AGRICULTURAL PERFORMANCE SURVEY OF 2012 WET SEASON IN NIGERIA

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National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services (NAERLS)
Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria

By

NATIONAL REPORT

and

Agricultural Performance Survey of 2012 Wet Season in Nigeria

National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services,

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National Technical Committee on Agricultural Statistics

Collaborators: PPASD, NBS, FDA, FDF, FDL, IAR, IAR&T, NCRI, NRCRI, NPC and ADPs

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P R E F A C E

The assessment of wet season agricultural production in Nigeria is an annual activity of NAERLS. As usual, the exercise was conducted in August/September 2012 in conjunction with Planning, Policy. Analysis and Statistics Department(PPAS) National Programme on Agriculture and Food Security (NPAFS), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Federal Department of Fisheries (FDF), Nigeria Meteorological Agency (NIMET), Federal Department of Agriculture (FDA), Federal Livestock Department (FLD), National Productivity Centre (NPC) and the five Zonal Coordinating Research Institutes. Nineteen 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 of Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) was also covered.

We wish to express our sincere appreciation 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 executive summary, national and state reports, which are being circulated to all states and relevant Federal agencies and other stakeholders. This executive summary is the first in the series of reports of the assessment of the 2012 wet season providing principal trends and findings that can guide decision-makers, researchers etc. The continued involvement of agencies such as NBS, NPC, FDF and NIMET has raised the scope and enriched the reports. Concerted efforts are being made to improve the capacity of all participating agencies in data collection and management. Comments on the executive summary are welcome.

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ACRONYMS

ADP	-	**Agricultural Development Programmes**
AfDB	-	**Africa Development Bank**
APS	-	**Agricultural Performance Survey**
APSR	-	**Agricultural Performance Survey Report**
ASC	-	**Agro Service Centers**
BES	-	**Block Extension Agent**
CAYS	-	**Crop, Area and Yield Survey**
CBARD	-	**Community Based Agricultural and Rural Development**
EA	-	**Extension Agent**
FAO	-	**Food and Agriculture Oganization**
FDA	-	**Federal Department of Agriculture**
FDF	-	**Federal Department of Fisheries**
FDL	-	**Federal Department of Livestock**
FNT	-	**Forthnightly Training**
IAR	-	**Institute of Agricultural Research**
IAR&T	-	**Institute for Agricultural Research and Training**
LCRI	-	**Lake Chad Research Institute**
LGA	-	**Local Government Area**
MANR	-	**Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources**
MOP	-	**Muriate of Potash**
MTP	-	**Management Training Plot**
MTRMs	-	**Monthly Technology Review Meetings**
NA	-	**Not Available**

NAERLS	**-**	**National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services**
NASC	**-**	**National Agricultural Seeds Council**
NBS	**-**	**National Bereau of Statistics**
NCRI	**-**	**National Cereals Research Institute**
NFRA	**-**	**National Food Reserve Agency**
NIFOR	**-**	**National Institute for Oil Palm Research**
NIMET	**-**	**Nigerian Meteorological Agency**
NRCRI	**-**	**National Root Crops Research Institute**
NPAFS	**-**	**National Programme on Agriculture and Food Security**
NPFS	**-**	**National Programme on Food Security**
NSPFS	**-**	**National Special Programme for Food Security**
OFAR	**-**	**On Farm Adaptive Research**
PM	**-**	**Programme Manager**
PPASD	**-**	**Planning Policy Analysis and Statistics Department**
PRSD	**-**	**Planning Research and Statistics Department**
RID	**-**	**Rural Insfrastructure Department**
RTEP	**-**	**Root and Tuber Expansion Programme**
SPAT	**-**	**Small Plot Adaptation Technique**
SSP	**-**	**Single Super Phosphate**
T & V	**-**	**Training and Visits**
ZEO	**-**	**Zonal Extension Officer**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Wet Season Agricultural Performance Survey (APS) for the year was conducted between 26th August and 3rd of September, 2012. The survey was carried out by the National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services (NAERLS) in collaboration with several other stakeholders in agricultural data generation and use. The agencies that participated include the Planning Research and Statistics Department (PRSD), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Federal Department of Agriculture Extension (FDAE), Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NIMET), Federal Department of Fisheries (FDF), Federal Livestock Department (FLD), National Productivity Center (NPC) and the five 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) and National Root Crops Research Institute (NRCRI). A broad scope of participation has been maintained to sustain improvement in the quality, utility and depth of data generated from the survey. The objectives of the survey were to: assess the agricultural performance during the wet season; make production forecasts; identify constraints to increased agricultural productivity and effective extension delivery service; and provide feedbacks for improved research and policy performance.

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Nineteen multi-disciplinary teams of three scientists each were constituted making a total of 57 scientists carried out the exercise across the states and FCT using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques. This involved the use of structured questionnaire/ checklists, farm visits, interviews with farmers and Ministry/ADP officials. In every state, two communities each were selected from two LGAs in each of two selected agricultural zones for evaluation. From each community, five farmers were interviewed in addition to focused group discussions held at every site. Final wrap-up sessions to validate data generated were held at the end of each state visited with officials of the state ADPs and Ministries of Agriculture. The summary of the findings of the survey are presented as follows.

Rainfall Situation

The rainfall situation in 2012 was substantially higher than of 2011. In the South-south zone rainfall was overwhelmingly high in 2012. The rains started in April in the North-East and North-West Zones. Most of the states in the South-West and South South Zones recorded their first rains in January as against February in 2011.There were variations in commencement of rain in North Central zone. Benue state recorded first rains in January, FCT in February, while the rains commenced in Kwara, Plateau and most of the North Eastern states in April. In Taraba State the rains started in May.

In terms of volume of rainfall, the South-South Zone received more rainfall amount in excess of 2000 mm followed by South – West (>1500 mm) with North – East recording rainfall amount less than 500 mm for both years; 2011 and 2012. North – Central recorded an increase 37 % in the volume of rainfall in 2012 over that of 2011.

Heavy rains beyond expectations that resulted in floods occurred this year across the country in Kogi, Kwara, Lagos, and Adamawa States causing severe crop damages, some casualties and displacement of several settled farming communities. The South-West zone recorded a higher number of rainy days than the Northern zones while the South-East recorded slightly higher rainy days than South-West. Despite the heavy rains, dry spells were also reported in Kwara State although it was only for a few days.

The rainy season extended beyond long term established duration in most parts of the country which induced a longer period of cloud overcasts that impeded optimum solar reception on crop surfaces. The early on-set of the rains enabled earlier planting of crops this year but the extended rainy season raised prospects of to damage early planted crops that matured during the rains because sun drying option was constrained. The cloudy nature of the season this year also raised the issue of mycotoxin, especially aflatoxin which farmers and consumers have to contend with.

The rainfall amounts received especially in August and September, 2012 across the country were unprecedented resulting into flooding thereby causing serious economic damages/loss of cultivated crops and habitats. Although all crops were affected, more phenomenal damages were recorded in maize, rice, cocoyam, cassava, fish and soybean. The release of water into Nigeria from a dam in Cameroon republic in early September, 2012 compounded the situation resulting into more colossal losses of agricultural products especially along the shores of in River Niger and River Benue, the confluence town of Lokoja and all the states in the Niger Delta. The flood and overflow of the banks of River Niger at Lokoja and Anambra, Delta, Bayelsa and River States impeded movement of commuters and vehicles to the extent that millions of perishable agricultural commodities were lost in transit.

Agricultural Mechanization

Availability and accessibility of tractors for farm operations are major indicators to assess the level of Agricultural Mechanization. The Result of the survey shows that

farming operations in the country still relies mostly on manual labour. The data from 28 states and FCT showed that the number of functional tractors for farm operations decreased from 1,983 in 2011 to 1,662 in 2012. Similarly, the number of non-functional tractors increased from 832 to 1,178 within the same period. The number of privately owned functional tractors however increased from 868 in 2011 to 1,096 in 2012. Privately owned non-functional tractors were 61 in 2011 and 196 in 2012 indicating an increasing lack of capacity for private tractor operators to maintain their tractor. Related to this is the gradual disappearance of Tractor Hiring Units in many states.

North-West has more tractors than each of the other zones. Its number of tractors increased slightly from 812 in 2011 to 879 in 2012. In the North-East, the number of tractors decreased from 735 in 2011 to 527 in 2012 while in the North-central an addition of 3 tractors on overall was reported. Borno State reported having 669 tractors which is the highest among the states in terms of the number of Government-owned followed by Katsina state which has about 538.

