the open market so as not to miss the planting season. Early distribution of seeds would, therefore, enable farmers to plant improved seeds and increase productivity.

Problems Associated with Input Distribution Under GES

In the Growth Enhancement Support Scheme (GES), the major challenges were late arrival of inputs to redemption centres, shortage of inputs, inadequate number of redemption centres, untimely/non-remitance of the money farmers paid to agrodealers, delay of payments to input suppliers and poor quality of some inputs. For a successful agricultural support programme to farmers in Nigeria, there is the need for timely delivery of inputs to redemption centers and building capacity of redemption centers to render technical advisory services to support input use. Stocking of redemption centers should take cognizance of the differential in the onset of the rains across the country to enable farmers improve patronage. Farmers suggested that input suppliers and the quality of inputs being supplied should be monitored, so that non/poor-performing suppliers are sanctioned. They also suggested increase in the number of fartilizer bags per farmer, especially for medium-scale commercial farmers.

FARM INPUT SOURCES

About 65.5% of the respondents purchased seeds from the government, while 34.7% bought from the open market due to late arrival of GES inputs. More farmers (84.0%) were able to purchase fertilizers from government in 2014, compared with the 66.13% of 2013. Up to 45.5% of farmers that purchased from the open market either bought to augment the two bags procured from government or were not yet registered under the GES scheme. Moreover, only 9.1% of farmers hired tractors from government sources, while 38.4% hired from private sources irrespective of the cost of hiring.

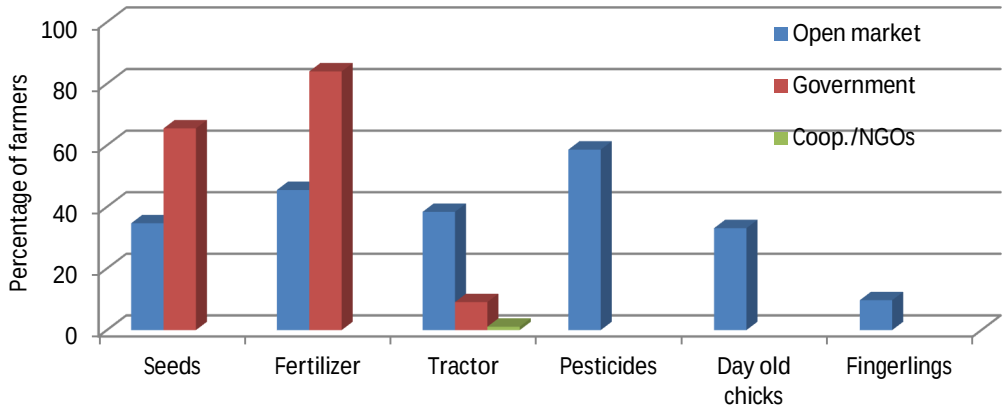


Figure 17: Sources of inputs

About 72% of the farmers were satisfied with the quality of the seeds they received compared, with about 81% that were satisfied with the fertilizer grades they received under GES.

PEST AND DISEASES

Many farmers reported pest and disease threats in their fields, which reflects a need for more research and technical support to farmers. Worms, birds, monkeys, grasshoppers and aphids were reported across the country, while striga control remained daunting. Also, crop diseases such as mosaic of cassava, stem borer in sorghum and rice, tomato rust and fruit borers, blight in maize and rice, and rotboellia weeds were also commonly reported. In poultry, concodiosis, New Castle, typhoid and diarhoea were common. Ticks and diarhoea were prevalent in sheep, goats and cattle, as well as in household pets.

In the past, application of pesticides was commonly practised. However, with the increase in the incidences of pests and diseases, many farmers are questioning the efficacy of the pesticides in the open market. This apparently calls for capacity building for farmers on pesticide use and handling, as well as on the monitoring/evaluation of pesticides in the Nigeria market. Farmers also appealed for the provision of pest and disease control services to help combat the increasing incidences of pests and diseases.

FARM MECHANIZATION

The use of farm machines for farming operations remained low among farmers across the country. Traditional farm tools, especially hoe, cutlass, drums/pestle and mortar, remained popular. This explains why productivity and outputs at individual farmer levels are low. This factor is also partly responsible for the lack of interest in agriculture among youths. Giving the popularity of GES among famers, incentives for improving mechanization of agroculture will not only be appealing to youths, but will also improve the economics of production and profit. Thus policy incentives and actual provision of mechanization /decision smart tools in a fashion that can guarantee improved access and skils have great prospect for advancing the country's agriculture beyond the subsistent level. In the survey, farmers reported incidences in which tractor were available but were inaccessible. In several instances, they could not rely on government tractor hiring services owing to undue delays and the antice of tracor operators. High cost of tractor service was also responsible for low patronage of tractor usage.

MEDIA USAGE

Radio was the most popular of channels for agricultural broadcast among farmers. As high as 86.5% of farmers listened to agricultural radio programmes at least once a week. This was followed by farmer-to-famer information exchange (83%). Extension agent contact, despite the dwindling number, still accounted for about 81% of the information farmers received on agriculture. About 21% of the farmers received their agricultural messages through television and 10.4% via internet/telephones. Majority of the farmers (82.3%) preferred the extension agents to the other media. This calls for innovative approaches for engaging and deploying modern tools to support agricultural extension and resource management in rural communities.

Table 7.1: Sources of Agricultural Information (n = 170)

Medium	Percentage (%)
Radio	86.5
Television	21.2
Bulletin	2.4
Poster	9.4
Internet/telephone	10.4
Extension Agent	62.6
Farmer-to-farmer or relations/friends	83.2

WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the most important source of employment for women in rural areas. Female farmers are just as efficient as male farmers, but they produce less because they control less land, use fewer inputs and have less access to extension services. Improving access to production inputs for women can increase crop yields by up to 30 – 40%. In 2014, about 80% of women were engaged in off-farm operations, such as shelling, threshing, and winnowing. Female farmers (61.2%) used traditional pestle and mortar method of processing due to lack of training and improved tools for threshing, shelling and dehusking; they also relied on ambient wind current to winnow. Marketing of farm, livestock and poultry produce accounted for 53.5% of women time in production. The study found that 43.5% of women were engaged in crop production and 45.3% engaged in mixed farming. About 67.6% of them keep livestock and 20.6% cultured fish or traded in the fish (Table 7.2).

Table 7.2: Pattern of On-farm and Off-farm activitiesof Women in Agriculture in 2014

Variable	**Percentage (%)(n = 170)**
On-Farm operation	
Land clearing	28.2
Ploughing	20.2
Harrowing	16.5
Planting	63.5
Weeding	51.2
Harvesting	75.3
Processing	83.5
Method of processing farm produce	
Adoption of Traditional method	61.2
Adoption of Improved modern method	4.1
Adoption of Both Traditional & Modern method	31.8
Off-farm operation	
Women involved in Off-farm	81.2
Shelling	69.4
Threshing	73.5
Winnowing	78.2
Marketing	53.5
What women farmersare Producing/activity	
Crop production	43.5
Livestock rearing	67.6
Mixed farming	45.3
Fishery (Sales)	20.6

FARMERS' NEED FOR GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION

On the felt needs of farmers, majority of the farmers indicated timely supply of farm inputs, provision of agrochemicals at subsidized rates, access to credit facilities, availability of farm machinery, better marketing linkages, availability of processing equipment and storage facilities as the areas in which government policy interventions are most required. Other areas indicated were improvement of extension services, construction of veterinary clinics in remote villages and livestock/poultry and fishery promotion.

Farmers' Rating of Crop Parformance

Farmers are responding to urban demand for fresh food and modifying cropping systems. Here, cabbage farming moved away from irrigated system reflects an emerging need for improved resource management to optimize productivity.

Weather condiction was substantially favourable for most parts of the country. The favourable condition indicates high prospects for better crop yields. Farmers were optimistic about crop production yields. They anticipated increases in the outputs of maize and sorghum by 12% and 5% respectively due to increase in land cultivation and the use of improved planting materials under GES. They also antivipated increased yields for grains, above those of 2013, due to increased level of fertilizer use and because more farmers were able to redeem their farm inputs through the GES programme.

Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA)

ATA recorded great achievements in the agricultural sector in 2014. The non-availability of farm inputs and the difficulties farmers encounter in acquiring these inputs also reduced significantly.

Fertilizer Redemption Exercise By Registered Farmers

The survey found that GES recorded more success in getting subsidized fertilizers to farmers, but with about 15% of the farmers reporting various challenges in accessing the input. Benefitting farmers generally paid about half the market price for fertilizers redeemed under the scheme. The average market price of NPK and Urea was ₦5,500 in 2014. About 84% of registered farmers across the nation were able to accessed fertilizers and seeds from the scheme, an increase of 10% over the 2013 figures. A total of 11,077316.76 bags of fertilizers (mainly NPK and Urea) were received and distributed to farmers across the nation, while only 30% of the states supplied SSP fertilizers to farmers that requested it. A few states also procured and distributed micronutrient fertilizers, such as agrolyzer. In many states of the South-East, South-West and the North-Central, fertilizers were supplied in good time. However, in some states in the North-West (such as Katsina and Zamfara), fertilizers arrived late. In the states where fertilizers arrived late, some of the farmers resold their fertilizers after redemption with a little mark up on the subsidized rate. All the fertilizers and seeds redeemd were used during the season, and the farmers were excited and optimistic.

Farmers were generally able to purchase the required types of fertilizer. As it appeared, NPK and Urea were the main types in demand across the states. However, there were complaints from some farmers and agrodealers that the types of fertilizer supplied were not right for their soil types. Farmers also noted that the 2 bags of fertilizers subsidized under the scheme were inadequate for their farming needs. The prices of NPK and urea under the GES scheme ranged from ₦2,500 to ₦2,750, compared to ₦5,500 to ₦5,700 at the open market. The open market price of fertilizer in 2014 was lower than that of 2013 (₦6,000- ₦6,500). It would seem, therefore, that GES and its subsidy award had moderated open market prices of these inputs.

Kaduna, Plateau and Kano states procured and distributed more bags of fertilizers (896,450, 887,498 and 859,254 respectively) to farmers than any other state; while Ondo (41,646), Osun (36,194) and Lagos (30,286) procured and distributed the least fertilizers under the GES. A few states hesitated to participate in the GES scheme, and this accounted for the low quantities of seeds and fertilizers redeemed in such states relative to others that fully participated.

Table 7.3: Total Quantity of Fertilizer Redeemed By Farmers in 2014			
S/N.	**State**	**NPK (50KG Bag)**	**Urea (50KG Bag)**
1.	Abia	124,079.00	124,079.00
2.	Abuja	95,393.00	88,301.00
3.	Adamawa	204,570.06	220,104.00
4.	Akwa-Ibom	232,923.00	14,505.00
5.	Anambra	85,287.00	76,137.00
6.	Bauchi	549,476.00	509,683.00
7.	Bayelsa	46,313.00	68,996.00
8.	Benue	237,445.00	135,759.00
9.	Borno	149,355.00	149,355.00
10.	Cross River	92,817.00	105,763.00
11.	Delta	150,517.00	38,770.00
12.	Ebonyi	58,797.00	55,295.00
13.	Edo	49,021.00	48,780.00
14.	Ekiti	46,464.00	48,264.00
15.	Enugu	79,395.00	31,797.00
16.	Gombe	223,670.00	223,670.00
17.	Imo	23,863.00	23,863.00
18.	Jigawa	148,000.00	148,000.00
19.	Kaduna	448,225.00	448,225.00
20.	Kano	545,067.00	314,187.00
21.	Katsina	112,573.00	101,812.00
22.	Kebbi	185,621.00	188,377.00
23.	Kogi	123,972.00	130,572.00
24.	Kwara	83,710.00	60,164.00
25.	Lagos	6,660.00	23,626.00
26.	Nasarawa	79,004.00	63,046.00
27.	Niger	184,467.00	182,070.00
28.	Ogun	44,185.00	43,465.00
29.	Ondo	25,962.00	15,684.00
30.	Osun	18,812.00	17,382.00
31.	Oyo	73,255.05	75,314.00
32.	Plateau	452,561.00	434,937.00
33.	Rivers	36,891.00	36,891.00
34.	Sokoto	247,650.00	237,684.65
35.	Taraba	240,820.00	253,194.00
36.	Yobe	132,520.00	118,243.00
37.	Zamfara	271,344.00	280,162.00
Total in bags		**5,910,684.11**	**5,136,156.65**
Total in metric tons		**295,534.21**	**256,812.83**

Many farmers complained that the fertilizers did not arrive on time and should have been made available before the start of the rainy season. A few farmers complained that the prices of the fertilizers were still too high. Some reported that designated agrodealers did not have fertilizers

for sale; in other cases, the dealers only had one type of fertilizer to sell. There were reports that the fertilizers available at the collection centres were not the types required for their crops. Farmers also complained that some agrodealers proved unnecessarily difficult. The locations of collection centres were also far for some farmers; hence it was difficult for them to access the inputs. Some farmers generally found the process of redeeming inputs cumbersome, coupled with long queues and the need for repeated visits to collection centers before being able to make a purchase.

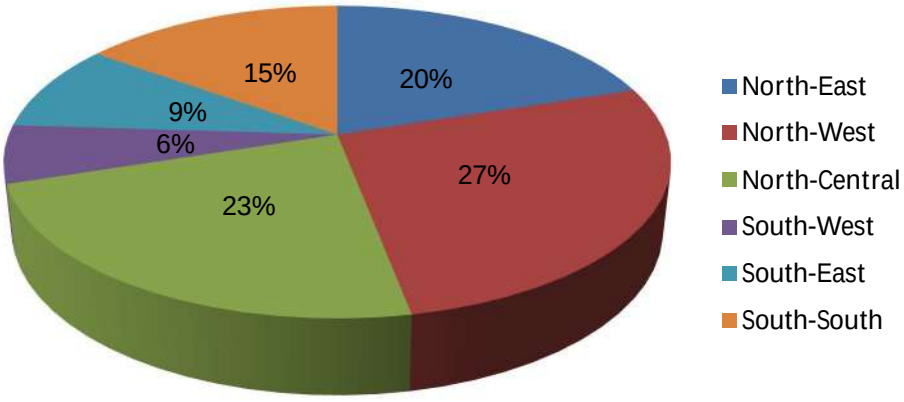
The representative of the IFDC reported that 6,536,937 farmers had redeemed their seed inputs on the generic programme, which represented 83.8%.

Extension officers visit farmers to share knowledge. The provision of properly labelled vehicles helps them convey additional messages, as in the vehicle used here.

About 70% of the beneficiaries of the GES programme were farmers from the north (North-East, North-West and North-Central), while the remaining 30% were from the south (South-West, South-East and South-South) (Fig 18). Due to the series of challenges of the e-wallet and voucher system of the GES, the International Fertilizer Development Centre (IFDC), embarked on a pilot scheme of registering farmers in the FCT and Sokoto with the **GES 'Touch & Pay' (GES-TAP)** system**.** The technology is an approach to address the challenges that had been experienced in the implementation of the GES scheme since 2012, such as poor mobile network coverage. GES-TAP technology is an improvement on the system used to collect farmer's data as well as transact businesses between farmers and agrodealers. Through the GES-TAP, there was unprecedented increase in farmers' registration as well as input redemption. FCT recorded 109,000 beneficiaries, while Sokoto State had 398,000 beneficiaries, who redeemed their inputs in areas where there were no networks.

Table 7.4: Level of input redemption by farmers in various states			
S/N.	*State*	*Farmers that redeemed inputs*	*Percentage (%)*
1.	Abia	191,033	90.04%
2.	Abuja	111244	111.24%
3.	Adamawa	193,105	110.72%
4.	Akwa-Ibom	261,776	94.04%
5.	Anambra	148,245	79.80%
6.	Bauchi	585,222	104.49%
7.	Bayelsa	127,134	115.88%
8.	Benue	212,811	89.49%
9.	Borno	220,611	83.21%
10.	Cross River	204,655	122.10%
11.	Delta	169,594	109.27%
12.	Ebonyi	96,378	69.61%
13.	Edo	128,865	97.04%
14.	Ekiti	59,049	37.25%
15.	Enugu	110,861	95.55%
16.	Gombe	152,722	47.50%
17.	Imo	34,611	31.58%
18.	Jigawa	160,524	41.30%
19.	Kaduna	396,710	95.60%
20.	Kano	438,532	112.73%
21.	Katsina	187,786	105.56%
22.	Kebbi	271,357	104.09%
23.	Kogi	186,607	110.59%
24.	Kwara	171,029	76.26%
25.	Lagos	17,814	26.01%
26.	Nasarawa	36,742	21.28%
27.	Niger	209,912	101.93%
28.	Ogun	64,862	41.28%
29.	Ondo	68,450	35.15%
30.	Osun	NA	NA
31.	Oyo	151,758	76.05%
32.	Plateau	351,011	116.98%
33.	Rivers	87,316	101.17%
34.	Sokoto	NA	NA
35.	Taraba	301,005	89.84%
36.	Yobe	138,628	88.07%
37.	Zamfara	288,978	68.97%
Total number of farmers		**6,536,937**	**83.81%**

Fig 18: Proportion beneficiaries by Zone



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

Across the states visited, seeds were supplied late in some states and inadequately for the farmers. Rather than 20kg and 25kg bags each of maize and rice seeds, as intended under the scheme, a number of farmers had to share one bag. In some cases, most farmers had concluded planting before the seeds arrived in their states, and had no need for the seeds. The seed types supplied were rice, maize and sorghum. About 13,241.10MT of rice seeds were distributed, while 13,491.53MT of maize seeds and 469.925MT of sorghum seeds were redeemed by farmers. A total of 27,978.085MT of improved seeds were made available to farmers, an increase of 26% over the 2013 figures. A payment of 10% of the cost of the seeds was imposed in 2014 and farmers responded favourably by paying to designated agrodealers. Some of the agrodealers remitted the proceeds based on 10% to the relevant seed/fertilizer companies; but some defaulted. Other inputs, such as 546.38MT seedlings of cotton, 449,521 seedlings of oil palm, 660,450 seedlings of cocoa and 11,500 cassava cuttings were also distributed to farmers.

The Value Chain GES Programme

About 15 commodity value chains (rice, sorghum, maize, soybean, cocoa, cotton, oil palm, cassava, sesame, cashew, ginger, dairy, livestock, fisheries and horticulture) had been implemented to ensure food security and create wealth. Also, oil palm processing plant, cassava processing plant and rice processing plant were established in Bayelsa (Abobiri), Osun (Awo), Oyo (Ogbomoso and Iseyin) and Zamfara (Bakura and Maradun).