In many states, private individuals and organizations are providing tractor hiring services and the prospects of increased involvement of private participation in such service received a boost under the Agricultural Transformation Agenda of the Federal Government. Many private tractor services providers were able to access credits under Growth Enhancement Support Scheme of ATA. A class of private tractor service providers is emerging across the country. In Sokoto State where the highest figure was posted, 300 functional tractors owned by private/organizations were reported in 2012 followed by Borno State which reported 148 tractors in the hands of private operators.
Available records show a total the number of functional tractors of 2,530 owned by Government and private /organizations in the country in 2012. This value reflects the level of the challenges that farmers were confronted with during the 2012 season in their quest to mechanize agriculture in the country. The fact that the number of functional tractors continued to decrease annually is an issue of concern. It is becoming obvious that incentives may be required to stimulate sustainable private sector engagement to improve tractors availability to farmers at fair prices. Also, proper record-keeping of farm machinery and equipment for efficient scheduling of farm operations to achieve timeliness in agricultural production activities should be ensured.
As in previous years, the use of work bulls increased this year especially in Katsina, Borno, and Kano. However, the use of work bulls was limited to secondary tillage practice due to the absence of appropriate labour-saving devices.

Use of Improved Farm Inputs

A few states made efforts to procure and distribute seeds, seedlings and cuttings of various crops and tree crops as in 2012. The quantities made available of these planting materials varied from one agro-ecological zone to the other. Farmers in North-East zone especially in Borno, Bauchi, Gombe and Adamawa states were of the opinion that the prices of these commodities were fair. Many farmers in these states however could not access the inputs provided by Government sources. In Gombe, Adamawa and Buachi

States, farmers applauded the early supply of drought tolerant maize seeds by the AfDB-Community Based Agriculture and Rural Development (AfDB-CBARD) which is driving the adoption of improved seeds in these states.

Farmers reported that seeds of sorghum, soybeans, rice and maize, were supplied by ATA at no cost to only registered farmers. Owing to the supplied of inputs, many farmers became interested in the ATA program but could not access the seeds because of the closure of registration of farmers. It is reported that less than 10% of the farmer's population were able to register before the closure of registration (scarcity of registration forms). Recipients of the seeds supplied by ATA reported that the seeds were supplied very late in August after most of them had planted and that they were keeping the seeds for future use. The situation was similar in many other zones. In addition to the cereals crops made available, some states in the North-West zone procured and distributed various vegetable seeds (such as carrot, onion, cabbage, water melon) and moringa to farmers. In the North-Central zone, planting materials procured or provided through ATA were also not adequate in Kogi, Niger and Benue States and in most states of the South-West zone. Across the country, the private sector seed dealers and the informal and community-based seed trade remained the primary sources of seeds to farmers. Incidences of adulteration of seeds were reported- this and the need for timely supply of seeds remained a challenge for the National Agricultural Seed Council. Many farmers reported requesting for seed varieties which were not available owing to shortage of breeder or and foundation seeds. Up-scaling the capacity of research institutes to technically backstop promotion of improved high yielding varieties by timely providing necessary basic seeds/ germplasm management which has great multiplier effects of raising technology adoption and income of farmers should be one of the primed improvement considerations of ATA.

Owing to the inputssupplied, many farmers became interested in the ATA program but could not access seeds because of the closure of registration of farmers and delay in deliveries.

Very few State governments also procured and distributed agro-chemicals such as crystallizer and agrolyzer, insecticides, herbicides, fungicides and lime. Various agro-processing machines, work bulls, tractors, storage bins, sprayers, dryers, threshers, water pumps and motorized fish feeders were also made available by a few state governments especially I Kaduna, Zamfara and Niger States. Kwara, FCT and Kogi States in North-Central zone up-scaled their efforts to supply agro-chemical and farm equipment to farmers in 2012. Also, Kwara State procured tractors in addition to agro-processing equipment, while the FCT, Niger and Kogi States provided mostly agro-chemicals to farmers. Agro-chemicals and sprayers procured by Enugu, Akwa-Ibom and Imo States in the South-East were reported to be inadequate and expensive. Many farmers expressed concerns over the poor quality and quantity of some of the inputs they received from government sources. As in others years, poor access to modern

inputs compromised expansion of production and the prospects of increasing youth's participation in agriculture.

Fertilizer Procurement and Distribution

Farmers applauded the initiative this year, of the Federal Government to promote private sector dominance in the supply of agricultural inputs Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) to leverage on government Growth Enhancement Support (GES) scheme. Implementation and compliance with the initiative varied across the country especially as it related to the use of e-wallet scheme of fertilizer supply to their farmers. About 50% of the States that provided data on GES should very encouraging progresses in the implementation of the initiative. One key achievement of the scheme is that it eliminated the role of middlemen and government officials in the channel of fertilizer acquisition by farmers as well as made the product relatively affordable Under GES a bag of fertilizer sold for between N3, 000 - N3, 500 depending on the type. The open market prices for the same fertilizer bag ranged between N4, 500 – N6, 000 during the 2012 season. Farmers however complained that the two bags each farmer was allowed to buy under the scheme was too low and made appeal for upward reviews in addition to their appeal for extended period of registration and coverage of more farmers. Many farmers claimed ignorant of the scheme which calls for increased publicity and farmers' education at community level.

Labour Cost of Farm Operations

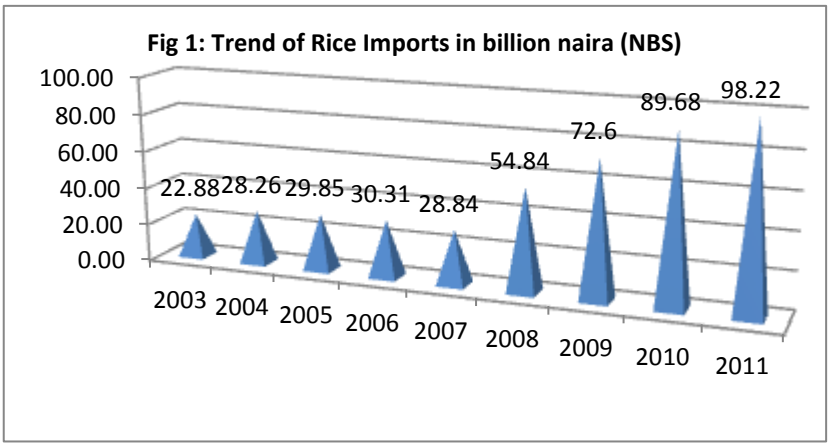
Labour cost of all farm operations increased during the 2012 season when compared to 2011.

The cost of land clearing recorded the highest price of N14, 000/ Ha in Ondo, FCT and Akwa Ibom States. The cost of ploughing was reported to be high in Nasarawa state (N 20,000/Ha) while the cost of ridging, planting and harvesting were high in Akwa Ibom, Lagos and Kaduna States respectively.

Food Commodity Prices

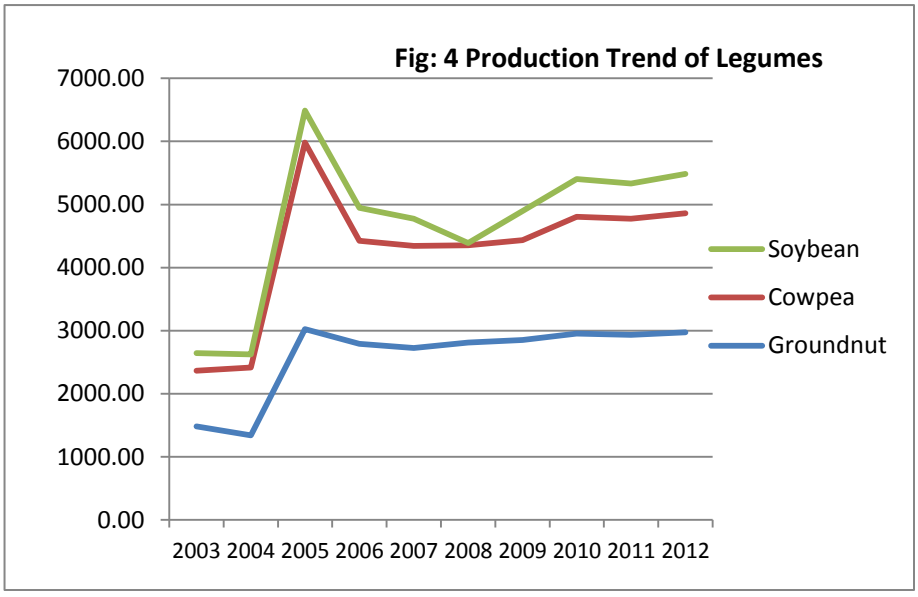
Market prices of major food commodities across the country as at July 2012 were compared with that of July 2011. The price of millet increased by 100%, in Gombe, 39% in Lagos, 33% in Bauchi and 30% Zamfara States. The price of maize increased by between 13 and 38% in most of the states with highest level of increase (38%) occurring in Lagos State followed by Akwa Ibom State (30%) and least 13 % in Kaduna State. During the period under review, the price of rice decreased between 45 and 6%. The highest level of rice price decrease occurred in Benue (45%) followed by Adamawa and Ebonyi States. The reduction in the price of rice implies that the increasing domestic production under ATA is impacting positively on local prices of rice across the country and likely to reduce rice imports (Fig. 1).

The prices of Sorghum and Cowpea increased in all the zones of the country. Yobe state reported more than 100% increase in the price of sorghum. In Taraba State, sorghum price increase was 33% while Kaduna, Akwa Ibom, Bauchi and Gombe each reported about 20%, increases in sorghum price. The price of cowpea sky- rocked this year to unprecedented levels across the country. Zamfara reported about 100% increase in the price of cowpea over the period under review while Benue and Adamawa states reported about between 39% and 16% increases. In September of 2012, the price of cowpea reached record level of N350, 000 per ton. Also, the prices of Cassava products increased in all the Zones with Oyo and Osun States reporting increases of more than 100% for cassava tuber 75% in Edo State and 38% in Nassarawa State. The price of cassava gari increased by 20% in Enugu State in 2012 compared with 2011. However, a significant reduction in the prices of cassava gari was reported in Zamfara, Nassarawa and Oyo states. Ondo reported 22% reduction in the price of Cassava flours; and Kaduna & FCT reported 17% decreased in the price of cassava flour while Nassarawa, Gombe, Imo and Ebonyi State reported 1% increase in the price of Cassava flour. In many states, the marketing of cassava remained a challenge as substantial of the cassava tubers have been left harvested because the cost of harvesting (in Benue and Oyo States in particular) out-weighted the value of harvested tubers during the year under review.



Yam tubers, flour and sweet potato prices increased across the country. Adamawa reported about 167% increase in Sweet Potato price, while Niger, Cross Rivers, Nassarawa, Ondo, Akwa Ibom and Kebbi reported an increase in the price of yam tuber of between 56%, and 17%. A significant decrease in the prices of sweet potato in Osun (47%), Ondo (33%), Rivers (20%), Kwara (15%) and Plateau (11%) State was also reported. The price of Melon was reported to have increased sharply in the NEZ, SWZ, SEZ and SSZ. In Bauchi State, an increase of 130%, compared with Ogun State that recorded about 65% increase and Cross Rivers State that reported 50% increase in melon price. Price of melon however decreased in Ondo State by 44% and by about 42% in Enugu Benue and Akwa Ibom States. As much as 69% increase in soybean price was recorded in Kaduna State, 44 -45% in Bauchi States Bauchi Benue States, and 31% in Oyo State 31%. Irish potato prices increased in Akwa Ibom State by 41%, 25% in Oyo State and about 11% in both Nassarawa and Abia States.

Beef and goat meat prices experienced sharp increase across the nation. A rise of 100% in price of beef and goat meat was reported in Adamawa State while increases ranged from 33- 79% in most of the southern states. The price of Mutton which increased across the country was more than 100% in Adamawa State, 127% in Nassarawa State and about 82% in Taraba and Kebbi States. In Ebonyi State, 40% increase in the price of Chickens was reported.



The price of fresh fish was also increased by 79% in Kaduna State, 59% in Kwara State and 29% in Ogun State. In Cross Rivers and Plateau States, the price of fresh fish recorded a decrease of 28% and 14% respectively.

Prices of dry fish decreased by 15% and 23% in Cross Rivers and Rivers states respectively unlike in Kwara, Nassarawa and Lagos States where increases of 57%, 49% and 36% were posted. Imo state reported more than 115% increase in dry fish price. The prices of eggs decreased marginally in SWZ and in a few other states. For example, egg price decreased by 28% in Oyo State and by 4-7% in Ekiti, Plateau and Bauchi States.

Crop Area Estimates

The estimated area devoted to the crop production increased for most crops with exceptionof cocoyam that decreased by – about 5.39% in 2012, in response to Government drive for increased agricultural contribution to national economy under its ATA. The increases were more remarkable with rice, soybean and maize. Maize area increased from 5.1million hectares in 2011 to 5.3million hectares in 2012 which represent about 4% level of increase (Fig 2). Soybean area increased from 602,580 hectares in 2011 to 627,224 in 2012 reflecting about 6% level of increase. That of sorghum increased from 4.842 million to 4.891 million hectares which is about 1.0%. Rice area increased from 2.55 million hectares in 2011 to 2.7 million hectares in 2012

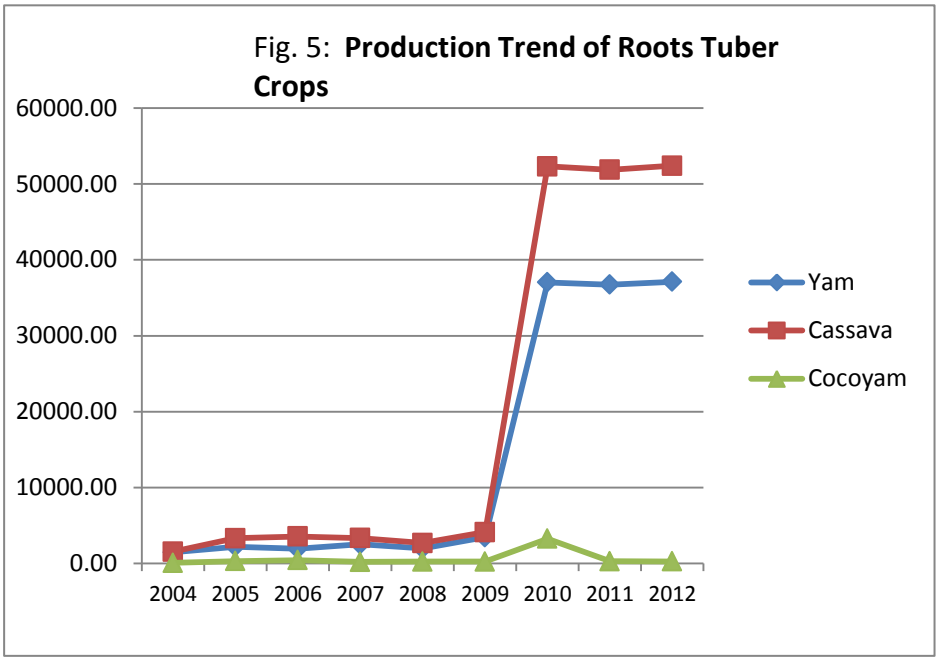
Production area of cotton showed signs of growth for the first time in seven years. A slight increase in cotton area from 256,967 hectares in 2011 to 260,960 hectares in 2012 was recorded. Cassava area also increased slightly from 3.878 million hectares in 2011 to 3.922 million hectares in 2012.Cowpea area increased by marginally from 3.157 million hectares to 3.2 million hectares which a 1.39 % level of increase. The area

devoted to ginger production this year also increased by 7.3% from 48,910 hectares to 51.954 hectares.