Table 7.5: Quantity of seed redeemed under special GES (value chain development)			
S/N	**Value Chains**	**No. of Farmers Redeemed**	**Percentage**
1.	Sorghum	152,322	60.93%
2.	Soybean	19,968	39.94%
3.	Cocoa	39,800	39.80%
4.	Cotton	101,646	85.00%
5.	Sesame	2,361	89.35%
6.	Oil palm	14,646	48.82%
7.	Ginger	1,240	73.72%
8.	Cashew	2,610	44.26%
9.	Sheep & Goat	287	17.90%

Giving the increased level of the improved seeds availability and level of redemption in 2014, it is likely that the 3.35 million job creation target has been met by the Agricultural Transformation Agenda across the value chains. For example, the numbe of seed companies expanded rapidly from 14 in 2011 to 125 in 2014, employing a huge number of outgrowers, machine operators, quality assurance and marketing officers, producers of packaging materials and transporters across the country. Banks also benefited enormously from the GES scheme, having advanced their provison of credits to seed companies from less than ₦300 million in 2010 to over ₦10 billion in 2014. Rice alone possibly created about 760,000 rural jobs through its increased production, processing and marketing activities. However, a few problems were encountered in the implementation ATA. These included:

1. Late supply and inadequate provision of subsidized farm inputs.
2. The persistent problem of login into the cellulant network.
3. Low level synergy between the Green House and the headquarters.
4. Untimely launching of some value chains.
5. Error in the designation of redemption centres for farmers.
6. Untimely/non-remittance of the 10% proceeds farmers paid at the point of collection of their inputs.
7. Delay in the payment of input suppliers and associated high costs charged by banks.

Continuous registration and sensitization of farmers, accreditation of agrodealers, timely roll out of inputs, early flag-off and commencement of GES activities in the cropping season, creation of more redemption centres, strengthening of commodity value chain activities with a

view to fostering a better mutual benefiting relationship between the various stakeholders along each value chain, revitalizing and strengthening of extension services, linkage of farmers to market outlets for their produce and financial support services were some of the many suggestions made to move ATA forward. Farmers were of the opinion that government should improve the free distribution of seeds early in the season, and also create awareness on the benefits of improved seeds.

8.0: Crop Area and Production Estimates

The area devoted to production of rice increased from 2.9 million to 3.3 million hectares in 2014, but maize increased slightly from 5.5 million in 2013 to 5.7 million hectares in 2014. The land area under yam increases from 4.6 million in 2013 to 4.9 million hectares in 2014, while cowpea cultivation marginally increased from 3.8 million in 2013 to 3.9 million hectares in 2014. That of sorghum increased slightly from 5.08 million hectares to 5.09 million, and millet from 1.28 to 1.34 million hectares. Generally, there was no decrease in crop areas this year, perhaps due to the input support from ATA.

Production Estimates

The output forecast this year for maize is 10.9 million tons, compared with 10.3 million tons for 2013, representing 5.5% increase. Sorghum production will increase substantially from 6.4 to 6.6 million tons. About 5.8 million tons of rice is expected, comparws to the 2013 figure of 5.6 million ton. Also, the estimated output for yam this year is 382.3 million tons, which is slightly higher than that of 2013 (377.3 million tons). Millet production is estimated to increase from 1.31 million tons to 1.33 million tons, while cassava would slightly increase from 752.6 million tons of 2013 to 758.2 million tons, a 0.75% increase.

Soybean output is anticipated to increase slightly from 649,209 tons of 2013 to 653,600 tons, while groundnut would increase marginally from 3.11million tons of 2013 to 3.15 million tons. Cotton output will also increase by 5.8%, from 123.3 to 130.5 million tons. Overall, the food situation prospect for 2014 would be better than that of 2013. This is attributed to favourable rainfall situations that prevailed in 2014. Although several other factors account for this improvement in output, persistent problems of poor extension services, adulteration of seeds, poor access to credits, high cost of inputs, pest and disease attacks and incidences of floods and dry spells can lead to poor outputs in some of the states.

Table 8.1: PRODUCTION ESTIMATES FOR 2014 AND ADJUSTED OUTPUT FOR 2013 WET SEASONS IN NIGERIA												
	SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE			GINGER		
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change
Borno	674.6	474.6	-30.2	520.4	310.2	-21.94	144.3	144.0	-0.21	n.a	n.a	n.a
Yobe	206.0	205.9	-0.05	123.2	121.5	-1.38	97.2	97.0	-0.22	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bauchi	375.7	379.7	1.06	372.9	406.9	9.14	79.9	88.3	10.58	0.2	0.19	11.76
Gombe	348.6	349.7	0.33	379.6	403.6	6.33	119.5	136.1	13.90	n.a	n.a	n.a
Adamawa	384.0	394.0	2.60	376.3	406.2	7.95	60.2	67.5	12.18	n.a	n.a	n.a
Taraba	340.4	352.5	3.55	433.6	463.6	6.93	291.1	328.3	12.75	n.a	n.a	n.a
Jigawa	362.7	374.8	3.34	260.9	278.3	6.67	186.3	209.5	12.48	n.a	n.a	n.a
Katsina	345.9	355.9	2.89	124.0	133.7	7.75	123.9	144.5	16.68	n.a	n.a	n.a
Sokoto	305.8	315.9	3.29	121.4	128.8	6.07	91.2	103.3	13.28	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kebbi	369.3	382.3	3.54	142.3	152.4	7.09	166.8	187.2	12.24	n.a	n.a	n.a
Zamfara	486.4	502.4	3.29	157.5	169.5	7.66	126.2	139.4	10.46	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kano	639.4	679.4	6.26	361.1	386.2	6.95	250.1	268.2	7.26	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kaduna	481.6	489.6	1.67	686.6	729.7	6.27	294.9	329.4	11.69	39.50	42.0	6.41
Plateau	214.3	220.5	2.92	577.3	601.5	4.19	290.4	325.4	12.05	n.a	n.a	n.a
Nasarawa	114.0	115.3	1.12	292.0	312.1	6.86	285.5	318.6	11.57	5.1	5.3	5.60
Fct	131.4	133.5	1.63	149.2	157.9	5.84	260.1	287.3	10.44	n.a	n.a	n.a
Niger	424.4	430.4	1.41	591.9	628.1	6.11	264.3	294.5	11.41	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kwara	196.5	197.5	0.51	475.3	502.6	5.73	498.7	548.7	10.03	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kogi	188.6	190.7	1.10	472.2	498.2	5.51	492.8	539.8	9.54	n.a	n.a	n.a
Benue	193.5	196.5	1.55	452.2	478.6	5.83	346.9	390.0	12.42	8.2	8.8	7.39
Osun	n.a	n.a	n.a	251.0	267.1	6.41	57.0	62.1	9.02	n.a	n.a	n.a
Oyo	n.a	n.a	n.a	200.0	210.0	5.02	159.3	169.6	6.45	n.a	n.a	n.a
Ekiti	n.a	n.a	n.a	286.6	299.1	4.36	103.0	112.6	9.39	n.a	n.a	n.a
Ondo	n.a	n.a	n.a	556.8	586.8	5.39	148.9	159.0	6.83	n.a	n.a	n.a
Ogun	n.a	n.a	n.a	402.2	422.6	5.08	46.8	51.2	9.43	n.a	n.a	n.a
Lagos	n.a	n.a	n.a	188.4	198.4	5.32	56.5	61.5	8.92	1.9	1.9	0.32
Anambra	n.a	n.a	n.a	82.9	89.4	7.89	110.2	120.2	9.08	n.a	n.a	n.a

Enugu	n.a	n.a	n.a	138.5	147.9	6.72	89.0	95.3	7.0
Ebonyi	n.a	n.a	n.a	100.1	105.0	4.92	302.8	326.4	7.7
Abia	n.a	n.a	n.a	90.5	96.5	6.63	29.8	32.4	8.4
Imo	n.a	n.a	n.a	160.8	173.0	7.53	27.1	29.1	7.3
Akwa-Ibom	n.a	n.a	n.a	97.7	104.9	7.37	1.7	1.9	11.8
Bayelsa	n.a	n.a	n.a	93.1	98.8	6.21	112.5	122.9	9.2
Cross River	n.a	n.a	n.a	260.6	279.9	7.44	97.5	110.5	13.4
Delta	n.a	n.a	n.a	150.8	159.2	5.55	21.6	28.0	29.8
Edo	n.a	n.a	n.a	165.9	172.5	3.98	150.2	165.3	10.0
Rivers	n.a	n.a	n.a	104.0	109.9	5.64	125.9	139.0	10.3
National Total	6782.90	6941.06	2.3	10399.74	10990.52	5.7	6109.92	6734.07	10.

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES FOR 2014 AND ADJUSTED OUTPUT FOR 2013 WET SEASONS

	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	
Borno	n.a	n.a	n.a	201.4	201.5	0.00	59.2	59.2	-0.04	
Yobe	n.a	n.a	n.a	68.2	68.9	1.03	66.0	66.0	0.04	
Bauchi	n.a	n.a	n.a	466.0	466.9	0.21	64.1	66.2	3.20	
Gombe	n.a	n.a	n.a	50.8	51.8	2.05	72.6	73.6	1.38	
Adamawa	828.3	935.6	12.96	88.1	89.0	1.06	20.3	20.7	1.99	
Taraba	3304.7	3505.0	6.06	245.3	245.6	0.13	93.7	94.9	1.25	
Jigawa	2.1	2.3	9.52	87.2	87.7	0.61	89.1	93.1	4.51	
Katsina	n.a	n.a	n.a	119.6	119.9	0.23	86.3	87.9	1.90	
Sokoto	n.a	n.a	n.a	69.6	70.3	1.04	75.0	76.4	1.87	
Kebbi	14.7	18.4	25.04	60.2	60.7	0.94	82.0	83.2	1.50	
Zamfara	9.1	9.9	8.95	140.9	141.8	0.70	87.0	89.8	3.25	
Kano	n.a	n.a	n.a	32.8	33.5	2.02	96.0	96.9	0.97	
Kaduna	1797.5	1897.8	5.58	375.4	376.1	0.21	89.0	90.7	1.96	
Plateau	274.1	299.5	9.26	126.3	127.2	0.71	79.1	80.4	1.69	

Nasarawa	2872.1	2982.1	3.83	297.2	298.5	0.42	28.4	29.2	2.64	
Fct	2800.1	2998.3	7.08	28.5	29.0	1.77	39.6	40.7	2.87	
Niger	2547.1	2847.3	11.79	232.3	232.6	0.10	99.2	101.2	2.03	
Kwara	5681.9	5982.0	5.28	136.9	137.3	0.33	37.0	37.5	1.31	
Kogi	1696.9	1797.4	5.92	182.0	182.8	0.42	30.6	31.6	3.40	
Benue	1971.0	2076.2	5.33	211.2	212.8	0.75	64.6	65.7	1.75	
Osun	796.9	799.2	0.28	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Oyo	1759.6	1799.7	2.27	10.8	11.8	9.26	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Ekiti	1365.4	1395.4	2.20	45.1	45.3	0.42	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Ondo	1227.1	1327.3	8.16	57.8	58.9	1.95	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Ogun	1382.1	1482.3	7.25	16.8	18.3	9.06	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Lagos	72.0	79.5	10.42	3.6	4.6	27.78	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Anambra	812.4	892.3	9.84	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Enugu	1816.1	1886.6	3.88	2.1	3.9	83.33	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Ebonyi	1689.9	1799.9	6.51	1.0	1.7	69.31	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Abia	649.6	699.6	7.70	7.4	8.4	13.14	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Imo	692.9	757.0	9.24	0.2	0.2	0.00	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Akwa-Ibom	2216.3	2486.3	12.18	1.1	3.2	198.11	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Bayelsa	130.0	144.4	11.06	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Cross River	2615.2	2835.5	8.42	14.5	15.5	6.85	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Delta	966.1	1087.6	12.58	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Edo	595.2	698.6	17.36	5.3	7.4	39.62	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Rivers	990.0	1099.0	11.01	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
National Total	43576.55	46621.86	7.0	3385.50	3413.16	0.8	1358.76	1385.09	1.9	

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES FOR 2014 AND ADJUSTED OUTPUT FOR 2013 WET SEASONS									
	COWPEA			Cotton			COCOYAM		
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change
Borno	76.4	76.2	-0.16	31.1	30.8	-1.11	n.a	n.a	n.a
Yobe	55.1	54.9	-0.29	21.1	21.7	2.96	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bauchi	74.9	81.2	8.35	60.7	61.6	1.56	1.9	0.3	-84.68
Gombe	86.1	89.9	4.49	14.9	15.4	3.21	n.a	n.a	n.a
Adamawa	87.8	92.3	5.04	14.8	15.2	2.59	n.a	n.a	n.a
Taraba	71.0	74.8	5.31	n.a	n.a	n.a	72.0	72.9	1.30
Jigawa	69.5	74.5	7.16	25.8	29.6	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Katsina	58.1	60.7	4.51	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Sokoto	85.4	89.8	5.15	22.7	23.3	2.38	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kebbi	55.6	58.6	5.38	11.5	11.9	3.36	n.a	n.a	n.a
Zamfara	78.1	83.8	7.37	42.7	42.7	0.10	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kano	59.1	62.2	5.28	44.5	44.5	-0.05	n.a	n.a	n.a
Kaduna	63.6	68.0	6.86	3.0	3.0	0.00	24.4	24.8	1.82
Plateau	79.9	85.0	6.31	n.a	n.a	n.a	24.5	23.4	-4.44
Nasarawa	62.6	66.5	6.22	n.a	n.a	n.a	65.3	65.8	0.80
Fct	19.5	21.0	7.68	n.a	n.a	n.a	7.5	9.0	19.81
Niger	73.0	76.1	4.29	n.a	n.a	n.a	92.8	92.8	0.04
Kwara	64.3	67.0	4.27	n.a	n.a	n.a	55.5	56.0	0.91
Kogi	86.5	90.8	4.88	n.a	n.a	n.a	74.6	75.3	0.83
Benue	79.8	84.0	5.22	n.a	n.a	n.a	41.3	41.9	1.61
Osun	35.6	37.8	6.02	n.a	n.a	n.a	224.6	224.5	-0.06
Oyo	67.9	71.0	4.59	n.a	n.a	n.a	46.0	45.6	-0.89
Ekiti	66.2	69.5	5.01	n.a	n.a	n.a	258.2	258.3	0.02
Ondo	51.1	54.1	5.90	n.a	n.a	n.a	297.5	297.5	0.00
Ogun	30.0	31.8	6.09	n.a	n.a	n.a	156.6	156.9	0.13
Lagos	43.2	45.5	5.21	n.a	n.a	n.a	49.0	48.8	-0.50

Anambra	42.5	45.0	5.96	n.a	n.a	n.a	164.5	164.5	0.04
Enugu	44.4	47.4	6.78	n.a	n.a	n.a	261.5	261.5	-0.01
Ebonyi	46.1	49.3	6.89	n.a	n.a	n.a	95.8	95.5	-0.25
Abia	44.4	46.4	4.56	n.a	n.a	n.a	142.8	142.6	-0.15
Imo	43.0	45.0	4.65	n.a	n.a	n.a	141.4	141.3	-0.03
Akwa-Ibom	42.6	44.8	5.21	n.a	n.a	n.a	263.4	263.4	0.00
Bayelsa	34.0	36.0	5.88	n.a	n.a	n.a	149.3	149.1	-0.11
Cross River	36.4	38.1	4.76	n.a	n.a	n.a	292.7	292.8	0.01
Delta	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	70.2	71.6	2.13
Edo	1.8	1.9	6.07	n.a	n.a	n.a	110.6	110.6	0.00
Rivers	16.5	17.0	3.03	n.a	n.a	n.a	86.5	86.3	-0.22
National Total	2032.06	2138.00	5.2	292.95	299.78	2.3	3270.31	3273.09	0.1

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES FOR 2014 AND ADJUSTED OUTPUT FOR 2013 WET SEASONS

	Soybean			Okro			Onion		
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change
Borno	n.a	n.a	n.a	19.5	19.6	0.34	24.1	23.9	-0.77
Yobe	n.a	n.a	n.a	9.2	9.0	-2.00	39.1	39.0	-0.25
Bauchi	24.3	24.3	0.20	7.9	8.2	3.03	87.8	88.0	0.28
Gombe	24.2	24.5	1.00	25.3	25.4	0.35	94.2	94.2	0.04
Adamawa	21.4	21.7	1.53	8.6	8.7	0.21	76.8	76.8	0.06
Taraba	57.3	57.6	0.49	45.9	46.1	0.45	62.1	62.2	0.12
Jigawa	38.5	38.9	0.92	14.9	15.3	2.59	37.2	37.3	0.06
Katsina	23.6	24.1	1.83	0.3	0.5	73.29	59.3	59.5	0.20
Sokoto	9.0	9.6	6.52	23.6	23.9	1.20	116.2	116.2	0.00
Kebbi	5.5	5.9	7.24	41.1	41.3	0.54	110.0	110.0	0.01
Zamfara	5.1	5.2	2.17	35.7	35.9	0.31	95.5	95.5	0.00
Kano	62.3	62.4	0.15	11.1	11.3	1.73	95.7	95.7	0.02
Kaduna	68.3	68.3	0.08	11.1	11.2	1.33	20.5	20.8	1.38

Plateau	2.3	2.5	8.11	50.2	50.5	0.49	19.6	19.8	1.01	
Nasarawa	31.8	32.1	0.89	25.9	26.1	0.65	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Fct	5.3	5.6	5.37	34.6	34.7	0.22	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Niger	17.3	17.7	2.06	2.0	2.1	7.89	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Kwara	35.1	35.2	0.23	53.1	53.4	0.53	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Kogi	16.1	16.3	1.28	79.2	79.4	0.19	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Benue	190.2	190.2	0.00	56.1	56.3	0.38	45.1	45.2	0.24	
Osun	n.a	n.a	n.a	13.7	13.8	0.93	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Oyo	0.5	0.6	33.33	37.8	38.0	0.47	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Ekiti	8.7	9.1	4.64	14.7	14.9	1.00	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Ondo	21.0	22.0	4.54	4.1	4.2	2.80	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Ogun	n.a	n.a	n.a	28.5	28.6	0.39	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Lagos	0.9	1.6	74.41	52.3	52.5	0.30	1.2	1.3	11.32	
Anambra	n.a	n.a	n.a	18.6	19.0	1.84	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Enugu	1.3	1.7	29.49	19.6	19.7	0.66	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Ebonyi	1.5	1.9	24.29	15.1	15.2	0.57	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Abia	n.a	n.a	n.a	18.4	18.5	0.65	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Imo	n.a	n.a	n.a	26.7	26.9	0.60	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Akwa-Ibom	n.a	n.a	n.a	214.7	214.7	0.01	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bayelsa	n.a	n.a	n.a	121.4	121.4	0.01	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Cross River	n.a	n.a	n.a	214.6	214.6	0.01	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Delta	n.a	n.a	n.a	220.3	220.3	0.00	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Edo	n.a	n.a	n.a	213.8	213.8	0.00	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Rivers	n.a	n.a	n.a	244.5	244.5	0.00	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
National Total	671.66	678.93	1.1	2034.36	2039.39	0.2	984.18	985.20	0.1	