Production Estimates

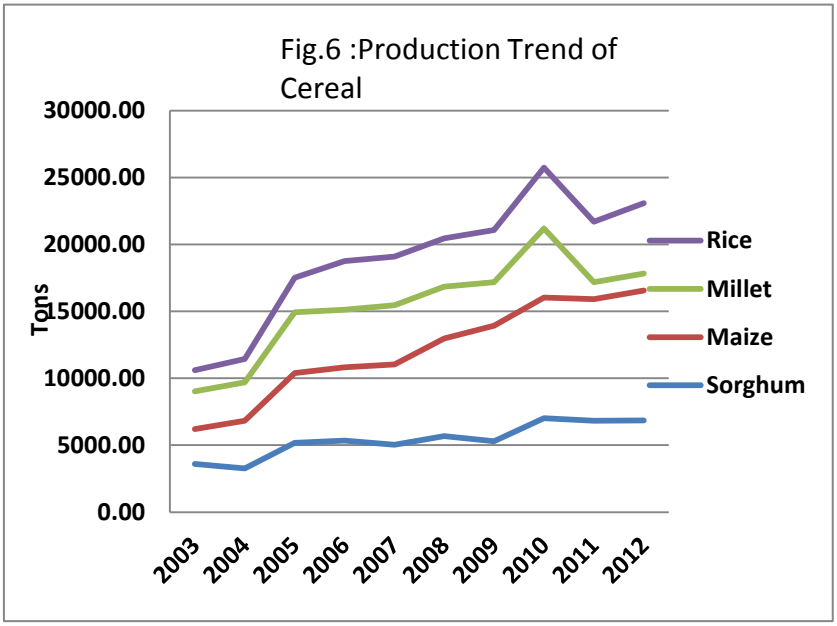
Figures 4- 6 show the output trend of major crops in Nigeria from 2002 to 2012. The forecast for maize production is 9.7 million tons compared with 9.088 million tons produced in 2011 which represent a 6.74% increase. Estimated sorghum production is expected to increase slightly by 0.34% from 6.829 million tons produced in 2011 to 6.851 million tons in 2012. Record output of rice is the forecast for this year reflecting an increase of 16.35 % from 4.521 million tons to 5.261 million tons.

Fig. 5: **Production Trend of Roots Tuber Crops**



The estimated output for yam this year is 37.123 million tons against the 36.744 million tons produced in 2011. Millet output forecast is 1.28 million tons this year compared with the 1.258 million tons produced last year which is an increase of 1.72%. Soybean is expected to post remarkable increase and the forecast is 10.82% increase from 559,112 tons in 2011 to 619,608 tons in 2012. Cotton production is estimated to increase by 1.3% this year over the figures for 2011.

Fig.6 :Production Trend of Cereal



On overall, the food and agricultural raw material prospects

for 2012 looked good until the damaging impacts of heavy down pours and floods across the country.

The massive floods were experienced in more than 20 states in Nigeria during the last week of August and in September, 2012 which haddamaging effects on output expectations captured in the forecasts made at the beginning of September 2012. Crops planted in flood plains areas along River Benue, its tributaries, part of River Niger and its tributaries as well as Niger – Delta region were mostly destroyed by more than 3 weeks of submerge. The crops in the following states Adamawa, Nasarawa, Benue, Niger, Kogi, Ebonyi, Anambra, Delta and Byelsa were lost to flood in 2012. The crops mostly affected are rice, maize, yam, soybean, cocoyam and cassava, respectively. The effect of the heavy down pours on cowpea was increased pests and disease pressures on the crop which is likely to depress its yield this year.

Impact of Flooding on the output forecasts

Following the heavy downpours and flooding that occurred in September of 2012, it has become expedient to quantify the impact of the flood on the anticipated outputs in order to enable pragmatic plans to manage potential negative fallouts of the event. The projected output reduction anticipated to emanate from the flood based on the exposure to the risk of damage because of the ecologies in which the crops are produced and the areas so far affected are as follows:-

The flood has already on a national scale, induced about 22.4 % depression on rice output, 14.6% depression on maize output; 11.2% decrease in soybean output; 9.3% reduction in cassava output and about 6.3% reduction in cowpea output. These represent losses of about 1.178 million tons of rice, 1.416 million tons of maize, 69,060 tons of soybean, 4.87 million and 118,944 tons of cassava and cowpea outputs respectively.

Strategic Grain Reserve

The purpose of national strategic grain reserves is to ensure year round food availability of food and food commodity price control and to meet the challenges of natural and civil disasters. However, private sector involvement in the provision of strategic grains is negligible and the process is laden with high level inefficiency that can be corrected.

LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

Livestock

The most widely reported constraints to livestock production were inadequate animal health care and poor disease control measures; limited capacity of extension services; conflict between pastoralists and arable farmers; prevalence of theft of animals and feed scarcity. These factors deter investment in livestock production. Reports from previous APS in Nigeria had indicated the near absence of livestock data. This year's report from some of the states in terms of lack of livestock data is not in any form

different. Several recommendations made by various stakeholders and in previous APS reports for the establishment of Livestock census Unit in the Federal Department of Livestock of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the paucity of livestock data observed during the 2012 survey again justify the creation of such unit.

Livestock population

Huge populations of cattle, sheep and goats exist in Borno, Bauchi, Ekiti, Enugu, FCT and Kano states but no reliable data is available to make projections. Large populations of poultry were reported in Bauchi, Ekiti, Ondo, Kano and Rivers State. Large population of rabbits was reported in Bauchi and Ondo States. In Bayelsa State, the promotion of grass-cutter is progressing remarkably.

LIVESTOCK DISEASES AND PEST

Cattle

The occurrence of CBPP was reported in Bauchi, Gombe, Jigawa, Katsina and KanoState. Foot and Mouth Disease were reported in Bauchi, Bayelsa, Benue, Gombe, Jigawa, Kano and Plateau States. Feed poisoning was reported in Bayelsa State only. Other disease conditions that affected cattle were streptotricosis, LSD and *trypanosomiasis*. States such as Gombe, Katsina, Jigawa, Kano, Lagos and Bayelsa vaccinated their stocks against some of the prevalent diseases.

Sheep and goats

PPR, Worm infestation, pneumonia, foot rot and mange were the most common diseases that affected sheep and goats in 2012. States such as Bayelsa, Gombe, Jigawa, Katsina, Kano, Lagos and Rivers States treated and vaccinated large population of their sheep and goats.

Poultry

There was an improvement in the level of intensification of poultry production this year. The practice of intensive, semi-intensive and free range systems of rearing of chicken and other poultry species still exist side by side, however, a clear shift of farmers to intensive system of production was reported across the country. In a few large scale commercial farms, exotic birds have been introduced. High costs of feed and inadequate veterinary services were among the challenges that confronted farmers in most of the states. Disease conditions that were encountered by farmers across the country this year include- Newcastle disease, Gumboro, Fowl typhoid and cholera. Many Poultry farms complained of scarcity of locally made vaccines from NVRI in Vom, Plateau State which seems to enjoy wide patronage owing to their efficacy. Expanding as well as decentralizing the local production capacities of vaccines of NVRI without compromising quality seems a viable intervention.

AQUACULTURE AND FISHERIES

As in previous years, data for aquaculture and fisheries were largely not available in many States and even those available were very scanty.

Fisheries Diseases

Aquaculture productions were affected by bacterial, fungal and viral diseases. Most states reported broken skull disease in clarias. Fish parasites such as Hirudinea, Leeches, Lice and Helminthes, Skin infections, Ulcerative caudal fin, White patches on the head, Broken skull and Predators such as dragon flies, monitor lizard, snakes and frogs were reported in Ekiti, Taraba, Ondo, Rivers, Bauchi, Jigawa, Kaduna, Bayelsa, Kano and Edo State. Infestation severity ranges from light to heavy. Pest and diseases persist in most the states; this is a major challenge to fish farmers because of lack of knowledge and manpower in the aspects of disease diagnosis and treatment. Many fish farmers are using common salt applied to fish pond to treat most of the fish diseases. The effectiveness and quantification of such local treatments and health implication of such practices need to be well situated. Poor feeding, insufficient water supply and poor management of fish stocked was another challenge faced by the fish farmers.

There is urgent need to develop a crop of efficient fisheries technical staff to provide advisory services for fish diseases prevention, diagnosis and treatment to forestall losses encountered when farmers are faced with these challenges. Also, a growing number of fish farmers have expressed desire for improved production and handling skills as well as on local feed formulation skills that optimizes the use of locally available feed resources.

Fisheries Production Estimates

Data was available in 7 states in 2012 states against 12 in 2011 on artisanal fisheries output (inland and coastal) in 2012 compared. On aquaculture output, 9 states provided production estimates in 2012, unlike in 2011 in which 18 states provided data. From available records leading aquaculture production states in 2012 are FCT (27,811MT), Oyo (27,000MT), Kano (15,000MT) and Ogun (8,374MT), catfishes-clarias and Heterobranchus dominated farmed species across the country. Artisanal fisheries production indicated certain level of increase in 3 states which are Sokoto (21.01%), Bauchi (0.73%) and Kano (100.22%). Some states however recorded reduction in aquaculture outputs in 2012. The trend in aquaculture output show reduction of 3.64% in Niger, 19.51 % in Gombe and 10.1% in Jigawa States respectively. The aquaculture production in 4 out of 6 states shows appreciable increases in production output in 2012. The states are Abia, Bauchi, Ekiti, and Ondo States which are posting increases of 5.10%, 6.38%, 12.50% and 7.10%, respectively.

In Kano and Benue States and the FCT reduced percentages were recorded (48.00%, 63.71% and 52.72% respectively). These showed that there was a reduction in aquaculture output in the two states and the FCT in 2012 compared with 2011. The reduction may be attributed to lack of proper support from government, insufficient

technical skills, diseases, high cost of feed and fingerlings and market uncertainties in the wake of civil crisis that occurred in some of the states.

Fisheries inputs

The fisheries inputs procurement and distribution situation across the country was dismal in 2012 compared with 2011. Only Edo State procured and distributed fishing nets in 2012, no other states procured and distributed any fisheries input in 2012. In 2011, Bauchi, Yobe, Kaduna, Bayelsa, Edo, Lagos, Osun and Kebbi States were able to procure and distribute fisheries inputs.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

ADP Funding and Staffing Adequacy

2012 was probably a very awkward year for the funding of agricultural extension in many states. Many of the state governments appeared to have abandoned the funding of extension service. In a majority of the states where some forms of special projects such as FADAMA III is being implemented, commitment to agricultural extension in 2012 was essentially limited to the payment of counterpart funds. Hence activity reached very low ebbs in many instances. The challenge of poor funding was visible in Kano, Edo, Delta, Enugu, Benue, Zamfara and Bauchi States. Most of the other states recorded poor funding or non-release of funds. The poor level of funding discouraged the recruitment of young extension staff in most of the ADPs. Currently the average age of extension agents in most of the ADPS ranged from 45 to 55 years. In many states, up to 35 % of the existing staff will retire over the next 4 years and more than 74 % will retire within the next 10 years. Unless the challenges of poor funding and ageing staff are urgently addressed, short to medium term sustainability of agricultural growth anchored on effective and energetic extension staff will be compromised. To save these agencies from total collapse, urgent and innovative intervention at the Federal level seems compelling. The poor funding is reflecting on a widening EA: Farm family ratio across the states.

Farm families

Kano State recorded the highest number of farm families of 994,656. This is followed by Akwa Ibom State with 685,095 and Kaduna State 606,007. However, for each of the States, there was decrease in the number of farm families from 2011 to 2012. This may not be unconnected with the low number of VEAs

Number of Village Extension Agents (VEAs):

In 2012, the number of Extension Agents reduced in many states owing to retirements, mortality and movement of staff to other jobs. Kano State which has 705 VEAs has the largest number of VEAs in the country followed by Bauchi and Ebonyi States that have 600 and 553 VEAs respectively. However, when compared to 2011, only Enugu and Kwara States increases the VEA numbers from 22 to 80 and from 120 to 137 this year

respectively. It is reported that poor funding problems of the ADPs across the country constrained the employment of additional VEAs.

EA: Farm family ratio in Bayelsa, Anambra, Cross River and Benue States was the highest with 1:10,568, 1:9409, 1:4721 and 1:4000 respectively. Adamawa State appears to be the state with low EA; farm family of 1:1212. This trend of dwindling number of VEAs had persisted over the years as most ADPs and is worsening.

Most ADPs especially Sokoto, Kano, Taraba, Osun, Lagos, Ondo, Enugu, Cross rivers States did not conduct farm visits. Zamfara and Bayelsa States had the lowest record of farm visits of 4 and 10 respectively. In contrast, Kaduna, Gombe, Buachi and Plateau States conducted several on-farm visits related to special projects such as AfDB-CBARD, Fadama III and TL2 being implemented in these states.

SPAT, MTPs and OFAR: The success in technology dissemination and adoption by farmers depends on the number and effectiveness of Small Plot Adoption Techniques (SPAT), Management Training Plots (MTP) and On-farm Adaptive Research (OFAR) techniques that are conducted by ADPs. The conduct of these activities was drastically reduced in 2012. Most state did not establish SPAT, MTPs and OFARs. Plateau and Yobe are the highest states that conduct 77 and 75 OFARs, respectively. The reports from Taraba and Abia States showed these two state conducted the highest number of SPATs (4,106, and 3,375) respectively.

FNTs/MTs and MTRMs/QTRMs

Forth Nightly Training (FNT) of farmers was not conducted by 41% of the ADPs due to financial and other logistics problems. However, Anambra, Ekiti, Benue, Kogi and Benue states conducted a few FNTs in 2012. Also, 65% of the ADPs conducted MTRM. Only Nasarawa State and FCT have so far met their MTRM targets.

Number of farmers trained: The highest number of farmers trained in 2012 was recorded by Katsina, Oyo, Adamawa, Bauchi, Anambra States and FCT which aggregated to less than 30,000 farmers. About 60% of the ADPs did not conduct any direct training for farmers this year including states that had well trained Farmers field school master trainers. However, technical messages to farmers were sustained via the radio and Television programmes on Network and states media stations.

Number of Farmer Field Schools (FFS) Established: Borno, Adamawa, Katsina, Kebbi, Kano, Kaduna, Taraba, Plateau, FCT, Niger, Kogi, Benue, Osun, Lagos, Ondo, Enugu, Edo, Delta and Akwa Ibom States did not establish FFS. Gombe, Ekiti Bauchi, Imo, Cross-river and Ogun states had the highest number of FFS recording 81, 81, 76, 72, 63 and 40 respectively while Oyo, Nasarawa, Abia and Rivers States had the lowest number of 1, 6 and 14, respectively.

TECHNOLOGIES EVALUATED UNDER OFAR, SPAT AND MTPS

Most of the technologies under OFAR are crop based. In Kwara, Nasarawa, Imo, Abia, Anambra Ekiti, Lagos, Osun, Bayelsa and Cross rivers States efforts were made to include OFAR packages on livestock.

About 65% of the state ADPs did not conduct SPAT. Also about 54% of them did not establish MTPs due to inadequate and untimely release of fund by government.
On a general note, there is a general low performance in the activities of the ADPs across the country in 2012 as compared with 2011. Considerable improvement in the level of funding and commitment to support agriculture and extension services occurred in Born State in 2012 unlike in the last 10 years when agriculture was completely neglected in the state. It would seem the civil unrest in the state served in a sense to stimulate the state government interest in agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION AGENDA (ATA)

The National Economic Management Team unveiled an Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) to revitalize the agricultural sector. The Federal Government during the years rolled out broad based programs intended to induce investment driven strategic partnerships with the private sector and provide a range of incentives to unlock the potentials of agriculture to increase the sector contribution to economic growth. Under the ATA the country took giant strides to improving market connections and enhanced commodity value chain performance by promoting innovative incentive schemes in which deployment of agricultural subsidies get to intended beneficiaries. The anomalous scheme in which subsidies on production inputs such as fertilizer and improved seeds are creamed off before they get to the farmers is eliminated. The quality of the inputs deployed to farmers under the scheme improved remarkably and the confidence farmers should have in the use of novel technologies are being re-instated by the participating private input suppliers who have expectedly up-scaled stewardship in support of their products.

Area devoted to the production and the expected outputs of most of the commodities of target under ATA increased in 2012 over figures of 2011 by a range of 11- 19 % but for the natural calamity of massive floods experienced during the year. The commodities being promoted under the ATA programme are cocoa, soybean, rice, sorghum, maize, oil palm, cotton cassava, livestock, fisheries and horticulture. The commodities Value Chain approach has been adopted to promote these 11 key commodities with market sensitive action plans to achieve huge increase in production and ensure food security and to create at least 3 million jobs along the value chains. Under ATA improved seeds and fertilizer were distributed to farmers in 26 states of the federation and the FCT through the Growth Enhancement Support Scheme and e-wallet ICT application concept.