Table 8.2: LAND AREA ESTIMATES (HA) FOR 2014 AND 2013 WET SEASONS IN NIG									
	SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE		
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change
Borno	674.1	674.1	0.0	299.9	298.4	-0.5	130.0	125.2	-3.7
Yobe	291.1	291.0	0.0	108.6	108.4	-0.2	42.5	42.1	-1.1
Bauchi	286.9	286.8	0.0	182.0	185.6	1.9	38.9	40.5	4.3
Gombe	245.3	245.2	-0.1	172.2	173.2	0.6	57.3	59.7	4.2
Adamawa	213.4	213.4	0.0	183.9	184.2	0.2	39.2	41.7	6.5
Taraba	435.2	404.2	-7.1	399.3	404.2	1.2	115.6	121.8	5.3
Zonal Total	2145.9	2114.7	-1.45	1345.9	1354.0	0.6	423.5	431.1	1.8
Jigawa	207.4	219.0	5.6	192.2	196.2	2.1	128.3	136.0	6.0
Katsina	355.1	342.6	-3.5	114.6	115.7	0.9	99.3	106.8	7.5
Sokoto	246.7	240.8	-2.4	128.7	131.7	2.3	89.7	98.2	9.4
Kebbi	206.3	199.7	-3.2	169.7	170.1	0.2	113.8	116.7	2.5
Zamfara	180.8	188.4	4.2	177.1	179.4	1.3	104.8	110.1	5.0
Kano	652.9	652.3	-0.1	239.5	242.0	1.0	117.0	127.4	8.9
Kaduna	374.4	398.7	6.5	407.3	413.9	1.6	173.5	185.2	6.7
Plateau	203.0	204.8	0.9	245.3	248.8	1.4	79.0	83.2	5.3
Nasarawa	108.8	108.5	-0.3	189.7	190.9	0.6	124.4	134.8	8.3
Fct	30.5	30.5	0.0	137.0	138.0	0.7	125.9	129.9	3.1
Niger	421.9	424.8	0.7	380.3	394.1	3.6	117.1	128.4	9.6
Kwara	103.4	101.4	-2.0	142.3	148.1	4.1	120.3	129.8	7.9
Kogi	81.5	81.0	-0.5	316.3	326.1	3.1	164.0	169.4	3.3
Benue	95.0	94.5	-0.5	117.7	120.1	2.0	102.3	109.2	6.8
Osun	0.0	0.0	n.a	76.3	77.6	1.8	23.5	24.3	3.2
Oyo	35.5	35.8	0.8	167.1	170.8	2.2	92.8	97.8	5.4
Ekiti	0.0	0.0	n.a	162.9	163.3	0.2	93.0	98.0	5.4
Ondo	0.0	0.0	n.a	100.1	102.1	2.0	57.2	59.6	4.2
Ogun	0.0	0.0	n.a	128.9	129.7	0.6	44.3	45.4	2.4

Lagos	0.0	0.0	n.a	98.9	99.9	1.0	46.9	49.4	5.2
Anambra	0.0	0.0	n.a	39.4	40.0	1.4	24.8	27.1	9.2
Enugu	0.0	0.0	n.a	88.2	89.4	1.3	41.4	44.9	8.5
Ebonyi	0.0	0.0	n.a	58.7	59.9	2.0	98.7	106.1	7.5
Abia	0.0	0.0	n.a	77.8	78.6	1.0	22.7	23.8	4.7
Imo	0.0	0.0	n.a	74.6	76.8	3.0	33.0	33.8	2.4
Akwa-Ibom	0.0	0.0	n.a	67.7	68.9	1.8	28.8	30.4	5.8
Bayelsa	0.0	0.0	n.a	39.6	39.9	0.8	43.9	49.6	12.9
Cross River	0.0	0.0	n.a	82.8	85.1	2.7	91.1	95.2	4.5
Delta	0.0	0.0	n.a	86.5	87.4	1.1	25.6	28.3	10.2
Edo	0.0	0.0	n.a	50.3	51.1	1.6	54.5	57.7	5.7
Rivers	0.0	0.0	n.a	59.3	60.2	1.4	26.3	28.5	8.6
National Total	5449.22	5437.66	-0.2	5762.90	5849.67	1.5	2931.75	3095.90	5.6

Area (Ha) Cultivated in North-East Zone (Ha)										
	YAM			**GROUNDNUT**			**MILLET**			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	
Borno	n.a	n.a	n.a	229.4	231.7	1.0	89.2	95.5	7.1	n
Yobe	n.a	n.a	n.a	43.5	44.3	1.9	126.7	134.8	6.4	
Bauchi	n.a	n.a	n.a	393.6	393.7	0.0	101.8	108.5	6.6	
Gombe	n.a	n.a	n.a	37.7	37.8	0.4	100.1	109.4	9.3	
Adamawa	132.4	144.6	9.2	45.9	48.7	6.0	153.2	159.4	4.1	
Taraba	253.9	271.8	7.0	179.5	179.8	0.2	68.3	72.7	6.5	
Zonal Total	386.3	416.4	7.8	929.6	936.1	0.7	639.2	680.2	6.4	

	Area (Ha) Cultivated in North-West Zone									
	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	
Jigawa	n.a	n.a	n.a	113.9	114.7	0.7	72.6	75.9	4.5	
Katsina	n.a	n.a	n.a	130.2	130.7	0.4	94.8	100.5	6.1	
Sokoto	n.a	n.a	n.a	114.6	115.8	1.1	94.2	99.5	5.6	
Kebbi	221.0	231.0	4.5	107.4	107.5	0.2	95.5	99.7	4.4	
Zamfara	7.4	7.9	6.8	124.9	128.0	2.5	92.9	97.9	5.3	n
Kano	n.a	n.a	n.a	164.3	166.8	1.6	69.1	73.1	5.8	
Kaduna	258.6	281.0	8.6	166.3	168.3	1.2	70.5	74.8	6.1	
Zonal Total	487.0	519.9	6.7	921.6	931.9	1.1	589.5	621.2	5.4	

	Area (Ha) Cultivated in North-Central Zone									
	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	
Plateau	133.9	137.9	3.0	43.1	46.0	6.8	21.2	22.4	5.7	
Nasarawa	145.5	150.2	3.2	135.1	135.4	0.2	69.0	75.5	9.5	
Fct	134.9	146.9	8.9	15.0	17.8	19.2	18.0	19.5	8.2	
Niger	363.2	398.9	9.8	185.8	185.9	0.1	45.0	46.8	3.8	
Kwara	88.8	93.3	5.1	141.0	141.3	0.2	25.3	26.8	5.8	
Kogi	117.9	127.9	8.5	111.4	112.0	0.6	36.9	39.1	6.0	
Benue	246.2	257.9	4.8	138.0	140.8	2.0	40.9	44.3	8.1	
Zonal Total	1230.4	1313.1	6.7	769.4	779.3	1.3	256.4	274.3	7.0	

	Area (Ha) Cultivated in South-West Zone									
	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	
Osun	112.3	118.1	5.2	3.7	3.7	0.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Oyo	128.8	134.5	4.4	14.6	14.8	1.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Ekiti	169.1	183.4	8.5	29.3	31.6	7.6	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Ondo	144.5	154.2	6.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Ogun	145.6	159.9	9.8	7.8	8.8	13.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Lagos	189.5	199.4	5.2	2.7	3.8	37.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Zonal Total	889.9	949.5	6.7	58.1	62.6	7.8	0.0	0.0	NDIV/0!	

	Area (Ha) Cultivated South-East Zone									
	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	
Anambra	141.3	149.9	6.1	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Enugu	138.1	143.6	4.0	2.9	3.2	12.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Ebonyi	169.1	179.7	6.3	4.9	5.1	3.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Abia	161.1	175.2	8.8	10.3	12.6	23.1	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Imo	168.8	182.9	8.3	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Zonal Total	778.4	831.3	6.8	18.1	21.0	16.1	0.0	0.0	NDIV/0!	

	Area (Ha) Cultivated South-South Zone									
	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	
Akwa-Ibom	259.5	280.0	7.9	16.6	17.5	5.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Bayelsa	282.1	299.8	6.3	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Cross River	278.5	289.0	3.8	14.7	17.4	18.1	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Delta	121.7	129.1	6.1	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	

Edo	199.8	208.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	0.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Rivers	174.8	179.9	2.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Zonal Total	1316.3	1386.2	5.3	35.9	39.5	9.9	0.0	0.0	NDIV/0!	
National Total	5088.34	5416.33	6.4	2732.66	2770.43	1.4	1485.07	1575.78	6.1	

	Area (Ha) Cultivated North-East Zone									
	COWPEA			**Cotton**			**COCOYAM**			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	
Borno	236	234	-0.8	41.0	41.9	2.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Yobe	11.9	13.1	9.8	21.0	22.4	6.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Bauchi	13.8	16.4	18.9	48.0	49.3	2.8	0.28	0.28	0.0	
Gombe	192.9	192.9	0.0	25.0	26.1	4.5	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Adamawa	156.0	156.1	0.1	22.1	23.2	4.8	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Taraba	290.4	290.5	0.0	17.1	18.0	5.0	48.7	52.2	7.0	
Zonal Total	900.9	902.9	0.2	174.3	180.9	3.8	49.0	52.5	7.0	

	Area (Ha) Cultivated North-West Zone									
	COWPEA			**Cotton**			**COCOYAM**			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	
Jigawa	198.0	198.0	0.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Katsina	13.4	43.5	223.7	27.2	28.0	3.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Sokoto	24.9	26.1	4.6	58.0	62.0	6.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Kebbi	85.4	89.5	4.8	33.9	36.0	6.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Zamfara	79.0	86.0	8.9	31.0	34.0	9.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Kano	99.2	102.7	3.5	32.0	35.0	9.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Kaduna	153.9	164.0	6.5	13.3	14.3	7.7	6.0	8.8	46.4	
Zonal Total	653.9	709.8	8.5	195.4	209.3	7.1	6.0	8.8	46.4	

	Area (Ha) Cultivated North-Central Zone								
	COWPEA			Cotton			COCOYAM		
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change
Plateau	44.4	45.5	2.5	7.6	8.3	8.8	18.5	19.0	3.1
Nasarawa	120.6	130.6	8.3	11.3	12.2	8.3	n.a	n.a	n.a
Fct	5.0	6.5	31.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	19.1	19.5	2.0
Niger	97.1	97.7	0.7	26.6	28.6	7.5	7.4	9.9	32.9
Kwara	90.3	90.9	0.6	n.a	n.a	n.a	11.8	13.8	17.0
Kogi	195.6	195.6	0.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	13.0	15.4	18.3
Benue	277.5	277.5	0.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	16.0	16.0	0.0
Zonal Total	830.4	844.4	1.7	45.5	49.1	7.9	85.9	93.7	9.1

	Area (Ha) Cultivated South-West Zone								
	COWPEA			Cotton			COCOYAM		
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change
Osun	91.4	91.8	0.5	n.a	n.a	n.a	26.1	25.2	-3.4
Oyo	149.7	149.7	0.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	26.4	26.6	0.6
Ekiti	97.2	97.7	0.5	n.a	n.a	n.a	36.2	37.3	2.9
Ondo	123.2	123.2	0.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	33.0	35.8	8.6
Ogun	121.5	121.6	0.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	33.1	36.5	10.3
Lagos	66.6	67.3	1.1	n.a	n.a	n.a	28.3	29.2	3.3
Zonal Total	649.6	651.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	na	183.1	190.6	4.1

	Area (Ha) Cultivated South-East Zone									
	COWPEA			Cotton			COCOYAM			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	
Anambra	87.4	89.5	2.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	22.4	22.6	1.1	n
Enugu	98.0	100.0	2.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	29.0	30.9	6.5	
Ebonyi	78.8	79.1	0.3	n.a	n.a	n.a	11.2	12.2	8.6	
Abia	56.7	57.9	2.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	13.2	14.1	6.7	n
Imo	98.0	102.0	4.1	n.a	n.a	n.a	16.3	16.3	0.0	n
Zonal Total	418.8	428.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	Na	92.1	96.1	4.3	

	Area (Ha) Cultivated South-South Zone									
	COWPEA			Cotton			COCOYAM			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	
Akwa-Ibom	89.2	89.2	0.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	40.0	44.1	10.3	n
Bayelsa	29.1	29.3	0.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	29.6	29.8	0.6	n
Cross River	19.1	20.0	4.8	n.a	n.a	n.a	39.7	39.5	-0.5	n
Delta	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	25.5	26.6	4.2	n
Edo	n.a	23.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	34.2	34.4	0.5	n
Rivers	2.1	3.1	44.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	22.0	24.0	9.1	n
Zonal Total	139.5	164.6	18.0	0.0	0.0	na	191.0	198.3	3.8	
National Total	3593.21	3701.44	3.0	415.13	439.34	5.8	607.12	639.91	5.4	

	Area (Ha) Cultivated North-East Zone								
	Soybean			Okro			Onion		
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change
Borno	n.a	n.a	n.a	5.5	5.1	-8.2	56	56	0.0
Yobe	n.a	n.a	n.a	1.6	1.6	0.0	45	45	0.0
Bauchi	33.2	34.4	3.4	2.4	2.5	5.0	36.0	36.1	0.2
Gombe	26.5	28.1	6.2	3.5	3.6	0.9	31.8	37.3	17.3
Adamawa	29.3	29.5	0.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	33.8	33.8	0.0
Taraba	37.9	38.9	2.9	6.0	6.1	2.4	13.0	13.4	3.1
Zonal Total	126.9	130.9	3.2	20.7	20.6	-0.7	215.7	221.6	2.8

	Area (Ha) Cultivated North-West Zone								
	Soybean			Okro			Onion		
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change
Jigawa	33.0	37.1	12.4	11.3	11.4	0.9	34.1	34.4	0.9
Katsina	25.2	28.3	12.3	12.2	12.4	2.2	37.5	38.7	3.3
Sokoto	29.9	33.0	10.4	9.9	10.0	1.2	42.6	45.9	7.8
Kebbi	33.4	35.6	6.5	11.7	12.0	2.6	37.2	37.5	0.9
Zamfara	32.2	34.2	6.2	13.0	13.0	0.0	19.3	19.4	0.3
Kano	28.8	31.1	8.1	14.2	14.4	1.0	19.2	19.7	2.5
Kaduna	31.0	35.4	14.0	35.9	36.1	0.5	55.9	56.0	0.3
Zonal Total	213.6	234.7	9.9	108.1	109.2	1.0	245.7	251.6	2.4

	Area (Ha) Cultivated North-Central Zone								
	Soybean			Okro			Onion		
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change
Plateau	32.8	34.7	5.9	6.4	6.6	4.3	2.0	2.3	14.2
Nasarawa	36.1	37.1	2.8	13.6	13.9	2.2	na	na	na
Fct	24.6	28.1	14.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	na	na	na
Niger	38.4	39.8	3.7	47.3	47.3	0.0	na	na	na
Kwara	34.5	35.6	3.0	18.8	19.0	1.2	na	na	na
Kogi	37.7	39.9	5.8	10.3	10.6	2.6	na	na	na
Benue	38.9	39.9	2.6	26.1	26.2	0.2	8.0	8.3	4.1
Zonal Total	243.0	255.1	5.0	122.8	123.9	0.9	10.0	10.6	6.1

	Area (Ha) Cultivated South-West Zone								
	Soybean			Okro			Onion		
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change
Osun	n.a	n.a	n.a	13.1	13.3	1.4	n.a	n.a	n.a
Oyo	22.2	23.6	6.5	25.7	25.8	0.2	n.a	n.a	n.a
Ekiti	25.1	25.5	1.4	13.9	14.4	3.2	n.a	n.a	n.a
Ondo	23.4	23.5	0.6	13.7	13.9	1.1	n.a	n.a	n.a
Ogun	n.a	n.a	n.a	23.2	23.5	1.5	n.a	n.a	n.a
Lagos	25.9	26.0	0.4	17.0	17.0	0.2	2.6	3.2	23.9
Zonal Total	96.6	98.6	2.1	106.6	107.8	1.1	2.6	3.2	23.9

	Area (Ha) Cultivated South-East Zone									
	Soybean			Okro			Onion			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	
Anambra	n.a	n.a	n.a	8.1	8.6	6.5	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Enugu	n.a	n.a	n.a	6.9	7.2	4.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Ebonyi	n.a	n.a	n.a	14.0	14.2	1.9	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Abia	n.a	n.a	n.a	11.9	12.0	0.6	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Imo	n.a	n.a	n.a	12.0	12.0	0.6	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Zonal Total	0.0	0.0	na	52.9	54.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	na	

	Area (Ha) Cultivated South-South Zone									
	Soybean			Okro			Onion			
State	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	
Akwa-Ibom	n.a	n.a	n.a	151.0	151.0	0.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n
Bayelsa	n.a	n.a	n.a	99.1	99.1	0.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n
Cross River	n.a	n.a	n.a	91.9	91.9	0.1	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Delta	n.a	n.a	n.a	102.9	103.4	0.5	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Edo	n.a	n.a	n.a	65.4	65.9	0.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Rivers	n.a	n.a	n.a	168.4	168.5	0.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n
Zonal Total	0.0	0.0	na	678.6	679.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	na	
National Total	680.02	719.37	5.8	1089.73	1095.42	0.5	473.99	487.04	2.8	

Table 8.3: AVERAGE YIELD PER STATE PER CROP FOR 2014 WET SEASON AGRIC PERFORMA

Average yield (t/ha)

	SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE			
State	Production	Land Area	AverageYield	Production	Land Area	AverageYield	Production	Land Area	AverageYield	Pr
Borno	474.5821	674.1		310.2432	298.4		144.0326	125.2	1.150	n.a
Yobe	205.904	291.0	0.708	121.5384	108.4	1.121	96.99625	42.1	2.306	n.a
Bauchi	379.7187	286.8	1.324	406.9405	185.6	2.193	88.33611	40.5	2.180	
Gombe	349.7101	245.2	1.427	403.6184	173.2	2.330	136.0775	59.7	2.279	n.a
Adamawa	394.037	213.4	1.846	406.1889	184.2	2.205	67.51006	41.7	1.618	n.a
Taraba	352.5281	404.2	0.872	463.6257	404.2	1.147	328.2792	121.8	2.695	n.a
Jigawa	374.7913	219.0	1.711	278.2775	196.2	1.418	209.5373	136.0	1.541	n.a
Katsina	355.9269	342.6	1.039	133.6585	115.7	1.155	144.5203	106.8	1.354	n.a
Sokoto	315.8564	240.8	1.312	128.7989	131.7	0.978	103.2928	98.2	1.052	n.a
Kebbi	382.3246	199.7	1.915	152.3885	170.1	0.896	187.1679	116.7	1.604	n.a
Zamfara	502.3753	188.4	2.666	169.5487	179.4	0.945	139.3851	110.1	1.266	n.a
Kano	679.3803	652.3	1.041	386.1523	242.0	1.596	268.2183	127.4	2.105	n.a
Kaduna	489.6248	398.7	1.228	729.6987	413.9	1.763	329.3926	185.2	1.779	
Plateau	220.5336	204.8	1.077	601.5236	248.8	2.418	325.4103	83.2	3.912	n.a
Nasarawa	115.2561	108.5	1.062	312.0516	190.9	1.634	318.5521	134.8	2.364	
Fct	133.4967	30.5	4.377	157.9103	138.0	1.145	287.2584	129.9	2.211	n.a
Niger	430.3958	424.8	1.013	628.073	394.1	1.594	294.4818	128.4	2.294	n.a
Kwara	197.4722	101.4	1.948	502.5846	148.1	3.394	548.7099	129.8	4.227	n.a
Kogi	190.6679	81.0	2.353	498.177	326.1	1.527	539.8336	169.4	3.188	n.a
Benue	196.4792	94.5	2.078	478.5681	120.1	3.985	389.9776	109.2	3.570	
Osun	n.a	n.a	n.a	267.0525	77.6	3.440	62.10791	24.3	2.558	n.a
Oyo	n.a	n.a	n.a	210.0314	170.8	1.230	169.612	97.8	1.734	n.a
Ekiti	n.a	n.a	n.a	299.0864	163.3	1.832	112.6307	98.0	1.149	n.a
Ondo	n.a	n.a	n.a	586.8046	102.1	5.746	159.0313	59.6	2.666	n.a
Ogun	n.a	n.a	n.a	422.5748	129.7	3.258	51.22451	45.4	1.128	n.a