The objectives of the Agricultural Transformation Agenda are:

- ✓ Increase food and nutritional security;
- ✓ Enhance income of rural populace;
- ✓ Increase export earnings;
- ✓ Reduce imported dependency;
- ✓ Employment and job creation and;
- ✓ Provide correct policy, regulation and administrative framework

Most states have commenced implementation of activities on rice, cassava and maize/soybean value chains. So far, the Agricultural Transformation Agenda intervention created jobs in a few states like Gombe, Jigawa, Kebbi, Benue, Ekiti, Osun, Enonyi, Anambra, and Imo. Records from the south-south zone were not available as at the time of reporting.

The use of vouchers and electronic-wallets (mobile phones) being used to distribute subsidizes on inputs to farmers, with the target of reaching 20 million farmers in 2015 was commended by most of the farmers especially in Kaduna State and by several development workers interviewed though there are areas of improvement already highlighted.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. The heavy downpours in September which forced the release of water from the Dadin-Kowa Dam in Gombe state and another Dam in Cameroon caused massive floods in more than 20 states of the country. Many farmlands were submerged and crops worth several millions of naira destroyed. The forecasts of improved production due to field observations conducted late in August and early September have been negated.

   There is an urgent need to lay emphasis on dry season farming this year to ameliorate the expected shortfalls in Wet Season production arising from the damage inflicted by the heavy flooding and to ensure stable food supply and prices. Residual moisture from the floods will increase the production potential of significant areas to be used for dry-season production this 2012/2013 dry season. Serious investments in irrigation infrastructure and broad-based skill improvement to optimize the use of existing and yet to be developed irrigation facilities presents as overriding actions to be taken arising from the events of 2012.
2. Traditional farm tools still dominate agricultural production in Nigeria. This limits productivity and is a disincentive for engagement of youths in Agriculture. In spite of government efforts in acquiring tractors, the number of tractors available for field work has been reducing annually. Many tractors are down because of minor problems. Concerted efforts should be made towards ensuring effective after sales services for tractors, a more comprehensive inventory of tractors and other farm machines, and skill development for tractor repairs to keep existing tractors functional while acquiring new ones.
3. The effects of climate change are becoming more apparent and are complicating the pressure on the national research system to provide novel technologies for transformation of the nation's agriculture.

Improved funding should be provided for research to develop appropriate technologies/maintain germplasm of biological resources for mitigating the effects of climate change- multi-purpose tree species for checking soil erosion, desertification, nutrient efficient crops, control of pests and diseases of crops, livestock and fisheries and low cost feeds and feeding techniques for fisheries and livestock.

4. Sustainable agricultural transformation requires active engagement of skilled extension personnel. Presently, the number of such personnel available is uncertain and the poor funding of the ADPs is negating efforts of the federal Government to revitalize agriculture. An Innovative federal intervention on the issue of sustainable funding and personnel development at the ADPs would be a strategic development initiative to contemplate quickly to avert total collapse of the agriculture extension service in the country.

   A complement to such intervention is a clear perspective support for the conduct of a national census of extension personnel and unemployed graduates with a view to factoring their integration into agricultural value chain incubation schemes upon which the transformation agenda would be leveraged.

5. The strategic grain reserve of the Federal Government is currently not being complemented at the state levels. To enhance effectiveness of the programme, state governments and the private sector need to take a more active responsibility in ownership, stocking and distribution and linked to commodity market evolution pathway. A situation in which the operation of the strategic grain reserve scheme is almost under the exclusive control of the Federal Government is unlikely to be sustainable.

6. There is paucity of data on livestock and fisheries production across the states. There is therefore the need to initiate the conduct of livestock population census and nationwide fisheries production survey in order to enhance the reliability of livestock and fisheries data for development planning.

7. There is the urgent need to train livestock and fisheries technical staff on diseases prevention, diagnosis and treatment to forestall losses encountered when farmers are faced with these challenges. Fish farmers especially should be trained on how to produce their feeds using locally available feed resources since over 70% of production cost is expended on feed purchases

8. Cassava glut was reported in many states especially Oyo, Kwara and Kogi with an estimated yield loss of 100% by most farmers. The current policy of cassava inclusion in bread and the establishment of Cassava Bread development Fund are steps in the right direction but some clarity on the mode and structure for the enforcement of the policy is necessary.

9. Inputs received by farmers through e-wallet under the Growth Enhancement Scheme, GES of ATA for the wet season was late and inadequate. The process of fine-tuning the scheme should be continued without off season holidays in order to address the anomalies detected in 2012.

10. The progress made in the establishment of the Department of Extension at the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is highly commendable.

The Department should be supported and strengthened for effective take-off to quickly deal with yet to be attended issue of lack of extension policy for the country.

RAINFALL SITUATION IN NIGERIA

The rainfall amount in 2012 was substantially higher than of 2011. In the South-South zone rainfall was overwhelmingly high in 2012. The rains started in April in the North-East and North-West Zones. Most of the states in the South-West, South-East and South-South Zones recorded their first rains in January as against February in 2011. There were variations in commencement of rain in North-Central Zone. Benue, Kogi, Kwara states and FCT recorded their first rain in February, while the rains commenced in Nassarawa, Niger, Taraba and Plateau in April.

The total rainfall amount received from January to December 2012 in the South-South Zone is in excess of 2500 mm followed by South-East (>1500 mm) and South-West (>1100 mm). North-Central received rainfall amount slightly above 900 mm while North-East and North-West recorded an increase of 29% and 18% respectively in 2012 over that of 2011.

Heavy rains beyond expectations that resulted in floods occurred this year across the country in Kogi, Kwara, Lagos, Taraba and Adamawa states causing severe crop damages, some casualties and displacement of several settled farming communities. The South-West zone recorded a higher number of rainy days than the Northern zones while the South-East recorded slightly higher rainy days than South-West. Despite the heavy rains, dry spells were also reported in Kwara state although it was only for a few days.

The rainy season extended beyond long term established duration in most parts of the country which induced a longer period of cloud overcasts that impeded optimum solar reception on crop surfaces. The early on-set of the rains enabled earlier planting of crops this year but the extended rainy season raised prospects of to damage early planted crops that matured during the rains because sun drying option was constrained. The cloudy nature of the season this year also raised the issue of mycotoxin, especially aflatoxin which farmers and consumers have to contend with.

The rainfall amounts received especially in August and September, 2012 across the country were unprecedented resulting into flooding thereby causing serious economic damages/loss of cultivated crops and habitats. Although all crops were affected, more phenomenal damages were recorded in maize, rice, cocoyam, cassava, fish and soybean. The release of water into Nigeria from a dam in Cameroon republic in early September, 2012 compounded the situation resulting into more colossal losses of agricultural products especially along the shores of River Niger and River Benue, the confluence town of Lokoja and all the states in the Niger Delta. The flood and overflow of the banks of River Niger at Lokoja and Anambra, Delta, Bayelsa and River states

impeded movement of commuters and vehicles to the extent that millions tons of perishable agricultural commodities were lost in transit.

Generally rainfall distribution over the cropping season in the country is becoming a serious issue for concern because of flood happening within 3 – 4 months duration of rainy season resulting in a substantial loss of life, properties and agricultural commodities. Policy makers in agriculture need to device means of curtailing such events by construction of adequate drains and flood diversion structures at areas prone to flooding.

WEATHER SITUATION

Rainfall Distribution In Nigeria

The comparative rainfall data for 2012 and 2011in the six Agricultural zones of Nigeria are presented in this section. The rainfall amounts and rainy days increase from the NE down to the SW and SS. Generally, rainfall started between the month of January and February in the South while most states in the North received their first rainfall in the Month of March and April in 2011 and 2012. Floods were reported to destroy many farm lands and Federal government reported that over two million people were displaced by the floods in 27 states.

NORTH EAST ZONE

In 2012, rain started April with the exception of Yobe state and became fully established in late April across the zone. A total amount of 2682 mm was received in the month of April, 2012 in the zone compared to 62.9 received in 2011.More rainfall occurred in July, August and September in 2012 than those of the corresponding months in 2011 across the zone.

Comparative data between 2011 and 2012 reveals that all the States within the zone received more rainfall from January to December 2012 than in 2011 as shown in Figure 1 with Bauchi State receiving higher rainfall amounts compared to other states. Cases of serious flooding were reported in some parts of Yobe and Adamawa States. The rainfall distribution and quantity across the zone were considered adequate for crop production except for the serious flood that resulted in the destruction of crops in Adamawa and Yobe States.