Lagos	n.a	n.a	n.a	198.4082	99.9	1.987	61.49992	49.4	1.245	
Anambra	n.a	n.a	n.a	89.42968	40.0	2.236	120.2416	27.1	4.432	n.a
Enugu	n.a	n.a	n.a	147.8554	89.4	1.655	95.29232	44.9	2.121	n.a
Ebonyi	n.a	n.a	n.a	105.0223	59.9	1.754	326.4129	106.1	3.076	n.a
Abia	n.a	n.a	n.a	96.5061	78.6	1.228	32.35161	23.8	1.361	n.a
Imo	n.a	n.a	n.a	172.9537	76.8	2.251	29.06145	33.8	0.859	n.a
Akwa-Ibom	n.a	n.a	n.a	104.9	68.9	1.522	1.90125	30.4	0.062	n.a
Bayelsa	n.a	n.a	n.a	98.84608	39.9	2.477	122.8796	49.6	2.477	n.a
Cross River	n.a	n.a	n.a	279.9454	85.1	3.291	110.5294	95.2	1.161	n.a
Delta	n.a	n.a	n.a	159.2065	87.4	1.821	28.01604	28.3	0.991	n.a
Edo	n.a	n.a	n.a	172.4739	51.1	3.376	165.2922	57.7	2.866	n.a
Rivers	n.a	n.a	n.a	109.8524	60.2	1.825	139.0199	28.5	4.874	n.a
National Total	6941.061	5401.873	1.285	10990.52	5849.666	1.879	6734.074	3095.902	2.175	

	Average yield (t/ha)									
	YAM			**GROUNDNUT**			**MILLET**			
State	Production	Land Area	AverageYield	Production	Land Area	AverageYield	Production	Land Area	AverageYield	Pr
Borno	n.a	n.a	n.a	201.4549	231.7	0.869	59.22472	95.5	0.620	n.a
Yobe	n.a	n.a	n.a	68.94866	44.3	1.555	65.98766	134.8	0.490	
Bauchi	n.a	n.a	n.a	466.9429	393.7	1.186	66.18216	108.5	0.610	
Gombe	n.a	n.a	n.a	51.80506	37.8	1.369	73.61936	109.4	0.673	
Adamawa	935.6156	144.6	6.471	89.02415	48.7	1.829	20.7163	159.4	0.130	
Taraba	3505.048	271.8	12.896	245.5653	179.8	1.366	94.90573	72.7	1.306	
Jigawa	2.3	n.a	n.a	87.72265	114.7	0.765	93.08445	75.9	1.227	
Katsina	n.a	n.a	n.a	119.9107	130.7	0.917	87.94042	100.5	0.875	
Sokoto	n.a	n.a	n.a	70.33361	115.8	0.607	76.40089	99.5	0.768	
Kebbi	18.42613	231.0	0.080	60.72757	107.5	0.565	83.2288	99.7	0.835	
Zamfara	9.92747	7.9	1.257	141.8336	128.0	1.108	89.8315	97.9	0.918	n.a

Kano	n.a	n.a	n.a	33.47304	166.8	0.201	96.93232	73.1	1.326	
Kaduna	1897.786	281.0	6.754	376.1463	168.3	2.235	90.74431	74.8	1.214	
Plateau	299.4783	137.9	2.171	127.152	46.0	2.763	80.40742	22.4	3.590	
Nasarawa	2982.145	150.2	19.858	298.507	135.4	2.205	29.16484	75.5	0.386	
Fct	2998.308	146.9	20.405	29.00945	17.8	1.625	40.6859	19.5	2.086	
Niger	2847.3	398.9	7.138	232.5735	185.9	1.251	101.1696	46.8	2.164	
Kwara	5981.962	93.3	64.101	137.3097	141.3	0.972	37.52564	26.8	1.399	
Kogi	1797.427	127.9	14.053	182.7724	112.0	1.631	31.63083	39.1	0.809	
Benue	2076.152	257.9	8.050	212.7818	140.8	1.511	65.70418	44.3	1.485	
Osun	799.1544	118.1	6.764	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Oyo	1799.656	134.5	13.381	11.8	14.8	0.795	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Ekiti	1395.448	183.4	7.608	45.33598	31.6	1.437	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Ondo	1327.288	154.2	8.608	58.925	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Ogun	1482.281	159.9	9.269	18.32174	8.8	2.085	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Lagos	79.45869	199.4	0.399	4.6	3.8	1.225	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Anambra	892.3055	149.9	5.952	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Enugu	1886.598	143.6	13.137	3.85	3.2	1.187	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Ebonyi	1799.89	179.7	10.016	1.71	5.1	0.337	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Abia	699.6439	175.2	3.993	8.372222	12.6	0.662	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Imo	756.9528	182.9	4.139	0.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Akwa-Ibom	2486.307	280.0	8.880	3.16	17.5	0.180	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Bayelsa	144.417	299.8	0.482	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Cross River	2835.46	289.0	9.812	15.49291	17.4	0.893	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Delta	1087.592	129.1	8.427	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Edo	698.5618	208.5	3.351	7.4	4.6	1.612	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Rivers	1098.97	179.9	6.110	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	
National Total	46621.86	5416.326	8.608	3413.162	2766.722	1.234	1385.087	1575.778	0.879	

Average Yield										
	Cowpea			**Cotton**			**Cocoyam**			**Be**
State	Production	Land Area	AverageYield	Production	Land Area	AverageYield	Production	Land Area	AverageYield	Pr
Borno	76.23089	234	0.326	30.79	41.9	0.735	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Yobe	54.9023	13.1	4.207	21.72	22.4	0.972	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Bauchi	81.15607	16.4	4.949	61.62	49.3	1.249	0.28	0.28	1.013	
Gombe	89.9456	192.9	0.466	15.40	26.1	0.590	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Adamawa	92.27092	156.1	0.591	15.20	23.2	0.655	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Taraba	74.79394	290.5	0.258	n.a	n.a	n.a	72.91	52.2	1.397	
Jigawa	74.52344	198.0	0.376	29.61	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.
Katsina	60.71861	43.5	1.395	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.
Sokoto	89.80442	26.1	3.447	23.28	62.0	0.376	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.
Kebbi	58.56949	89.5	0.654	11.91	36.0	0.331	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.
Zamfara	83.83067	86.0	0.975	42.73	34.0	1.257	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.
Kano	62.21277	102.7	0.606	44.47	35.0	1.271	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.
Kaduna	67.98032	164.0	0.415	3	14.3	0.210	24.84	8.8	2.810	
Plateau	84.96262	45.5	1.867	n.a	n.a	n.a	23.38	19.0	1.228	
Nasarawa	66.51376	130.6	0.509	n.a	n.a	n.a	65.81	n.a	n.a	
Fct	21	6.5	3.214	n.a	n.a	n.a	8.97	19.5	0.460	
Niger	76.11572	97.7	0.779	n.a	n.a	n.a	92.80	9.9	9.375	
Kwara	67.04785	90.9	0.737	n.a	n.a	n.a	56.01	13.8	4.052	
Kogi	90.75907	195.6	0.464	n.a	n.a	n.a	75.26	15.4	4.888	
Benue	84.00931	277.5	0.303	n.a	n.a	n.a	41.92	16.0	2.620	
Osun	37.76315	91.8	0.411	n.a	n.a	n.a	224.52	25.2	8.906	n.
Oyo	70.99743	149.7	0.474	n.a	n.a	n.a	45.57	26.6	1.716	
Ekiti	69.46687	97.7	0.711	n.a	n.a	n.a	258.25	37.3	6.932	
Ondo	54.13742	123.2	0.439	n.a	n.a	n.a	297.47	35.8	8.299	
Ogun	31.78331	121.6	0.261	n.a	n.a	n.a	156.85	36.5	4.298	n.

Lagos	45.4829	67.3	0.676	n.a	n.a	n.a	48.78	29.2	1.669	
Anambra	45	89.5	0.503	n.a	n.a	n.a	164.53	22.6	7.268	n.a
Enugu	47.43436	100.0	0.474	n.a	n.a	n.a	261.51	30.9	8.465	
Ebonyi	49.25588	79.1	0.623	n.a	n.a	n.a	95.53	12.2	7.854	
Abia	46.44	57.9	0.802	n.a	n.a	n.a	142.58	14.1	10.128	n.a
Imo	45	102.0	0.441	n.a	n.a	n.a	141.31	16.3	8.67	n.a
Akwa-Ibom	44.80	89.2	0.502	n.a	n.a	n.a	263.4	44.1	5.97	n.a
Bayelsa	36	29.3	1.227	n.a	n.a	n.a	149.14	29.8	5.01	n.a
Cross River	38.13	20.0	1.907	n.a	n.a	n.a	292.77	39.5	7.41	n.a
Delta	n.a	n.a	na!	n.a	n.a	n.a	71.64	26.6	2.69	n.a
Edo	1.94	23.0	0.084	n.a	n.a	n.a	110.63	34.4	3.22	n.a
Rivers	17	3.1	5.553	n.a	n.a	n.a	86.32	24.0	3.59	n.a
National Total	2137.998	3701.44	0.578	299.77	344.22	0.871	3273.08	639.90	5.12	

	Average Yield (t/Ha)									
	Soybean			**Okra**			**Onion**			**To**
State	Production	Land Area	AverageYield	Production	Land Area	AverageYield	Production	Land Area	AverageYield	Pr
Borno	n.a	n.a	n.a	19.57664	5.1	3.842	23.86694	56	0.426	
Yobe	n.a	n.a	n.a	8.987124	1.6	5.617	38.95186	45	0.866	
Bauchi	24.30047	34.4	0.707	8.180791	2.5	3.235	88.04524	36.1	2.439	
Gombe	24.45792	28.1	0.869	25.41794	3.6	7.102	94.21742	37.3	2.526	
Adamawa	21.74843	29.5	0.737	8.657422	1.6	5.279	76.8391	33.8	2.273	
Taraba	57.60554	38.9	1.479	46.13043	6.1	7.522	62.21569	13.4	4.630	
Jigawa	38.90087	37.1	1.049	15.26455	11.4	1.337	37.26148	34.4	1.082	
Katsina	24.06915	28.3	0.850	0.549333	12.4	0.044	59.45144	38.7	1.536	
Sokoto	9.611252	33.0	0.291	23.90563	10.0	2.383	116.1669	45.9	2.531	
Kebbi	5.945964	35.6	0.167	41.31167	12.0	3.453	109.9619	37.5	2.934	
Zamfara	5.231998	34.2	0.153	35.85528	13.0	2.760	95.45349	19.4	4.930	

Kano	62.35264	31.1	2.003	11.28861	14.4	0.786	95.73012	19.7	4.858	
Kaduna	68.32502	35.4	1.933	11.23254	36.1	0.311	20.79229	56.0	0.371	
Plateau	2.460244	34.7	0.071	50.49234	6.6	7.600	19.77936	2.3	8.600	
Nasarawa	32.11982	37.1	0.865	26.09103	13.9	1.873	n.a	na	na	
Fct	5.594843	28.1	0.199	34.70489	0.3	115.683	n.a	na	na	
Niger	17.707	39.8	0.445	2.127639	47.3	0.045	n.a	na	na	
Kwara	35.17688	35.6	0.989	53.38031	19.0	2.809	n.a	na	na	
Kogi	16.29507	39.9	0.408	79.38181	10.6	7.518	n.a	na	na	
Benue	190.1558	39.9	4.766	56.27786	26.2	2.151	45.17611	8.3	5.424	
Osun	n.a	n.a	n.a	13.83873	13.3	1.041	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Oyo	0.6	23.6	0.025	37.95221	25.8	1.474	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Ekiti	9.105147	25.5	0.358	14.85447	14.4	1.034	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Ondo	22	23.5	0.935	4.227296	13.9	0.305	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Ogun	n.a	n.a	n.a	28.56643	23.5	1.214	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Lagos	1.602703	26.0	0.062	52.47342	17.0	3.084	1.286201	3.2	0.406	
Anambra	n.a	n.a	n.a	18.98204	8.6	2.208	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Enugu	1.683333	n.a	n.a	19.73276	7.2	2.729	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Ebonyi	1.878992	n.a	n.a	15.19476	14.2	1.067	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Abia	n.a	n.a	n.a	18.54639	12.0	1.548	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Imo	n.a	n.a	n.a	26.8692	12.0	2.230	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Akwa-Ibom	n.a	n.a	n.a	214.7028	151.0	1.422	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Bayelsa	n.a	n.a	n.a	121.4334	99.1	1.225	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Cross River	n.a	n.a	n.a	214.566	91.9	2.334	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Delta	n.a	n.a	n.a	220.3466	103.4	2.131	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Edo	n.a	n.a	n.a	213.8001	65.9	3.246	n.a	n.a	n.a	
Rivers	n.a	n.a	n.a	244.4892	168.5	1.451	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
National Total	678.9291	719.3678	0.944	2039.39	1095.423	1.862	985.1955	487.037	2.023	

Table 8.4: PRODUCTION ESTIMATES (x1000T) BY ZONES										
		SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE		
		2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change
North-East Zone		2329.3	2356.5	1.16	2206.0	2312.2	4.81	792.2	861.2	8.71
North-West Zone		2991.0	3100.3	3.65	1853.8	1978.5	6.72	1239.3	1381.5	11.48
North-Central Zone		1462.5	1484.3	1.48	3010.1	3178.9	5.60	2438.8	2704.2	10.88
South-West Zone		0.0	0.0	0.0	1884.9	1984.0	5.25	571.4	616.1	7.82
South-East Zone		0.0	0.0	0.0	572.9	611.8	6.78	559.0	603.4	7.94
South-South Zone		0.0	0.0	0.0	872.0	925.2	6.09	509.3	567.6	11.45
National Total		6782.9	6941.1	2.33	10399.7	10990.5	5.68	6109.9	6734.1	10.22

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES (X1000T) BY ZONES										
		YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET		
		2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change
North-East Zone		4133.0	4440.7	7.44	1119.8	1123.7	0.35	376.0	380.6	1.232
North-West Zone		1823.5	1928.4	5.75	885.6	890.1	0.51	604.4	618.2	2.284
North-Central Zone		17843.3	18982.8	6.38	1214.4	1220.1	0.46	378.4	386.3	2.085
South-West Zone		6603.1	6883.3	4.24	134.1	139.0	3.60	0.0	0.0	0.0
South-East Zone		5660.9	6035.4	6.61	10.7	14.1	31.95	0.0	0.0	0.0
South-South Zone		7512.8	8351.3	11.16	19.8	22.9	15.62	0.0	0.0	0.0
National Total		43576.6	46621.9	6.98	3384.4	3410.0	0.75	1358.8	1385.1	1.937

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES (x1000T) BY ZONES										
		COWPEA			Cotton			COCOYAM		
		2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change
North-East Zone		451.3	469.3	3.9	142.7	144.8	1.46	73.8	73.2	-0.85
North-West Zone		469.4	497.6	6.01	150.3	155.0	3.15	24.4	24.8	1.82
North-Central Zone		465.7	490.4	5.31	0.0	0.0	na	361.4	364.2	0.76
South-West Zone		294.0	309.6	5.33	0.0	0.0	na	1032.0	1031.5	-0.05
South-East Zone		220.4	233.1	5.78	0.0	0.0	na	805.9	805.5	-0.06
South-South Zone		88.7	93.1	4.89	0.0	0.0	na	709.3	710.5	0.17
National Total		1989.5	2093.2	5.21	293.0	299.8	2.33	3006.9	3009.7	0.09

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES (X1000T) BY ZONES										
		Soybean			Okro			Onion		
		2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change
North-East Zone		127.2	128.1	0.71	116.5	117.0	0.37	384.0	384.1	0.032
North-West Zone		212.4	214.4	0.96	137.8	139.4	1.14	534.4	534.8	0.085
North-Central Zone		298.1	299.5	0.47	301.2	302.5	0.43	64.7	65.0	0.47
South-West Zone		31.1	33.3	7.04	151.1	151.9	0.55	1.2	1.3	11.32
South-East Zone		2.8	3.6	26.69	98.5	99.3	0.85	0.0	0.0	NA
South-South Zone		0.0	0.0	NA	1229.3	1229.3	0.004	0.0	0.0	na
National Total		671.7	678.9	1.08	2034.4	2039.4	0.24	984.2	985.2	0.103

Table 8.5: LAND AREA ESTIMATES (X1000HHA)BY ZONES										
		SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE		
		2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change
North-East Zone		2145.9	2114.7	-1.45	1345.9	1354.0	0.60	423.5	431.1	1.78
North-West Zone		2223.7	2241.6	0.80	1429.1	1449.0	1.38	826.4	880.2	6.51
North-Central Zone		1044.1	1045.6	0.14	1528.7	1566.1	2.44	833.1	884.6	6.18
South-West Zone		35.5	35.8	0.82	734.2	743.4	1.25	357.8	374.6	4.67
South-East Zone		0.0	0.0	Na	338.8	344.6	1.721	220.7	235.8	6.82
South-South Zone		0.0	0.0	Na	318.5	323.7	1.62	270.3	289.7	7.18
National Total		5449.2	5437.7	-0.21	5695.2	5780.8	1.50	2931.8	3095.9	5.59

LAND AREA ESTIMATES (X1000HA) BY ZONES										
		YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET		
		2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change
North-East Zone		386.3	416.4	7.77	929.6	936.1	0.70	639.2	680.2	6.41
North-West Zone		487.0	519.9	6.74	921.6	931.9	1.12	589.5	621.2	5.38
North-Central Zone		1230.4	1313.1	6.72	769.4	779.3	1.28	256.4	274.3	6.98
South-West Zone		889.9	949.5	6.70	58.1	62.6	7.84	0.0	0.0	na
South-East Zone		778.4	831.3	6.79	18.1	21.0	16.07	0.0	0.0	na
South-South Zone		1316.3	1386.2	5.30	19.3	21.9	13.79	0.0	0.0	na
National Total		5088.3	5416.3	6.44	2716.0	2752.9	1.35	1485.1	1575.8	6.10

LAND AREA ESTIMATES (x1000HA) BY ZONES										
		COWPEA			Cotton			COCOYAM		
		2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change
North-East Zone		900.9	902.9	0.22	174.3	180.9	3.82	49.0	52.5	6.99
North-West Zone		653.9	709.8	8.53	195.4	209.3	7.13	6.0	8.8	46.37
North-Central Zone		830.4	844.4	1.67	45.5	49.1	7.92	85.9	93.7	9.08
South-West Zone		649.6	651.3	0.25	0.0	0.0	0.0	183.1	190.6	4.08
South-East Zone		418.8	428.5	2.29	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.1	96.1	4.31
South-South Zone		50.3	75.4	49.94	0.0	0.0	0.o	151.0	154.2	2.11
National Total		3504.0	3612.2	3.08	415.1	439.3	5.83	567.1	595.8	5.057