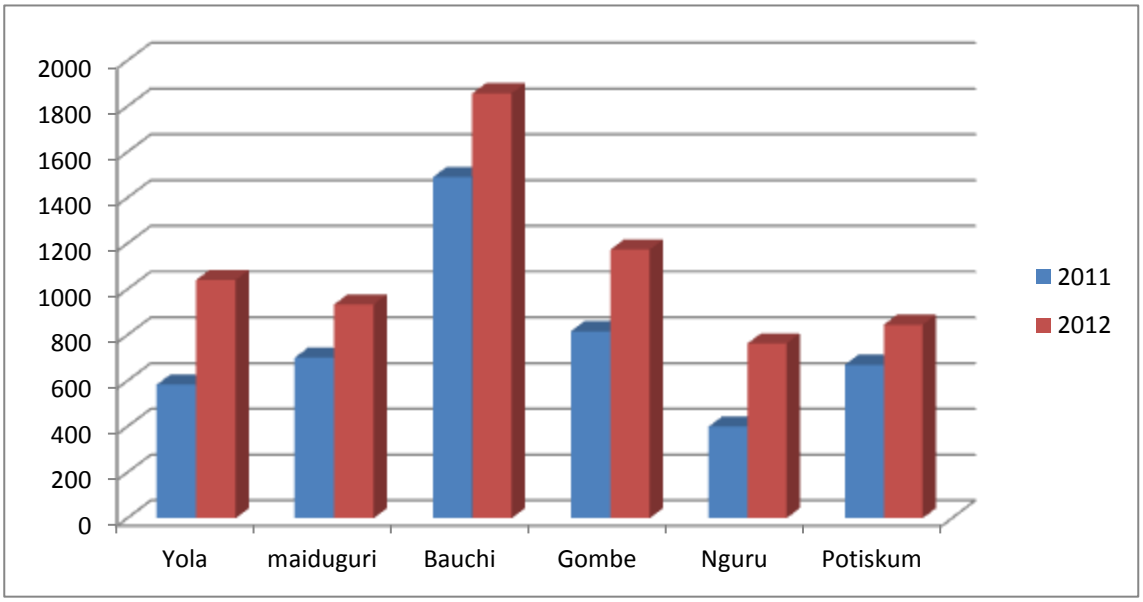


Figure 1: Annual Rainfall (mm) of selected stations in NE for 2011 compared to 2012

NORTH WEST ZONE

The rain started in the month of April 2012 in two States (kebbi and Zamfara) while Kaduna Staterecorded its first rain of the year in the month of February, 2012. However the rain became fully established in early May, 2012 across all the states within the zone. In general the amount of rainfall received in the zone in 2012 exceeds that of 2011 by 22 %. Surprisingly, one of the station, Yelwa in Kabbi State recorded less rainfall in 2012 compared to the record of 2011 as shown in Figure 2 and the table. Minor floods occurred in most of the states while heavy floods were recorded in Zamfara, Katsina and Kano States.

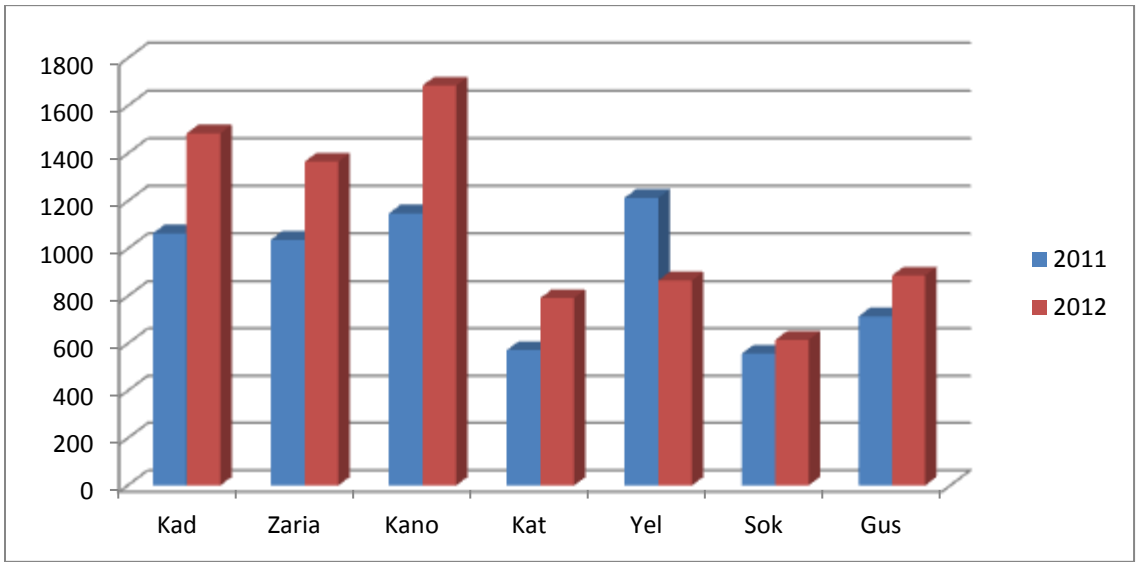


Figure 2: Annual Rainfall (mm) of selected stations in NW for 2011 compared to 2012

NORTH CENTRAL ZONE

The rain commenced in February, 2012 in Benue, Kogi, Kwara and FCT but no rain was received in the month of March, 2012 except in Kwara as shown in Table. Rainfall was fully established in April, 2012 in all the states of the NC Zone. Generally the quantity of rain received in 2012 exceeds that of 2011 by 26%. Also rainfall terminated earlier in the zone in 2011 as compared to that of 2012 which terminated in November, 2012. Heavy

One of the several communities and households displaced by flood in Nassarawa State in 2012

floods occurred in all the state within the zone. The floods were reported to have destroyed houses, farm land and animals amounting to billions of naira in Kogi, Plateau and Benue, respectively. Critical infrastructure was damaged and activities in several sectors of the economy were disrupted.It disrupted movement of commuters and vehicles to the extent that millions tons of perishable agricultural commodities were lost in transit. Millions of people were affected and some were displaced by the floods. However, Ilorin in Kwara state recorded less rainfall in 2012 compared to the records of 2011 as shown in Figure 3.

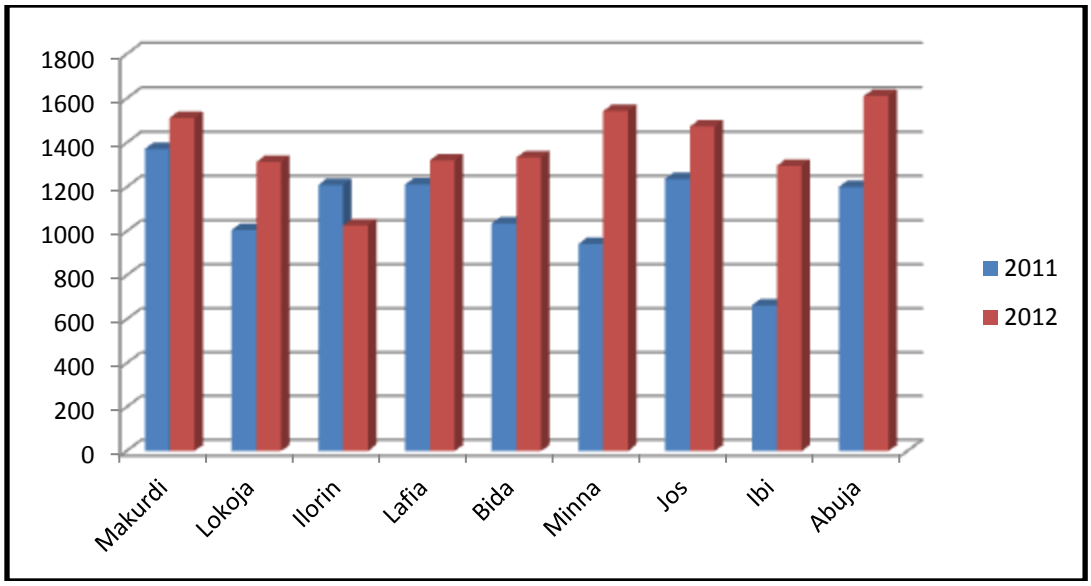


Figure 3: Annual rainfall (mm) of selected stations in NC for 2011 compared to 2012

SOUTH WEST ZONE

The rainfall commenced as early as January, 2012 in most of the states within the zone as compared to 2011 where the rain commenced in February. Generally the quantity of rain received in the South West zone in 2012 is less than that of 2011 by 9 % as shown in the table. However, the quantity and distribution of rainfall in 2012 is considered favourable for good crop production. No case of serious flooding was reported across the zone.