LAND AREA ESTIMATES (x 1000HA) BY ZONES										
		Soybean			Okro			Onion		
		2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change
North-East Zone		126.9	130.9	3.18	20.7	20.6	-0.73	215.7	221.6	2.77
North-West Zone		213.6	234.7	9.90	108.1	109.2	1.02	245.7	251.6	2.38
North-Central Zone		243.0	255.1	4.99	122.8	123.9	0.92	10.0	10.6	6.14
South-West Zone		96.6	98.6	2.09	106.6	107.8	1.12	2.6	3.2	23.92
South-East Zone		0.0	0.0	0.0	52.9	54.1	2.36	0.0	0.0	0.0
South-South Zone		0.0	0.0	0.0	678.6	679.8	0.17	0.0	0.0	0.0
National Total		680.0	719.4	5.78	1089.7	1095.4	0.52	474.0	487.0	2.75

Table 8.6: CHANGE IN ESTIMATES OF CROP PRODUCTION, LAND AREA AND NATIONAL AV										
CHANGES IN PRODUCTION AND AREA CROPPED							CHANGES IN AVERA			
	Production			Land Area				2013		
National	**2013**	**2014**	**%Change**	**2013**	**2014**	**%Change**	**National**	**Output**	**Land Area**	**Av. Yield**
Sorghum	6782.9	6941.1	2.33	5449.22	5437.66	-0.21	SORGHUM	6782.9	5449.22	1.245
Maize	10399.7	10990.5	5.68	5695.2	5780.76	1.50	MAIZE	10399.7	5695.2	1.826
Rice	6109.9	6734.1	10.22	2931.75	3095.9	5.60	RICE	6109.9	2931.75	2.084
Ginger	54.8	58.3	6.29	124.07	145.212	17.04	GINGER	54.8	124.07	0.442
Yam	43576.6	46621.9	6.99	5088.34	5416.33	6.45	YAM	43576.6	5088.34	8.564
Groundnut	3384.4	3410.0	0.76	2716.04	2752.9	1.36	GROUNDNUT	3384.4	2716.04	1.246
Millet	1358.8	1385.1	1.94	1485.07	1575.78	6.11	MILLET	1358.8	1485.07	0.915
Cassava	53469.3	53782.8	0.59	6799.65	7147.68	5.12	CASSAVA	53469.3	6799.65	7.864
Cowpea	1989.5	2093.2	5.21	3504.01	3612.22	3.09	COWPEA	1989.5	3504.01	0.568
Cotton	293.0	299.8	2.33	415.129	439.337	5.83	Cotton	293.0	415.129	0.706
Cocoyam	3006.9	3009.7	0.09	567.138	595.819	5.06	COCOYAM	3006.9	567.138	5.302
Benniseed	429.8	435.0	1.21	526.914	559.807	6.24	Benniseed	429.8	526.914	0.816
Soybean	671.7	678.9	1.08	680.018	719.368	5.79	Soybean	671.7	680.018	0.988
Okro	2034.4	2039.4	0.25	1089.73	1095.42	0.52	Okro	2034.4	1089.73	1.867
Onion	984.2	985.2	0.10	473.986	487.037	2.75	Onion	984.2	473.986	2.076
Tomato	2218.8	2216.7	-0.10	492.252	514.912	4.60	Tomato	2218.8	492.252	4.508

9.0 Livestock

Livestock production is an important sub-sector of agriculture in Nigeria, contributing up to 6% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It plays a significant role in economic growth and development of the nation, as 70-80% of the country's population is involved in crop and livestock production. The sub-sector provides employment and income to millions of people. However, it is plagued with challenges, which hinder the much needed development of the subsector. The 2014 survey revealed an improvement in livestock data in terms of livestock population and production inputs. It also showed that some states were beneficiaries of the GES livestock inputs. The inputs procured and distributed were vaccines/drugs, vitamins, concentrate feeds, salt lick blocks, acaricides, dewormers, disinfectants, pure bred pigs and day-old chicks.

Farmers' interest in quality inputs is high. Here, scientists moved the discussion with farmers to a local input store

In the course of the survey, some factors were identified to be responsible for the limited development of this subsector. These factors, which differ from location to location and species to species, included lack of grazing reserves, which led to communal conflicts and destruction of field crops; cattle rustling, low genetic potential of indigenous breeds, poor quality feed ingredients,inadequate supply of livestock inputs and high incidences of parasites and diseases.

Livestock Population

Table 9.1 shows the estimated livestock population of commercial farms in Nigeria. The largest population of cattle was reported in FCT (5.56 million), followed by Adamawa (3.57 million) and Gombe (1 million). Akwa-Ibom and Bayelsa had the least population of cattle: 5,000 and 72 respectively. This large cattle population size in FCT could be attributed to migration in search of grazing lands. The condition of insecurity in some states could also have contributed to this migration as well as the paucity of data on cattle in some states.

Sheep and goat population was observed to be highest in Adamawa state (1.5 million), followed by FCT (800,000) and Taraba (598,000), whereas the least population was observed for Bayelsa (146), followed by Cross River (2,400) and Akwa-Ibom (2,500). In poultry, the largest population was reported in FCT (2 million), followed by Imo (1.8 million) and Abia (1.4 million). The lowest population was reported for Bayelsa (1,300), followed by Cross River (38,500) and Akwa-Ibom (20,000).

The population of swine was observed to be highest in Akwa-Ibom (3 million), followed by Adamawa (700,000) and Abia (115,300), whereas the least population was observed for Cross River (1,500). For the micro-livestock subsector, the largest population was recorded in Akwa-Ibom (2.2 million) followed by Gombe (3,000). Cross River reported the least population (300), followed by Bayelsa (1,300).

Table 9.1: Estimated Livestock Population in Nigeria in 2014

State	Livestock Specie	Total population	Population of commercial farms	No of farms	Average flock size	Remarks
Adamawa	Cattle	3.57	70,000	14	1400	Vaccines needed
	Sheep	1.506	6,000	3	120	
	Poultry	1.28	80,000	20	4000	
	Pig	0.7	NA	5	NA	
Enugu	Cattle	240		60	4	No government intervention
	Sheep	2960		370	8	
	Poultry	1,170,000	100,000	2340	500	
Sokoto	Cattle				30	
	Sheep				25	
	Poultry				50	
Taraba	Cattle	494,722			200	Little/ no govt intervention
	Sheep	271,545			30	
	Goat	327,005			50	
	Poultry	710,420			100	
Bayelsa	Cattle	72		5	10	
	Sheep/Goat	146		12	10	
	Poultry	1300		80	15	
	Micro-livestock	1300		4	15	
Abia	Swine	115,300		910	300	Capacity build-ing is required
	Sheep/Goat	50,000		5,000	10	
	Poultry	1,420,000		800	5,070	
FCT	Poultry	2,000,000		500	200	
	Cattle	556,000		200	50	
	Sheep	400,000		200	50	
	Goat	400,000		200	50	
AkwaIbom	Cattle	5,000		3		
	Sheep/Goat	2,500		1,000		
	Poultry	200,000		20		

	Piggery	2, ,000,000		25		
	Rabbitry	24,600		5		
	Grass cutter	1,000		NA		
	Snail	2,200,000		NA		
Cross River	Sheep/Goat	2,400		300		Poor strains of breeds
	Rabbit	300		5		
	Pig	1,500		100		
	Poultry	38,500		8		Poor quality feeds
Bayelsa	Cattle	72		5	10	Poor
	Sheep/Goat	146		12	10	Good
	Chicken	1300		80	15	Good
	Microlivestock	1300		4	15	Poor
Gombe	Cattle	1,000,000		5,000		
	Sheep	140,000		7,000		
	Goat	240,000		300		
	Rabbit	3,000		100		
Imo	Poultry	1,800,000		10	1,000	Provision of vaccines
Bauchi	Cattle	2,200,000				

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION INPUTS

The estimated livestock production inputs for the year 2014 are presented in Table 2.Only five (5) states namely (Adamawa, Cross River, FCT, Gombe and Katsina) supplied livestock production inputs for the year 2014. The inputs provided were feeds, vaccines (CBPP and PPR) and salt lick blocks. In addition to these inputs, the FCT distributed dairy processing equipment and pasture harvesting equipment.The inputs procured and distributed were insignificant compared with the number of farm families involved.

Table 9.2: Livestock Production inputs						
State	**Type of input**	**Qty Procured (MT) 2013**	**Qty Procured (MT) 2014**	**Qty Distributed 2013**	**Qty Distributed 2014**	**Remarks**
Katsina	Cotton seed cake		5,500		5,500	
	Wheat bran		5,500		5,500	
	Salt lick blocks		100		100	
	G/nut haulms		500		500	
Gombe	CBPP Vaccine	400,000	NA	400,000	NA	
	PPR Vaccine	500,000	425,000	500,000	NA	
Adamawa	CBPP Vaccine	1.2	NA	1.2	NA	More vaccines should be procured
	PPR Vaccine	10,000	3,500	10,000	3,500	
FCT	Cotton seed cake	5 tonnes	NA	5 tonnes	NA	
	Dairy Processing equipment	1 Unit	NA	1 Unit	NA	
	Pasture Harvesting equipment	1 Unit	NA	1 Unit	NA	
Cross River	Poultry	NA	10,000	NA	10,000	Distribution planned for September-November 2014.
	Feeds	NA	20 tons	NA	20 tons	
	Chick mash	NA	7.5tons	NA	7.5tons	
	Drugs	NA	Assorted	NA	Assorted	
	Salt lick	NA	200	NA	200	

LIVESTOCK PESTS AND DISEASES

Some parasites and diseases were reported during the year, which affected livestock production in the country. The prevalence of the diseses varied (Table 9.3). In the North-East agro-ecological zone, CBPP, FMD, Helminths and Piroplast were the most prevalent cattle diseases. Adamawa and Gombe were able to control these diseases by vaccinating their animals. In the North-West zone, fasciolasis, CBPP and FMD were observed to be most prevalent, although no information was provided concerning vaccination of animals.

In the North-Central, only Kwara provided information concerning the incidence of pests and diseases in cattle. Trypanosomiasis, helminths, FMD and minge were the most prevalent diseases. Abia, Akwa-Ibom, Bayelsa and Cross River in the South-East and South-South zones reported incidences of tuberculosis, FMD, fasciolasis, trypanosomiasis and dermatophilosis. Records of treatment and vaccination were also provided.

In the North-East agroecological zone, PPR, Helminths and ectoparasites were the major diseases and pests reported in sheep and goats. PPR was the only disease reported in the North-West and South-West. In the North-Central, helminths, mange and footrot were the most prevalent diseases. PPR, minge, helminths, footrot, mastitis and babeosis were the major diseases in the South-East and South-West.

In the poultry subsector in the North-East zone, NCD, IBD, fowl-pox and fowl-thyphoid were recorded; although, theses were adequately controlled. In the North-West zone, no data was provided on pests and diseases in poultry, unlike in the North-Central zone where NCD, IBD and CRD were reported. In the South-West zone, NCD and Coccidiosis were the most prevalent diseases. In the South-East and South-South zones, NCD, IBD, fowl-thyphoid, fowl-cholera, colibacilosis, coccidiosis and pullorum were the major diseases. Lice was also observed in the southern zones.There was mild incidence of foot and mouth disease in cattle in Zamfara State, while Ebonyi state recorded incidences of Coccidiosis, tick infestation and foot and mouth disease. In the South-West agroecological zone, there was no data on pests and diseases in cattle. But based on field interaction with farmers, there were incidences of foot and mouth disease in some parts of Oyo State. Similarly, there was no data on pest and diseases of poultry in the North-West agroecological zone.

Table 9.3: Livestock Pest and Diseases (Cattle)

State	Disease or Pest	Location of incidence	Total stock of Animals	No affected Animals	% affected	No vaccinated/Treated	No Culled due to infection	Remarks
Livestock Pest and Diseases North-East								
Adamawa	CBPP	State wide		976,836		779,620	NA	Vaccination
	FMD	"		22		NA	"	Nil
	Helminths	"		350,000		2,800	"	"
	Piroplast	"		250,000		50,179	"	"
Gombe	CBPP	Akko, Dukku, Yamaltu-Deba	27,071	507	1.85	27,071		Controlled
	LSD	State wide	380	50	1.4	NA		"
	FMD	State wide	220	65	1.3	NA		"

Livestock Pest and Diseases North-West								
Katsina	Fasciolasis	Sandawa		396	3.18	240		
Kano	CBPP	Madobi		250	6	26,312	50	
Zamfara	FMD	Rini						
Katsina	Fasciolasis	Sandawa		396	3.18	240		

Livestock Pest and Diseases North-Central								
Kwara	Tryps	Ilorin		10,600				
	Helminths	Ilorin		16,000				
	FMD	Kaima		7,800				
	Mange	Pategi		10,600				

Livestock Pest and Diseases South-East and South-South								
Abia	Tuberculosis	Central Abia		7		7		
AkwaIbom	FMD	Mbiabong		60		100		
	Fasciolasis	MbakItam 3		40		360		
	Trypanosomiasis	Use, Uyo		8		25		
	Babeosis	NtakInyang		10		12		
Cross River	FMD	Obudu		14		131		
Bayelsa	Dermatophilosis	Ayakoro	10	2	20	2		
	Foot and Mouth	Elebele	12	4	25	4		

Livestock Pest and Diseases (Sheep and Goats)								
State	Disease or Pest	Location of incidence	Total stock of Animals	No affected Animals	% affected	No vaccinated/ Treated	No culled due to infection	Remarks
Livestock Pest and Diseases North-East								
Adamawa	PPR	State wide		906,000		509,990	NA	NIL
	Helminths	"		760,000		62,170	"	"
	Ecto-parasites	"		342,000		214,000	"	"
Gombe	PPR	State wide		1,620		5500	23.75	Controlled

Livestock Pest and Diseases North-West (Sheep and goat)								
Kano	PPR	Dala, Tofa and Danbatta		4,000	1.71	28,630	102	
Sokoto	PPR	Kware and Badau		15	5		5	

Livestock Pest and Diseases North-Central (sheep and goat)								
Kwara	Helminths	Lafiagi		12,050				
	Mange	Ilorin		9,500				

	Footrot	Kaima		1,600				

Livestock Pest and Diseases South-West (sheep and Goats)								
Lagos	PPR			5000			4000	
Livestock Pest and Diseases South-East and South-South (Sheep and Goats)								
Abia	PPR	Amechi		22	5	22		
AkwaIbom	PPR	State wide		2,150		3,400		
	Mange	State wide		1,200		840		
	Helminths	State wide		1,500		2,455		
	Orf	MbakItam 3		2		0		
Cross River	PPR	IkotEffiong		25			60	
Bayelsa	Foot Rot	Swail	23	6	25	6		
	Mange	Agbura	16	2	12.50	2		
	Mastitis	Tombia	20	4	12.50	6		
Imo	PPR	AmarakuOwerri	26	11		11		
	Babeosis	AmarakuObibi	2	2		2		

Livestock Pest and Diseases (Poultry)								
State	Disease or Pest	Location of incidence	Total stock of Animals	No affected Animals	% affected	No vaccinated/Treated	No Culled due to infection	Remarks
Livestock Pest and Diseases (Poultry) in North-East								
Adamawa	NCD	State wide		856,000		521,000	NA	NIL
	IBD	"		625,000		326,000	NA	"
	FP	"		326,000		80,000	NA	"
Gombe	NCD	Yamaltu-Deba	35,000	8,500	22.85	1,800		Controlled
	IBD	State wide	18,000	6,000	13.9	2,500		"
	Fowl Typhoid	State wide	14,000	2,000	4.3	6,000		"

Livestock Pest and Diseases (Poultry) in North-Central								
Kwara	NCD	Ilorin		38,600		105,000		
	IBD	Ilorin		9,500		90,000		
	CRD	Ilorin		26,000		6,000		

Livestock Pest and Diseases (Poultry) in South-West								
Lagos	NCD			50,000		20,000		
	Coccidiosis			55,000		40,000		

Livestock Pest and Diseases (Poultry) in South-East and South-South								
Abia	Newcastle	Ogwe, Ukwa west		151	Nil	151		
AkwaIbom	New castle	State Wide		7,200		42,000		
	IBD	State Wide		8,600		38,000		
	Fowl Thyphoid	State Wide		3,200		8,000		
	Fowl cholera	State Wide		1,750		32,000		
	Coccidiosis	State Wide		32,400		45,000		
	Colibacilosis	State Wide		4,890		28,000		
	Pullorum	State Wide		1,700		15,000		
Cross River	Coccidiosis	State Wide		500		500		
Bayelsa	Coccidiosis	Imiringi	2,300			2,500	10	
	Lice	Ekowe	1,400	1,400	100	1,400		
Imo	New Castle	Obinze	430	25		25		
	Fowl typhoid	Owerri						
	Coccidiosis	Ogbe						

Livestock inputs in the Growth Enhancement Support Scheme (GES)

Only eight (8) states (Table 4) benefitted from GES inputs on livestock. As at September, many states were yet to receive GES livestock inputs for 2014. In Abia State, NCDV and vitamins were received. In FCT, concentrate feeds, medications and salt lick for cattle, sheep and goats were received. For Gombe State, sheep and goats were received and distributed. Livestock feed, acaricide, salt lick, dewormers, pure bred pigs and disinfectants were received in Akwa-Ibom State.

Even this pig wants fresh air

In Osun State, sheep and goat feed, salt lick, dewormers, acaricide, broiler chicks, broiler starter feed, vitalyte, coccidiosis, NCDV, beef cattle feed, pure bred pigs, pig feed and disinfectants were received and distributed. In Plateau State, day-old chicks, feeds, vaccines /drugs and vitamins were received and distributed, as was in Niger State, where about 150 farmers benefited. In Ondo State, day-old chicks, feeds, NCDV and coccidiostat were received and distributed.

Table 9.4: Livestock inputs supplied under Growth Enhancement Support Scheme (GES)

State	Input	Qty Received
Abia	NCDV	48,000
	Vitamins	24,000

FCT	Beef fattening concentrate	1,500bags (50 kg each)
	Sheep/ Goat concentrate	320 bags (50kg each) of fattening feed,
	Medication	160 vials(10ml each) of acaricide, 16,000 bolus dewormer
	Salt lick	160 blocks (5kg each)
	Dairy concentrate	1200 bags (50kg each) of cotton seed cake
	Salt lick	200blocks (5kg each)
Gombe	Sheep and Goat	30
Akwa-Ibom	Feed	25.0
	Acaricide	2,500
	Salt lick	250
	Dewormer	25,000
	Pure bred pigs	150
	Pig feeds	25Mt
	Disinfectant	250litres

Table 10.2: Livestock inputs supplied under Growth Enhancement Support Scheme (GES)

State	Input	Qty Received	Qty Distributed
Osun	Sheep/Goat feed	300bags	300bags
	Salt lick	150 block	150 blocks
	Dewormer (2 sachets per farmer)	300 sachets	300sachets
	Acaricide (1 bottle 10 mls)	150 bottles	150 bottles
	Broiler chicks	10,000	10,000
	Broiler starter 3bags/farmer	300bags	300bags
	Vitalyte	200 sachets	2000 sachets
	Coccidiosis	200 sachets	200sachets
	NCDV 400 doses	40,000 doses	40,000 doses
	Beef Cattle feed	18,000bags	
	Salt lick		
	Pure breed pigs	1,200 pure breeds	1,200pure breeds
	Pig feed	4,000	4,000
	Disinfectant	4,000	4,000
Plateau	Dayold chicks	10,000	10,000
	Feeds (bags)	500	500
	Vaccines/Drugs	200	200
	Vitamins	200	200
Niger	Dayold chicks	15,000	15,000
	Poultry feeds	11,250	11,250
	Medication	60,000	60,000
Ondo	Dayold chicks	10,000	10,000
	Feeds	300	300
	NCDV	50,000	50,000
	Coccidiostat	20,000	20,000

10 Aquaculture and Fisheries

Fisheries inputs

Aquaculture and fisheries data were not available in most of the states. The data provided by a few states were also scanty. This was likely due to inadequate collation of data by the stakeholders involved or to the inadequacy of fishery personnel to collate data on the field due to poor funding. Out of the 36 states and FCT, only 10 states procured and distributed fisheries and aquaculture inputs for 2013, while only Niger State procured and distributed 60 fishing boats and 360 fishing nets in 2014. Unlike in 2013 when fishing gear and crafts were procured and distributed by Gombe, Niger, Plateau and Taraba states, while fingerling, drugs, smoking kilns, fishmeal and feeds were procured and distributed in Adamawa, Bauchi, Gombe, Niger, Plateau, Taraba, Bayelsa, Oyo, Enugu and Abia states, nothing was reported for 2014. Many states made no budgetary provisions for fisheries inputs in 2014 and therefore had no commitment to that effect.

Sesame seed also grown by women

Fisheries Diseases

Fish production was affected with various diseases (Table 10.3). These included bacterial and fungal diseases, swollen belly and erosion of the skin. Leech infestation on the skin was widespread in Adamawa, Bauchi, Gombe and Bayelsa states. Pests and diseases persisted in most states as a major challenge to fish farming because of lack of knowledge and manpower in the aspects of disease diagnosis and treatment. Poor feeding, insufficient water supply and poor management of fish stocked were other challenges faced by fish farmers. Thus, capacity development is required for the fisheries sector, especially for extension staff in the area of fish disease prevention, diagnosis and treatment.

Table 10.3: Fisheries Pests and Diseases Situation

Fish species	Pest/diseases	States Reported	Severity	Measures taken
Clarias Hybrid	Fungal	Kano	Severe	No treatment
Catfish	Swollen stomach bloat	Lagos, Across the state	Light	Na
Clarias Gariepinus	Fin rost Pill diseases	Gombe, Across the State	light	Na
Clarias Gariepinus	White head and mouth Jacking movement	All fish farms and hatcheries state wide in	Severe Severe	Na Na

	Erosion of body surface and tail Tick infestation White patches on the body	Adamawa	Severe Severe Severe	Na Na Na
Clarias gariepinus	Leeches, bruises	Bayelsa	Moderate	Na
Catfish *Tilapia* *Carp*	Fish louse Swollen skin	Gubit farm Bauchi	Severe	Na
Fish species	Pest/diseases	States Where Reported	Severity	Control Measures undertaken
Clarias spp.	Broken skull	Adamawa.	50-60%	No control measure was taken.
Clarias spp. Clarias spp.	Fungal and viral infection. Bacterial diseases.	Kano,Kogi. Enugu,Adamawa,Ekiti, Kogi,	High High in Adamawa, but light in other states.	No control measures. Enugu and Ekiti treated the fish with NaCl. But no medication was given in Adamawa and Kogi State.
Clarias spp.	Columnaris	Imo	Light.	No control measure.
Clarias spp.	Pest like wild duck, kingfisher, Reptiles.	Bayelsa,Kogi	High in Bayelsa but light in Kogi	No control measure was undertaken.
Heterobranchus	Skulls pot.	Bayelsa	Low.	No control measure was undertaken.

Fisheries Production Estimates

Fisheries Production Estimates

Many states did not have data on fisheries components in 2014. Only 6 states presented data on fisheries output, for artisanal and aquaculture productions. Four states provided data on aquaculture production, while 2 provided on artisanal production. The data on artisanal fisheries indicated a 12.53% increase in Kwara State. However, there was negative values for Niger (-18.29%) and Akwa-Ibom (-10.92%). These reductions could be attributed to lack of operational inputs and possibly over-fishing. The aquaculture production for 3 out of 6 states that had data showed a decrease in output in 2014. The states were Niger, Kwara and Akwa-Ibom, with 18.29%, 12.53% and 48.67% decreases, respectively. This could be attributed to lack of proper support from government, insufficient aquaculture skills, diseases, cost of feed and fingerlings. Overall, there is indication that capacity development is required for capturing data on fisheries across the states so as to continue the steady growth in national fisheries production over the years (Table 10.4).

Table 10.4: Domestic Fish Production in Nigeria (2001-2013)

Year	Tons
2001	487,313

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

Source: Federal Department of Fisheries (2013)

Table 10.4: Production Estimates for Fisheries by Various States (Metric Tons)

S/N		Artisanal fish catch			Aquaculture fish catch		
	State	**2013**	**2014**	**%Change[1]**	**2013**	**2014**	**%Change**
1	Bauchi	12.40mt.					
2	Bayelsa	68,048.85mt.	36101.00mt.		-	Loss to flood	
3	Benue	450mt.	460mt.		300mt.	350mt.	
4	Ekiti	158mt.	173.8mt.		2,591mt.	2,850mt.	
5	Enugu	15,000mt.	20,000mt.		50,000mt.	80,000mt.	
6	Gombe	7.42mt.					
7	Imo	N/A	-		464.4mt.	555mt.	
8	Jigawa	17,341mt.	-	-	2,930mt.	-	-
9	Kaduna	N/A					
10	Kano	93.0mt.			15,000mt.	-	-
11	Niger	73,300mt.	45,000mt.		-	-	
12	Sokoto	23,210mt.					

There were no data from states not listed

Table 10.5: Production Estimates for Fisheries (MT) (from ADPs)									
S/N		Artisanal inland fish catch		Artisanal Coastal Fish catch			Aquaculture		
	State	2013	2014	2013	2014	%Change	2013	2014	%Change
1	Taraba	NA	NA	NA	17.43	NA	NA	8	NA
2	FCT	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	5,255.42	NA
3	Niger	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	71,020	58,028
4	Kwara		NA		112.01	126.4	NA	141.00	161.2
5	Oyo	NA	NA		NA	NA	NA	1.2MT	1.5
6	Abia	1,510	NA		NA	NA	NA	2,650	NA
7	A/Ibom	229,998	204,893		NA	NA	NA	97,873	50,270
8	Bayelsa	36409.59	NA		NA	NA	NA	68,048.8	NA

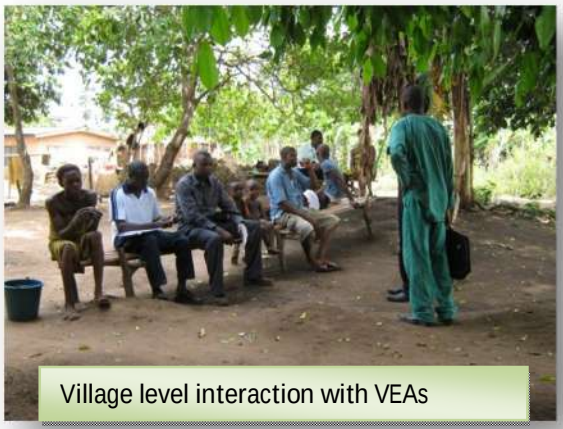
Note: There were no data on other states

11.0: ADP EXTENSION ACTIVITIES IN 2014

ADP Funding and Staffing Adequacy in 2014

Most of the ADPs identified poor funding (72%) and staffing inadequacy (97%) as the most crical challenge during the year. These factors have affected their performance. Some little funding was received in Imo, Kano, Bauchi, Ogun, FCT and Lagos ADPs, such that it was slightly better than that of 2013, but grossly indadequate. Precarious funding and staffing problems were identified in Delta, Sokoto, Taraba, Ekiti, Ondo, Bayelsa, Nassarawa, Kaduna, Ebonyi, Edo, Akwa-Ibom, Borno, Plateau, Enugu and Rivers States.

However, across the nation, only Bauchi and Yobe States (3%) had relatively fairly numbers of staff. The funding problem is having its toll on employment, especially of the lower cadres. Across most of the states, staff that retired from service were hardly replaced. Younger staf were also not recruited.



Village level interaction with VEAs

Table 11.1: Status of ADP Funding, Adequacy and Quality of Staff in 2014

North-East Zone

State	Funding		Adequacy and quality of staffing		Remarks
	2013	2014	2013	2014	
Adamawa	Good	Fair	Inadequate	Inadequate	Funding should be sustained and improved. While extension agents be recruited
Bauchi	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	Funding should be sustained and more enumerators be employed in the state
Borno	NA	NA	Inadequate	Inadequate	Government need to put more attention to ADP funding and records of funding should be presented
Gombe	Poor	Very poor	Inadequate	Inadequate	Funding was very low in 2013 and there was no funding for 2014
Yobe	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fairly Good	Government should provide enough fund to the ADP more enumerators and extension agents be recruited

North-West Zone					
State	**Funding**		**Adequacy and quality of staffing**		**Remarks**
	2013	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	
Kaduna	Fair	weak	inadequate	Worsened	Government need to pay more attention to ADP funding andstaffing
Kano	Good	fair	inadequate	Improved a little	Government should sustain and improve the funding. They need to recruit more middle and lower cardre of workers
Jigawa	NA	Fair	Inadequate	Inadequate	Funding of ADP in the state should is needed and lower cadres of staff be recruited
Katsina	Weak	Fair	Inadequate	Insufficient	There should be sufficient funding and staffing of KTARDA with quality extension agents
Kebbi	NA	Fair	Fair	Fair	Funding should be provided while more extension agents be employed
Sokoto	NA	NA	Grossly inadequate	Grossly inadequate	Reviving of ADP funding is seriously needed in the state while middle level and junior cadres of staff are also needed
Zamfara	Poor	poor	Inadequate	Worsened	Government need to put more attention to ADP funding and recruitment of mor extension agents in the state

North-Central Zone					
State	**Funding**		**Adequacy and quality of staffing**		**Remarks**
	2013	2014	2013	2014	
Benue	NA	NA	Inadequate	Worsened	Funding and recruiting lower cadre staff of ADP is seriously needed to be address in the state
Fct	Good	Fair	Fair	Fair	Funding should be sustained and improved while vacancies be fill up for extension agents
Kogi	NA	NA	inadequate	Inadequate	There should be serious attention to funding of ADP and employment of extension workers which are grossly inadequate in the state
Kwara	NA	NA	Inadequate	Inadequate	Funding records should be available and extension agents be employed
Nasarawa	Good	Fair	Fair	Worsened	Counter part funding should be provided for special capital projects. EAs also be recruited
Niger	Poor	Poor	Inadequate	Improved	Government needs to pay attention to ADP funding and also retrain the newly recruited staff as well as recruit more extension agent to carry out extension activities
Plateau	Very poor	Very poor	Inadequate	Inadequate	Funding should be provided while more extension agents be employed
Taraba	No fund released	No fund released	Inaquate	Worsened	Funding and staffing of ADP is seriously needed to be address

South-West Zone					
State	**Funding**		**Adequacy and quality of staffing**		**Remarks**
	2013	2014	2013	2014	
Osun	poor	poor	Inadequate	Inadequate	Funding should be provided while more extension agents should be employed.
Ogun	Good	Fair	Inadequate	Inadequate	There should be timely released of funds and recruit extension agents.
Oyo	NA	NA	Inadequate	Worsened	Funding are seriously needed to revive ADP activities in the state
Lagos	Fair	Good	Weak	Worsened	Untimely released of funds should be adreess and funding should be sustain.
Ondo	Poor	Nil	Inadequate	Inadequate	Funding should be improved and village extension agents should also be employed
Ekiti	Poor	NA	Inadequate	Inadequate	Sufficient funding and staffing of ADP with quality extension agents are needed in the State

South-East Zone					
State	**Funding**		**Adequacy and quality of staffing**		**Remarks**
	2013	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	
Anambra	NA	NA	Inadequate	Inadequate	funding information of ADP activities should be made available and need employment of extension workers which are grossly in adequate in the state
Enugu	Very poor	Very poor	Inadequate	Inadequate	Funding of ADP are seriously needed in the state
Imo	Excellent	Very Good	Weak	Inadequate	State ADP is getting adequate funding however government should encourage extension agents staff recruitment
Abia	No fund released	No fund released	Fair	Fair	Funds should be provided and released. More Extension agents should be recruited
Ebonyi	Very Poor	Very poor	Fairl	Worsened	Funding should be provided and more extension agents should be recruited

South-South Zone					
State	**Funding**		**Adequacy and quality of staffing**		**Remarks**
	2013	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	
Rivers	NA	Poor	Inadequate	Inadequate	Government should provide fund to the ADP and recruit extension agents
Bayelsa	Very poor	Very poor	Inadequate	Inadequate	Inadequate funding and inadequate field staff, demands urgent attention
Akwa-Ibom	Very poor	poor	Inadequate	Inadequate	There should be funding of ADP activities and need to recruit middle and lower cadres of staff
Cross River	Very poor	Very poor	Inadequate	Worsened	Funding is very inadequate and serious consideration needed for staffing
Edo	Poor	Poor	Inadequate	Inadequate	Funding should be provided and more extension

					agents should be recruited
Delta	Very poor	Very poor	Inadequate	Worsening	No funding of ADP activities from 2009 to date.

Performance indicators of ADPs

The organizational platforms of the Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs) in Nigeria include the zones, the farm families who are uptakers of agricultural technologies, the facilitators of technology transfer (SMSs, BESs, BEAs and VEAs), mini-kits for agricultural technology development (OFARs), the media for technology knowledge sharing, transfer and feedback (FNTs/MTs, MTRMs/QTRMs/Field days) and the modules for demonstrating agricultural technologies (MTPs/SPATs). Other indices are extension agent farmer ratio (EA: Farmer), frequency of visits to farmers, status of farmer groups formation; extent of farmer training, number of farmer field schools (FFS).

Farm Families

Farm families are the basic units of agricultural technology uptake. But some states did not supply data on farm families, so that this report relied on targets previously established, but which have not been reviewed yet. Among the states that provided data on population of farming families in 2014, Katsina state had the highest, with 863,000; followed by Niger, Bauchi and Akwa-Ibom states with 724,292; 685,510 and 685,095 respectively. Borno and Ondo states had farm family population of between 500,000 and 550,000, while Kwara had the least population of 10,000 farm families. By comparing the 2013 and 2014 figures, only Ogun state and the FCT recorded slight improvements in the number farm families. Across the country, there has not been any serious effort to review the number of farm families and thus properly plan for extension service delivery.

Village Extension Agents (VEAs)

The effectiveness of any extension service largely depends on the sufficiency of committed and active Village Extension Agents (VEAs). With 335 VEAs, Bauchi State had the highest number of VEAs, followed by Niger (292) and Borno (271) states among those that supplied data. Generally, however, Kano State remained the highest, with over 700 VEAs. Decrease in the number of VEAs was observed for many states between 2013 and 2014. This development reflects the dwindling interest of state governments in supporting Agricultural Extension Service. Even the few VEAs available were being copted into special projects which tended to mask the emergency situation in the ADPs. The intervention by the Federal Government under ATA's partnership with SG2000 Africa Association complicates the problem for the ADPs. The ATA/SAA partnership has induced more neglect in extension service delivery. In Bayelsa and Osun ADPs, the number of VEAs reduced to zero. In Katsina ADP, the number of VEAs

was 12 in 2014. The poor funding situation in the ADPs was partially respeonsible for the deteriorating number of VEAs.

Extension Agent Farmer Ratio (EA: Farmer)

The EA farmer ratio defines the number of farmers to an extension agent. A lower ratio ensures better quality of extension service, since an extension agent will need to contact few farmers during his/her regular visit. The recommended FAO ratio is 1:500-800. However, a ratio of 1:1,000 can be ideal for developing countries like Nigeria. In 2014, states with high EA: farmer ratio included Rivers (1:12,286), Osun (1:8,792), Plateau (1:8,000), Benue (1:6,075), Ogun (1:4,557), Ekiti (1:4,082) and Sokoto (1:4,050). States with lower ratios were Yobe (1:1,270), Ondo (1:1,480) and Gombe (1:1,717). There were no improvements on the ratios across states beween 2013 and 2014, indicating that the number of VEAs reduced without any replacement.

FNTs/MTs and MTRMs/ QTRMs

Forthnightly/Monthly Trainings and the Monthly/Quarterly Technology Review Meetings are critical REFILs activities which provide platforms for SMSs, BESs, BEAs and VEAs to interact with farmers and rsearchers. In these meetings, new technologies are introduced to farmers. Yobe and Nasarawa states were able to conduct 8 of MTRMs in 2014. Benue, Ekiti and Ebonyi conducted beween 6 and 7 MTRMs. About 27% of the ADPs could not hold any MTRM within the reporting period. Also, about 35% of the ADPs did not conduct FNTs.

Field advisory visits are highly appreciated and sometimes the entire household is involved as in this case at Olokoro, Abia State

Managemnt Training Plots (MTPs), Small Plot Adoption Technique (SPATs) and On-Farm adaptive Research (OFARs)

Effective technologies development and dissemination is critical to adoption by farmers. OFARs were conducted by 27% of the states, with the highest being Sokoto (16), followed by

Modern fish farm here being shown to government officials

Plateau (10) and Zamfara (9). This implied that 73% of the ADPs did not conduct OFARs. The highest numbers of MTPs were conducted by Imo (1,852) and Adamawa (1,200). About 30% of the states did not conduct MTPs. SPATs were conducted by 32.43% of the states in 2014, with the highest from Akwa-Ibom (2,508) and Cross River (1,852) states. Most states that conducted MTPs/SPATs used third party funding arrangement with agencies such as USAID, IFAD, SG2000 and others.

Farmers Group Development and Training

Participatory extension approaches are being deployed to promote farmer group formation in order to enhance to access farm services. Fourteen states (Adamawa, Yobe, Zamfara, Kano, Nasarawa, Osun, Ogun, Ondo, Lagos, Imo, Edo, Bayelsa, A/Ibom and Rivers) were involved in farmer group formation and development within the reporting period. The highest number of farmer groups (13,500) was formed by Kano State. Ondo and A/Ibom developed over 1000 farmer groups each. By this, it means that obout 62% of the states were not involved in the mobilization and formation of farmers groups. Apart from demonstrations, farmers are expected to be trained on how to effectively apply agricultural technologies for enhanced outputs. In this regard, almost half of the states in Nigeria (18) conducted farmers' trainings. The highest number of trainings was conducted by Osun (37,855) and Benue (25,000) states. About 19 states did provide any data on farmers' groups' formation.

Farmers Field Schools (FFS)

Farmer Fields Schools provides a platform for experiential learning and encourages farmer to farmer information sharing. Fifteen (15) states provided data on the number of FFSs operated in 2014. Of these, Ekiti State operated 104 FFSs, followed by Imo state, with 72 FFSs. Ondo, Oyo and C/River had 45 FFSs each; Lagos (42), Ogun (40), Zamfara and Taraba, 27 FFSs each, and Ebonyi (26). Kogi State reported the least number (6) of FFSs operated in 2014.

Ginger from one of the FFSs

Table 11.2: EXTENSION ACTIVITIES/WORKERS																	
NORTH-EAST ZONE																	
State	Years		No. of Farm Families	Zones	SMSs	BES	BEA's/WIA	VEAs	VEA Visits	SPATs	FNTs/MTs	MTRMs / QTRMs	MTPs	OFARs	No. of Groups /Coops	EA/Farmer Ratio	No. of farmers Trained	No. of farmers field schools
Borno	2013	Tar	536,322	3	15	100	Na	450	24	451	24	12	451	Na	Na	1:1000	100	27
		Ach	536,322	3	15	46	Na	235	0	0	0	0	0	Na	Na	1:1971	0	0
	2014	Tar	536,322	3	15	100	Na	1000	24	902	24	12	902	Na	Na	1:1000	100	27
		Ach	536,322	3	15	46	Na	271	0	0	0	0	0	Na	Na	1:1971	0	0
Yobe	2013	Tar	407,834	2	12	32	32	350	Na	Na	24	12	15	Na	54	1:1000	Na	Na
		Ach	407,834	2	12	32	8	265	Na	Na	Na	12	15	Na	54	1:1000	Na	Na
	2014	Tar	407,834	2	12	32	32	350	12	Na	24	12	15	Na	54	1:1000	Na	Na
		Ach	407,834	2	12	32	8	265	Na	Na	Na	12	Na	Na	54	1:1270	Na	Na
Bauchi	2013	Tar	Na	3	34	26	25	335	Na	Na	216	12	Na	Na	Na	Na	10,500	Na
		Ach	685,510	3	34	26	25	335	Na	Na	180	6	Na	Na	Na	Na	9,100	Na
	2014	Tar	Na	3	34	25	25	335	Na	Na	216	12	Na	Na	Na	Na	8,670	Na
		Ach	685,510	3	34	25	25	335	Na	Na	54	2	Na	Na	Na	Na	4,530	Na
Gombe	2013	Tar	309,366	11	5	131	31	30	3000	Na	24	12	Na	132	81	1:800	1602	18
		Ach	309,366	11	5	131	31	30	3500	Na	24	12	Na	132	81	1:1996	1380	18
	2014	Tar	309,366	11	5	131	31	30	3000	Na	24	12	Na	132	81	1:1717	1602	18
		Ach	Na	11	5	131	31	30	Na	Na	10	8	Na	Na	Na	1:1717	Na	18
Adamawa	2013	Tar	450,000	4	24	44	39	285	Na	Na	Na	4	Na	Na	630	Na	Na	Na
		Ach	Na	4	16	24	18	122	Na	Na	Na	4	2,200	Na	565	Na	12,000	Na
	2014	Tar	450,000	4	24	44	39	285	Na	Na	Na	4	Na	Na	630	Na	Na	Na
		Ach	Na	4	16	24	18	122	Na	Na	Na	4	1,200	Na	565	Na	5,000	Na

NORTH-WEST ZONE															
			No. of Ext. Workers/ Activities												
State	Years		No. of Farm Families	Zones	SMSs	BES	BEA's/WIA	VEAs	VEA Visits	SPATs	FNTs/MTs	MTRMs / QTRMs	MTPs	OFARs	No. of Groups
Jigawa	2013	Tar	326,000	4	12	47	47	250	15,940	Na	Na	Na	250	Na	N
		Ach	377,000	4	12	44	40	199	11,940	Na	Na	Na	199	Na	N
	2014	Tar	376,000	4	12	47	47	250	15,840	Na	Na	Na	250	Na	N
		Ach	373,500	4	12	47	40	190	11,880	Na	Na	Na	285	Na	N
Katsina	2013	Tar	500,000	3	Na	34	500	46	120,000	Na	Na	4	Na	Na	N
		Ach	863,000	3	Na	25	89	12	60,000	Na	Na	3	Na	Na	N
	2014	Tar	500,000	3	Na	34	500	46	120,000	Na	Na	4	Na	Na	N
		Ach	863,000	3	Na	25	89	12	Na	Na	Na	2	Na	Na	N
Sokoto	2013	Tar	432,133	2	8	32	32	256	Na	Na	12	12	160	Na	N
		Ach	432,133	2	5	16	5	72	Na	Na	0	0	Na	Na	N
	2014	Tar	432,133	2	8	32	32	256	Na	Na	12	12	200	40	N
		Ach	432,133	2	6	16	5	81	Na	Na	0	0	160	16	N
Kebbi	2013	Tar	Na	4	25	32		205	Na	Na	4	4	Na	Na	N
		Ach	Na	4	20	32	40	198	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	N
	2014	Tar	Na	4	25	32	36	205	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	N
		Ach	Na	4	19	30	40	196	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	N
Zamfara	2013	Tar	350,000	2	10	34	1435	350	96	Na	12	12	360	20	500
		Ach	180,000	2	10	34	8	180	56	Na	12	1	180	2	300
	2014	Tar	350,000	2	10	34	14	350	96	Na	12	12	360	20	500
		Ach	180,000	2	10	34	8	180	48	Na	12	Na	212	9	110

Kano	2013	Tar	Na	4	12	399	255	1625	Na	Na	Na	12	1300	Na	21,
		Ach	1,320,000	3	9	133	85	705	Na	Na	Na	Na	180	Na	13,
	2014	Tar	Na	4	12	399	255	Na	Na	Na	Na	12	1400	Na	21,
		Ach	Na	3	9	133	85	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	135
Kaduna	2013	Tar	Na	4	24	60	132	606	30,912	1780	96	4	3000	24	N
		Ach	606,007	4	24	29	44	161	20,160	250	72	1	150	3	N
	2014	Tar	Na	4	24	60	132	606	28,800	800	96	4	2000	24	N
		Ach	Na	4	24	29	Na	Na	24,000	218	65	2	115	3	N

NORTH-CENTRAL ZONE															
			No. of Ext. Work/Activities												
State	Years		No. of Farm Families	Zones	SMSs	BES	BEA's/WIA	VEAs	VEA Visits	SPATs	FNTs/MTs	MTRMs / QTRMs	MTPs	OFARs	No. of Groups /Coops
Taraba	2013	Tar	288,000	4	20	30	30	288	Na	3200	24	12	160	12	60
		Ach	288,000	4	15	30	2	110	Na	1600	0	0	82	0	64
	2014	Tar	288,000	4	20	30	30	288	Na	Na	24	12	160	12	0
		Ach	288,000	4	12	25	2	75	Na	Na	0	0	18	0	0
Plateau	2013	Tar	Na	3	18	33	33	192	36,864	Na	26	11	390	86	Na
		Ach	325,082	3	15	26	10	71	13,632	Na	20	1	233	8	Na
	2014	Tar	Na	3	18	32	32	192	36,864	Na	26	11	280	38	Na
		Ach	325,082	3	15	27	7	68	Na	Na	12	1	82	10	Na
Nasarawa	2013	Tar	180,433	3	9	23	15	150	26,592	Na	26	12	100	6	12

		Ach	180,433	3	9	23	15	118	17,159	Na	26	12	100	4	12
	2014	Tar	180,433	3	9	23	15	150	24,960	Na	26	12	165	6	12
		Ach	180,433	3	9	22	14	117	11,016	Na	17	12	165	3	9
FCT	2013	Tar	165,100	6	31	12	17	93	17,850	Na	25	Na	140	10	Na
		Ach	100,000	6	31	12	17	81	Na	Na	2	Na	12	4	Na
	2014	Tar	165,000	6	42	26	26	131	Na	180	24	12	30	36	Na
		Ach	130,000	6	42	26	21	68	Na	Na	0	0	0	0	Na
Niger	2013	Tar	724,292	3	5	40	40	376	20,000	Na	12	12	1800	12	Na
		Ach	724,292	3	5	40	31	**292**	Na	Na	4	3	1166	0	Na
	2014	Tar	724,292	3	5	40	40	376	20,000	Na	12	12	64	12	Na
		Ach	724,292	3	5	40	31	**292**	Na	Na	4	3	237	4	Na
Kwara	2013	Tar	40,000	4	20	20	18	Na	31,200	Na	26	12	Na	Na	Na
		Ach	10,000	4	18	8	9	Na	10,480	Na	12	6	Na	Na	Na
	2014	Tar	40,000	4	20	20	20	Na	41,600	Na	26	12	Na	Na	Na
		Ach	10,000	4	18	4	7	Na	10,400	Na	0	0	Na	Na	Na
Kogi	2013	Tar	473,142	4	20	24	24	192	11,904	Na	26	12	150	4	Na
		Ach	473,142	4	10	22	4	100	3,400	Na	24	3	185	3	Na
	2014	Tar	473,142	4	20	24	24	192	11,904	Na	26	12	250	4	Na
		Ach	473,142	4	10	22	4	100	250	Na	24	1	160	2	Na
Benue	2013	Tar	Na	3	5	46	46	368	5,952	Na	26	12	1,060	Na	Na
		Ach	417,159	3	5	37	7	61	3,573	Na	26	12	885	Na	Na
	2014	Tar	Na	3	5	46	46	368	2,928	Na	26	12	915	Na	Na
		Ach	413,159	3	5	37	7	61	1,952	Na	12	6	480	Na	Na

SOUTH-WEST ZONE															
			No. of Ext. Workers?ivitiesAct												
State	Years		No. of Farm Families	Zones	SMSs	BES	BEA's/WIA	VEAs	VEA Visits	SPATs	FNTs/MTs	MTRMs / QTRMs	MTPs	OFARs	No. of Groups /Coops
Osun	2013	Tar	194,400	3	12	3	31	248	47,616	Na	26	12	11	5	1,984
		Ach	254,984	3	6	3	18	5	2,688	Na	26	5	0	0	112
	2014	Tar	198,400	3	12	3	31	248	47,616	Na	26	12	11	5	1,984
		Ach	254,984	3	6	3	29	0	5,568	Na	18	Na	2	0	232
Oyo	2013	Tar	415,030	4	20	28	28	224	28,302	Na	26	12	Na	7	Na
		Ach	Na	4	17	28	20	83	7,071	Na	18	3	Na	Na	Na
	2014	Tar	415,030	4	20	28	28	224	28,302	Na	26	12	Na	6	Na
		Ach	Na	4	17	28	17	66	Na	Na	14	Na	Na	Na	Na
Ekiti	2013	Tar	238,417	3	18	Na	Na	Na	2500	650	4	10	16	4	Na
		Ach	238,417	3	14	Na	Na	Na	1840	351	2	10	16	Na	Na
	2014	Tar	238,417	3	18	Na	Na	Na	2500	750	4	10	16	4	Na
		Ach	238,417	3	14	Na	Na	Na	1215	520	1	7	4	Na	Na
Ogun	2013	Tar	360,000	4	20	20	20	126	4,470	Na	26	9	395	Na	200
		Ach	167,000	4	15	20	11	79	2,988	Na	26	2	205	Na	160
	2014	Tar	360,000	4	20	20	20	126	3,476	Na	26	12	405	Na	200
		Ach	179,000	4	15	20	11	77	2,888	Na	16	4	272	Na	160
Lagos	2013	Tar	332,401	3	36	16	16	128	12,672	33	26	12	34	12	500
		Ach	128,925	3	10	16	11	62	6,419	33	13	5	23	6	300
	2014	Tar	332,401	3	36	16	16	128	12,672	12	26	12	32	12	500
		Ach	128925	3	16	16	10	59	6,713	6	13	3	20	6	423
Ondo	2013	Tar	501,499	2	12	18	18	160	27,540	Na	Na	2	Na	Na	1296
		Ach	501,479	2	8	18	18	115	8,909	Na	Na	2	Na	Na	1296

	2014	Tar	501,479	4	12	18	18	160	23,660	Na	Na	4	Na	Na	1296
		Ach	501,479	4	8	18	18	98	10,450	Na	Na	4	Na	Na	1296

SOUTH-EAST ZONE

			No. of Ext. Workers/Activities													
State	Years		No. of Farm Families	Zones	SMSs	BES	BEA's/WI^	VEAs	VEA Visits	SPATs	FNTs/MTs	MTRMs / QTRMs	MTPs	OFARs	No. of Groups /Coops	N
Anambra	2013	Tar	1,250	4	Na	Na	Na	Na	6,333	Na	26	12	Na	Na	Na	N
		Ach	338,721	4	Na	Na	Na	Na	5,240	260	26	Na	Na	Na	Na	1
	2014	Tar	1250	4	4	21	21	117	8,832	Na	26	Na	Na	Na	Na	N
		Ach	338,721	4	4	19	5	46	6,491	484	26	Na	Na	Na	Na	1
Enugu	2013	Tar	246,542	6	30	48	48	437	Na	754	26	12	464	6	0	
		Ach	246,542	6	12	16	16	45	Na	Na	26	0	126	0	0	
	2014	Tar	246,542	6	17	17	17	437	Na	54	26	12	26	6	0	
		Ach	246,542	6	16	11	11	45	Na	Na	26	0	11	0	0	
Ebonyi	2013	Tar	435,329	3	5	26	26	435	Na	2,175	26	12	Na	5	Na	1
		Ach	435,329	3	5	26	26	160	Na	725	26	6	Na	0	Na	1
	2014	Tar	435,329	3	5	26	26	435	Na	2,175	26	12	Na	5	Na	1
		Ach	435,329	3	5	26	26	151	Na	630	26	6	Na	3	Na	1
Imo	2013	Tar	303,333	3	15	27	27	305	28,896	1,650	26	12	6,138	0	600	
		Ach	303,333	3	15	27	27	93	23,875	1,353	24	11	1,889	0	470	
	2014	Tar	303,333	3	15	27	27	637	28,896	1,720	26	12	6,138	0	600	
		Ach	303,333	3	15	27	27	93	8,825	483	14	3	1,852	0	470	
Abia	2013	Tar	450,000	3	38	38		279	17796	2950	26	12	600	3	Na	1
		Ach	410,345	3	38	38		112	10691	899	24	0	216	0	Na	1
	2014	Tar	450,000	3	38	38		279	20551	2950	26	12	600	3	Na	1

		Ach	410,345	3	38	38		102	10700	450	14	2	48	0	Na	1

SOUTH-SOUTH ZONE

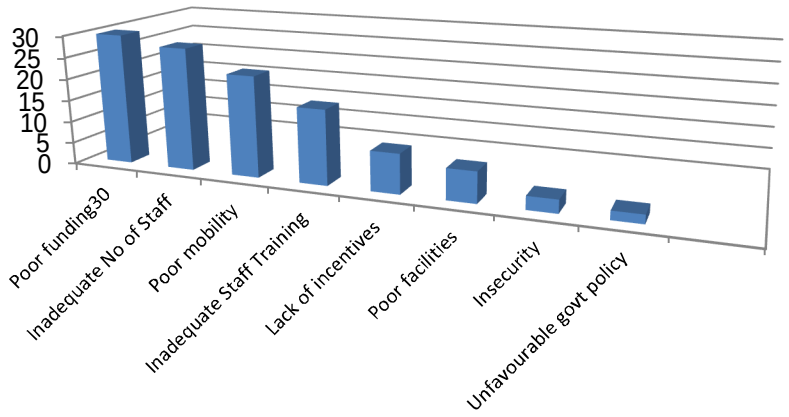
			No. of Ext. Workers/Activities													
State	Years		No. of Farm Families	Zones	SMSs	BES	BEA's/WIA	VEAs	VEA Visits	SPATs	FNTs/MTs	MTRMs / QTRMs	MTPs	OFARs	No. of Groups /Coops	
Edo	2013	Tar	200,000	3	12	18	18	144	11,232	100	26	12	80	Na	600	
		Ach	180,000	3	6	10	1	12	5,700	100	26	Na	60	Na	500	
	2014	Tar	200,000	3	12	18	18	144	11,232	200	26	12	100	Na	100	
		Ach	180,000	3	6	10	1	27	7000	110	20	1	70	Na	700	
Bayelsa	2013	Tar	120,000	3	6	27	179	27	150	120	26	12	100	20	5000	
		Ach	95465	3	1	0	14	1	35	83	5	1	60	6	1450	
	2014	Tar	120000	3	6	27	179	0	150	150	26	12	100	20	7500	
		Ach	95465	3	1	0	14	0	0	40	0	0	30	5	1620	
Delta	2013	Tar	179,256	3	3	25	25	200	12,643	1730	26	12	285	5	Na	
		Ach	179,256	3	3	25	9	85	6,204	1028	13	12	8	4	Na	
	2014	Tar	179,256	3	3	25	25	200	12,019	1730	26	12	285	5	Na	
		Ach	179,256	3	3	25	9	80	5,967	896	10	3	25	0	Na	
C/River	2013	Tar	Na	3	15	18	18	144	17436	780	12	12	1808	57	100	
		Ach	481,506	3	15	18	18	124	12762	831	12	2	1091	57	366	
	2014	Tar	Na	3	15	18	18	144	17436	1200	12	12	1808	57	Na	
		Ach	481,506	3	15	18	18	112	11489	1250	8	0	125	0	Na	
Ak/Ibom	2013	Tar	685,095	6	35	40	40	274	56,995	8075	26	12	200	5	1608	
		Ach	685,095	6	35	38	40	154	32,798	4096	26	4	102	0	1110	
	2014	Tar	685,095	6	35	40	40	274	48,004	6024	26	12	350	5	1400	
		Ach	685,095	6	35	36	40	175	22,263	2508	14	0	210	0	1053	
Rivers	2013	Tar	521,887	3	Na	48	48	282	7040	1186	26	12	150	5	64	

		Ach	300,000	3	Na	24	8	65	6400	600	26	0	0	0	46
	2014	Tar	521,887	3	Na	48	48	282	5272	1186	26	12	150	5	64
		Ach	306,000	3	Na	18	9	38	4863	650	18	0	180	0	52

Major Problems of ADPs in 2014

There were nine major problem areas identified by the various state ADPs, which constrained field performance in 2014. The foremost area was funding, as thirty (30) of the thirty-seven states (that is, including FCT) reported that they were poorly funded. It is noteworthy that the problem of funding has persisted over the years despite government's efforts at moving the agricultural sector forward. Government support for agricultural activities have been in the areas of direct input supply to farmers and the establishment of support infrastructure, such as the construction of silos, roads and irrigation schemes. But extension seems to be left unfunded.

Fig. 20: Major Problems of ADPs in 2014



The problem of funding was closely followed by that of inadequate staffing, which was reported by 31 of the 37 states. This also led to high EA/farm family ratios for the country, with some states, such as Osun, Plateau, Anambra and Benue recording as high as 1:8792, 1:8000, 1:7364 and 1:6075 respectively. Inadequate staffing is followed by the problems of poor mobility (28 states) and inadequate staff training (17 states). Intervention by FMARD under ATA enabled the states to access 800 additional motorcycles and some vehicles under the ATA/SAA partnership for extension service in about 12 pilot states. Consequently, of the nine problem areas, the least was unfavourable government policy (2), followed by the problem of insecurity (3)—the latter being mainly reported by three North-Eastern states of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa, as well as Nassarawa and Benue in the North-Centra.

Identified Training Needs of ADPs

The training needs of the Agricultural Development Programmes for 2015 showed recurrent areas, such as capacity building for the acquisition of diverse skills, extension message package /production, principles of extension service delivery, certified seed production, use of ICT in extension service as well as pests and disease control and report writing. The 2014 data showed several critical areas of need. These critical areas included capacity building for staff on extension management, as well as postharvest managment. This was followed by training on computer/ICT needs, extension media package production and food/postharvest processing

/value chain addition, which all had request from eight (8) ADPs. Some states also requested training on programme/ project planning and result based monitoring and evaluation.

Table 11.3: Training Needs of ADPs for 2015

S/N	**Subject matter of training**	**Number of ADP requesting Training**
1	Capacity building/in-service training/resource management	19
2	Computer/ICT training	8
3	Extension media package production	8
4	Food/postharvest processing/ value addition	8
5	Feed formulation with local ingredients	6
6	Report writing	5
7	Extension service delivery	5
8	Disease control and prevention	5
9	TV and Radio programming	5
10	Data collection and analysis	6
11	GPS use and application	4
12	Artificial insemination	4
13	ATA sensitization	4
14	Monitoring and evaluation	4
15	Identification and amelioration of problems in soils	4
16	Extension communication	4
17	Erosion control	3
18	Climate change adaptation	3
19	Pest and disease control	3
20	Project/ programme planning/M&E	3

ADP Media Packages in 2014

Television and radio programme productions (especially broadcasting through radio and television) form a key platform in agricultural information/innovation dissemination strategy in the country. This is because of their wide coverage and the fact that these media are accessible to a majority of Nigerian farmers. The local coverage of these programmes and channels is reflected in their titles, such as *Agbeloba, Naduke, Mukoma goma, Noma tushin arziki, Sagbe d'oba,* and *Kaje kayo*. Of the programme titles provided in 2014, only 'Radio farmer', produced by Imo ADP was in English. But the data for this year's survey indicated that 21 state ADPs provided information on radio and television broadcasts.

In 2014, therefore, a total of 364 television programmes was produced by the middle of the third quarter, and aired to farmers across the country, out of the targeted 946 for the year. The performance appeared commendable in the light of the dwindling funding to ADPs. Katsina ADP was the most outstanding in television programming, with 180 broadcasts (or episodes) of *Naduke.* This was followed by Ekiti, with 39 programmes or episodes, and Borno with 32. Cross River came at the bottom of the achievement list, having only produced and aired 2 TV episodes.

About 907 radio programmes were produced out of a target of 1,593 for 2014. Ekiti topped the list of achievers, with 207 episodes (or broadcasts) of *Agbeloba* (a daily production); this was closely followed by Katsina ADP that had 190 episodes of *Kartaus noma*; and 104 of Radio Farmer in Imo State. Jigawa State had 94 episodes of *Jagora manoma* during the year. In Cross River State, the report was 4 radio episodes produced and aired. It was not clear how the commercialization of broadcast had impeded the the use of radio for extension services in various states and, therefore, remained a potential research interest. Details of the radio and TV programmes produced and aired are shown in Table 11.4.

Table 11.4: Extension Media Packages of ADP in 2014

SN	ADP	TV		Radio	
		Target	*Achieved*	*Target*	*Achieved*
1	Akwa-Ibom	52	-	104	-
2	Borno	48	32	48	32
3	Cross River	4	2	8	4
4	Delta	52	26	52	26
5	Ekiti	52 Lalenre	39	311 Agbeloba (daily)	207
6	Gombe	-	-	48	24
7	Imo	-	-	104 Radio farmer	104
8	Jigawa	96 Naduke	-	96 Jagorar manoma	94
9	Kaduna	104	-	102 Noma babbar sana'a	62
10	Kano	52 Mukoma goma	-	52 Harama manoma Ina manoma	-
11	Katsina	192 Naduke	180	192 Kartaus noma	190
12	Lagos	-	-	52	26
13	Nassarawa	36 Noma tushin arziki	18	60 Mallam nagona	28
14	Niger	52	35	52	26
15	Ogun	52	32	52	35
16	Ondo	52 Oba l'agbe	-	26 Kaje kayo	-
17	Osun	52 Sagbe d'oba	-	52 Agbe l'oba	-
18	Oyo	52 Ise agbe	-	52 Agbeloba	-
19	Taraba	48 Norma tushen arziki	-	48 Noma tsohon cinici	-
20	Yobe	-	-	24 Zauram manoma	15
21	Zamfara	-	-	52 Filin Zamfara	26

States without data on media
Abia, Adamawa, Anambra, Bauchi, Bayelsa, Benue, Edo, Enugu, FCT, Kebbi, Kogi, Kwara, Plateau, Rivers, Sokoto

Major Problems of Agricultural Media Packages

As noted above with regard to agricultural broadcasts, some ADPs did not supply data on the production and airing activities. Twelve states gave high cost of airtime as the most critical factor affecting the production and placement of Radio and TV programmes. In nine states, lack of funding was responsible for the low performance in media package development.

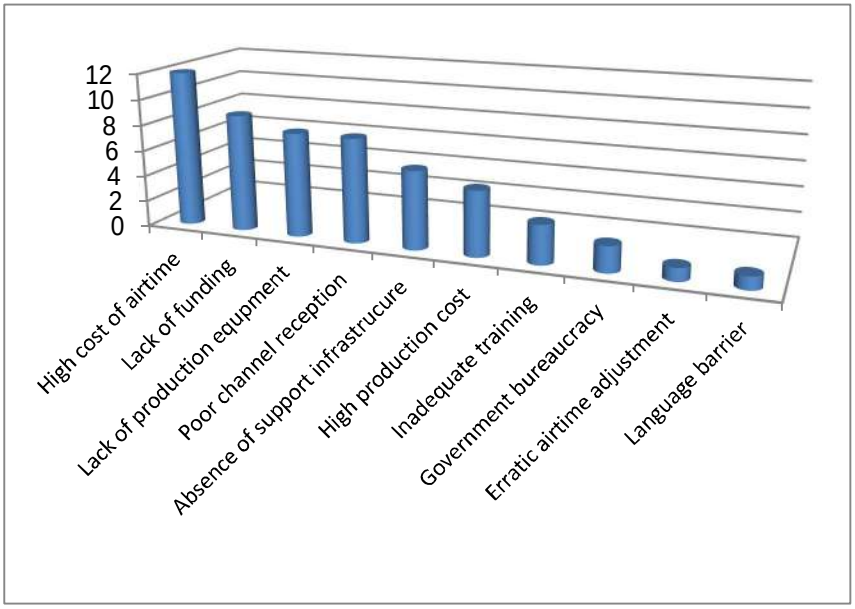


Fig 21: Major problems of Agric Media Packages

Lack of production equipment or facilities (8) and the problem of poor channel reception in certain areas (8) were also limiting factors reported. Language use did not impact on the episodes produced and aired owing to the fact that most of the states adopted local languages in their programmes. Erratic adjustment of airtime by the broadcasting stations without the consent of the ADP was also a challenge, especially for the poorly funded extension service in the country.

GENERAL CONSTRAINTS

The constraints from the field this year have to do with inadequate funds, lack of qualified extension agents, and lack of mobility for fieldwork, poor remuneration of staff and late arrival of planting materials. Others are natural hazards, such as insecurity, dry spells, pests and diseases. About 75% of the states had the problem of inadequate extension personnel, while 25% others reported lack of serviceable vehicles for field staff, as well as lack of motivation for extension staff. Other identified problems were related to:

- Inadequate supply of quality inputs, especially seeds and agrochemicals
- Late release of funds and poor supervision
- Weak extension services
- High cost of land preparation and tractors operations
- Shortage of manpower (retired extension staff not being replaced)
- High incidence of pesticides failure due to adulteration
- Declining soil fertility
- Poor ICT infrastructure

12.0 Field Problems Needing Research

Research is core to agricultural improvement. For this reason, one of the key objectives of the Agricultural Performance Survey is to take observable research needs from the field to research institutes. This year, many states reported field problems needing research, especially in the areas of crops, livestock, fisheries, and agroforestry. With regard to crop, the generality of the states reported research in the control of yam beetles, tomato wilt, tomato fruit borer, heat-tolerant tomato, cassava tuber rot, turxicum in maize, cassava blight, cassava mosaic, cocoyam wilt, pepper weevil attack, pepper wilt, cotton mosaic virus, and maize streak, evaluation of non-food substrates innoculants for the control of mycotoxins. Some of these field problems, however, have agroecological undertone. For example, in the South-West, tomato fruit seemed the most in dire need of research intervention; while research in cocoyam varieties, diseases and pests is commonest for both South-East and South-South.

Rice field with a strip of marigold to aid biological pest control

With regard to livestock and fisheries, the major research areas reported in 2014 concerned the control and management of pests and diseases in livestock, including swine fever, PPR, Newcastle, coccidiosis, and the production of ASF vaccines, alternative feed formulation using local materials, artificial insemination in pigs, optimizing /managing in-breeding in rabbits and small ruminants, improved caged /cultural practices, freshwater shrimp and tilapia culture, culturing heterotis as substitute, viable fingerline production, fish diseases resistant to antibiotics and energy-sourcing through waste conversion.

In agroforestry, the priority research areas concerned neem leave extraction as alternative insecticide in the production of garden egg, seed treatment, aborting of fruit ripening, black Sigatoka in plantain, genetic tree crop improvement, disease control in cocoa, oil palm, and plantain; production of queen bee; control of termites, fungal and fruit flies infestation; and reduction of flower abortion in mango and citrus.

However, it is noteworthy that only Oyo, Lagos, Ogun, Zamfara and FCT reported irrigation field problems. These problems needing research were: efficiency ratio of sprinkler nozzle using gravity flow irrigation system; water regimes in rice and vegetable cultivation; water management in vegetable using drip system; underground water management; and desalting of boreholes and tubewells, development of affordable drip systems. Field problems reported in 2014 were not comprensively detailed for Edo (SS); Bauchi and Gombe (NE); Jigawa, Kebbi and Sokoto (NW); Enugu (SE); and Benue (NC).

Fruits are in great demand and profitable to produce

Table 12.1 Interventions required by Zones

SOUTH-SOUTH ZONE							
State	**Crop**	**Livestock**	**fisheries**	**Agroforestry**	**Mechanization**	**Extension**	**WIA**
Delta	Control of yam beetle Tomato wilt Cassava tuber rot	Swine fever control	Deveolopment of fast growing fish spp adaptable to the homestead Cost-effective quality feed	Black Sigatoka diseas in plantain Aborting and premature fruit ripening	Development of mini tractor for peasants	Integration of T&V FFS and participatory extension	Adequate storage for vegetable production Utilitzation of soybean
Bayelsa	Cocoyam leave blight						
Cross River	Use of organic substance in the contol of pests	Artificial insemination in pigs		Seed sterification			Moisture control in plantain flour storage
Rivers				Farm evaluation of neem leaf extraction as alternative insecticide for field production of garden egg			
Akwa-Ibom	Control and management of yam beetle as well as cocoyam leave blight	Control of swine fever					

NORTH-EAST						
State	**Crop**	**Livestock**	**fisheries**	**Agroforestry**	**Irrigation**	**Others**
Borno					Maximization of underground water for early maturing crops	Soil fertility management and adaptation to climate change
Adamawa	Disease resistant and short-maturing varieities	Feed formulation using locally available materials	Elimination of middlemen in fisheries marketing Cuturing species other than catfish and tilapia	Control and management of diseases in mango		
Yobe		Genetic research Local feed production		Seedling management		

SOUTH-WEST ZONE					
State	**Crop**	**Livestock**	**Fisheries**	**Agroforestry**	**Irrigation**
Oyo	Wilt and fruit drop in tomato /pepper Genetic breakdown of Ife Brown cowpea Improved varieties of food crops	High cost of feed in monogastics In-breeding in sheep and goat Poor housing and diseases	Production of low cost local floating feed Production of table-sze tilapia	Technology on crop genetic improvement method and harvesting Soil improvement	Technology on improving the efficiency ratio of sprinkler nozzle using gravity flow irrigation system
Ekiti	Maize streak Tomato wilt	Control of PPR in small ruminants Production of viable vaccines for poultry production. Control of in-breeding in rabbit production	Fish breeding Feed formulation Disease control	Control of fruit flies Identification of disease/ pest causing fruit rot in oil palm Control of black pod disease in cocoa Corm borer infestation in plantain	
Ondo	Disease-resistant and high-yielding varieties	Handling of in-breeding in rabbits and small ruminants Feed formulation using locally available materials	Feed formulation using locally available materials		
Osun	Tomato wilt Maize streak Climate change adaptation	Upgrade of local fowls and pigs Alternative poultry feed	Control of weed in pond Reduction of gestation period of West African hard wood Improving flowering in oil palm		
Lagos	Tomato and pepper	Quail bir production	Locally made floating	Coconut fruit	Regime of water

SOUTH-WEST ZONE					
State	**Crop**	**Livestock**	**Fisheries**	**Agroforestry**	**Irrigation**
	wilt Cassava dieback	 Alternative and cheap sources of protein Energy sourcing through waste conversion	feed Freshwater shrimp and tilapia culture Effective gears for inland fisheries Application of salt in fish production	abortion Improved feed for snail production Appropriate drying temperature for forestry produce	in rice and vegetable
Ogun	Control of bacterial blight in tomato Control o f worms in cassva	Fattening rations for sheep and goats using locally sourced ingredients	Improved caged cultural practices Identification and breeding of pure line of clarias. Value addition for fish production	Control of fruit flies in mango and citrus	Water management using drip system on vegetables

NORTH-CENTRAL						
State	**Crop**	**Livestock**	**Fisheries**	**Agroforest**	**Irrigation**	
Plateau	Potato leave blight	ASF vaccine production				
Nassarawa	Varietal improvement High rate of genetic breakdown of varieties	Local feed formulation Hatching using local incubator	Improved hybrid hatchery Effective drug use in disease treatment Effective fresh fish marketing strategies	Pests and diseases affecting fruits		
Niger	Intercrop spacing and variety mix	Cheap alternative feed during dry season	High mortality rate in fish farming	Termite and fungal infestation Fruit rottening		
Kogi	Early maturing varieties		Production of quality fingerlings for stocking Cage culture technology	Premature fruit dropping Early maturing coconut Fruit flies control		
Taraba	Striga control in cereals Obnoxious weed in rice Early maturing maize variety on Mambila Plateau	Control of Newcastle, coccidiosis, and fodder bank development Dry season feed of small ruminants	Development of float feed Feed formulation using cheap local materials	High incidences of flower abortion in mango and citrus		
Kwara	Disease-tolerance	Improved breeds Cheap and locally formulated feed			Small-scale irrigation scheme Formation of irrigation users association	

NORTH-CENTRAL					
State	**Crop**	**Livestock**	**Fisheries**	**Agroforest**	**Irrigation**
FCT	Postharvest losses Field and storage pest attacks	Prevention and management of Newcastle Vaccination of small ruminants	Local feed formulation	Production of improved varieties of seedlings	Desalting of boreholes and tubewells

NORTH-WEST ZONE							
State	**Crop**	**Livestock**	**fisheries**	**Agroforest**	**Irrigation**	**Extens.**	
Zamfara					Undgerground water management		
Katsina	Pepper wilt Tomato fruit borer Cotton mosaic Heat-tolerant tomato Pepper dieback			Gummosis Premature loss of fruit trees Flower abortion in mango, citrus and pawpaw			
Kano						e-extension	
Kaduna	Control and management of disease in soybean, cocoyam and rice	Artificial insemination African swine fever	Diseases resistant to antibiotics Improved fish storage methods	Use of neem seed in crop protection Insecticide research on mealy bug control	Quality of irrigation water Soil test analysis on irrigated crops		Proc mac ging Sola drye Ben

Interventions Required SOUTH-EAST ZONE				
State	**Crop**	**Livestock**	**fisheries**	**Agrofor**
Imo	Control of Taro blight in cocoyam Mosaic in cassava	Alternative feeding practice for pigs	Culturing heterotis as substitute	High mortality of season Intensification of domestication
Anambra	Control of Cocoyam wilt , Weevil attack in sweet potato Tomato fruit crack/ abortion			
Abia		Alternative livestock feed	Production of floating feed using local materials	
Ebonyi	Technology in yam and cassava storage	Alternative livestock feed	Production of floating feed using local materials	Weed control

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. Low input agricultural production remains the bane of the agriculture sector in the country and productivity scale is substantially at the level of subsistence in the hands of aging population armed mainly with traditional farm tools.

   To raise productivity, drivers of the sector need to promote accelerated transition to a well-motivated younger segment of the population using innovative programmes in which access to appropriate farm machines is a critical support incentive. This will require several intermediate farm power sub-bundles adaptable to the diverse terrains of the country to be factored into the Agricultural Equipment Hiring Enterprise (AEHE) scheme.
2. Agricultural extension service in the country has suffered untold neglect in funding, staffing and capacity development and is compelled to rely on old fashioned tools and methods, yet higher productivity levels are desired.

   Agricultural transformation towards better competitive production levels desired for this country calls for rethinking the service procedures and tools more towards proper staffing for enhanced ICT applications and sustainable financing mechanisms. The immediate takeoff of the farmers/market helpline is advocated.

3. The accelerated Commodity Exchange Market scheme, promoted by inter-ministerial efforts in 2014 raised the scope for market-driven agricultural transformation.

   The Strategic Grain Reserve (SGR) needs to be reformed to connect to the emerging market-driven private-sector dominated food and nutrition security agenda in line with global practice in commodity trade. Enormous capacity building/ advocacy efforts and well defined operational guidelines/regulatory institutions are also needed to enable sustained transition to a robust commodity features market.

4. Distribution of input to farmers through e-wallet under the Growth Enhancement Support Scheme (GES) enabled government subsidies to reach target beneficiaries and should be sustained and legislative support for its sustenance put in place. To enhance its sustainability, key actors in the scheme, such as suppliers, agro-dealers and supply chain managers will need to be remunerated on the basis of quantities of inputs redeemed.

5. Weed control remains one of the critical challenges in crop production that is largely conducted manually. The fact that the youths are losing interest in agriculture due to its drudgery makes pesticide use attractive. The increase of pesticide importation is therefore likely to continue to grow and the nation stands to benefit enormously by devising policy and special financial incentives that can boost local manufacture of pesticides

6. Increased pressure of pests and diseases of crop, livestock and fisheries occurred during the 2014 season that significantly depressed productivity. New pests, especially stem borers in the savannah and turxicum in maize, invaded ecologies where they were previously of less significance.

   To contain the scourge of these new pests and diseases and others, a robust research agenda in collaboration with advance laboratories needs to be devised and properly funded. Capacity building efforts need to be initiated to manage these new outbreaks in the interim, pending when more effective control measures are developed.

7. Data provided by most states on livestock and fisheries indicated that information on livestock and fisheries were not available.
   The need for census/survey to generate relevant data for the development of livestock and fisheries sector is long overdue. Also, training of livestock and fisheries personnel that will help farmers reduce loss in their livestock and fisheries is vital. Fisheries feeds is also expensive for farmers to breakthrough; hence, the need to train farmers to produce their feeds to reduce cost of production.

8. Incidence of cattle rustling reached alarming level in 2014 requiring nationally coordinated action for resolution in order to forestall the collapse of the beef cattle and dairy business.

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A store overflowing with 2014 bumper harvests