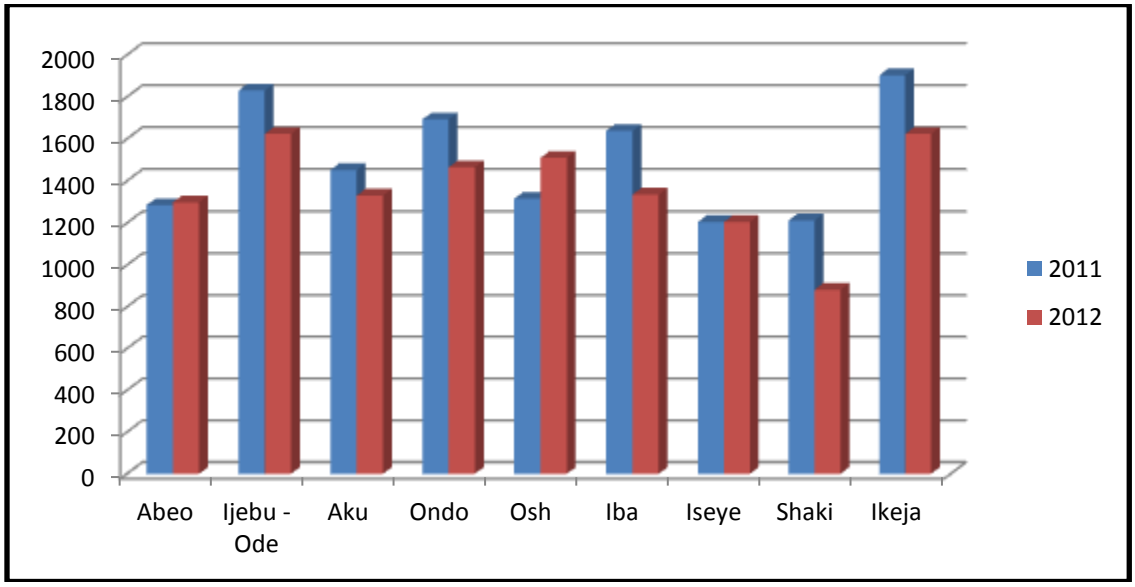


Figure 4: Annual rainfall (mm) of selected stations in SW for 2011 compared to 2012

SOUTH EAST ZONE

The rainfall started as early as January in 2012 in all the states in the zone and it became fully established in the month of February. Rainfall data for Ebonyi state 2012 was not available. As at the end of December, 2012 the total rainfall in most of the states within the zone was generally higher than that of last year.Also the rains were so heavy in the zone that several incidences of floods were reported in Anambra, Akwa Ibom and Imo states, respectively. Despite the floods, the rainfall amount and distribution in 2012 were considered adequate and favourable for good crop production.

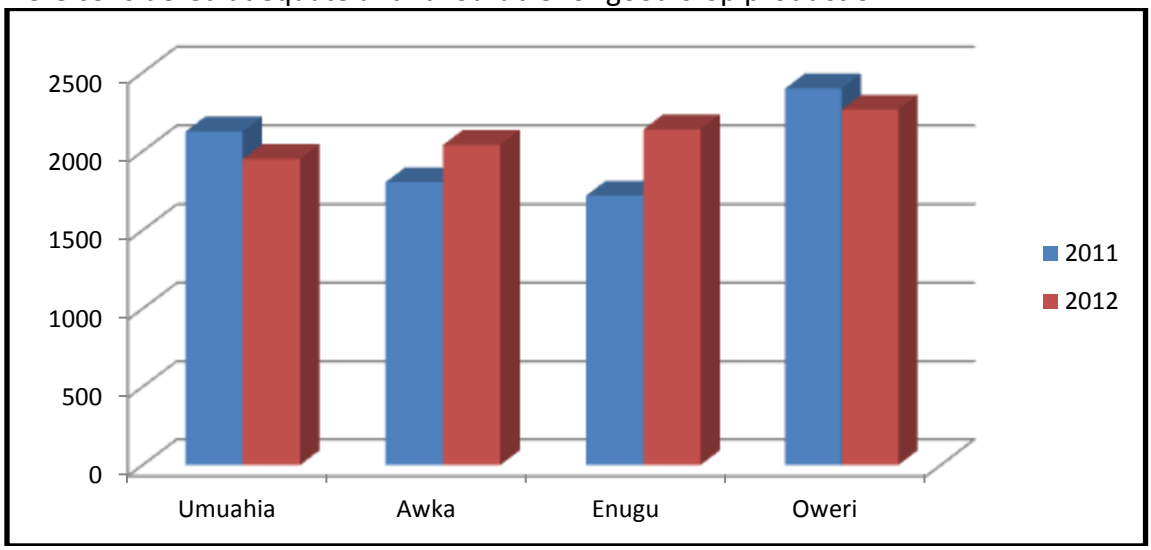


Figure 5: Annual rainfall (mm) of selected stations in SE for 2011 compared to 2012

SOUTH-SOUTH ZONE

Rainfall started in January, 2012 in all the states within the zone as against 2011 when it started in February. The trend of the rainfall in the South-South zone was similar to that of the South East zone having their peak in June/July. Comparative rainfall data shows that rainfall amount received in 2012 was higher than that received in 2011 by 14%. Several flood incidences were reported in all the states in the zone.

Flood that destroyed sorghum and maize and rice fields at Adamawa State

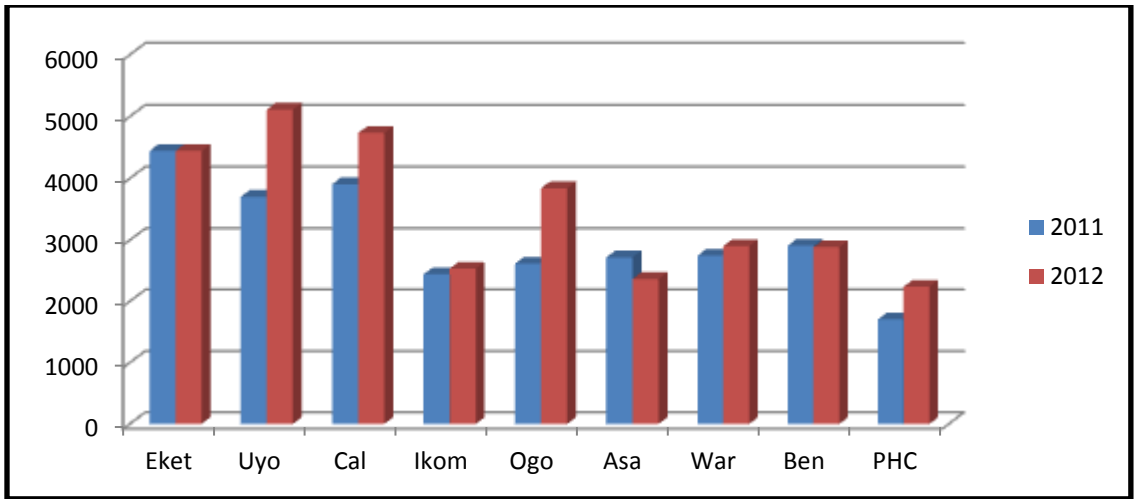


Figure 6: Annual Rainfall (mm) of selected stations in South-south for 2011 compared to 2012

RAINY DAYS

NORTH EAST ZONE

In the North East Zone, the total rainy days in 2012 in each state of the Zone was generally low compared to rainy days in the states of other zones. Bauchi recorded 108 rainy days, followed by Yola with 101 days. However, rainy days in Adamawa, Borno, Gombe, Yobe and Bauchi States were reported to be higher in 2012 than 2011 as shown in Figure 7. Adamawa and Bauchi recorded a rainy days of 7 each in November, 2012, Borno recorded 3 in the same month while Gombe and Yobe did not record any in the month of October. In all the states there were more rainy days in 2012 compared with 2011.

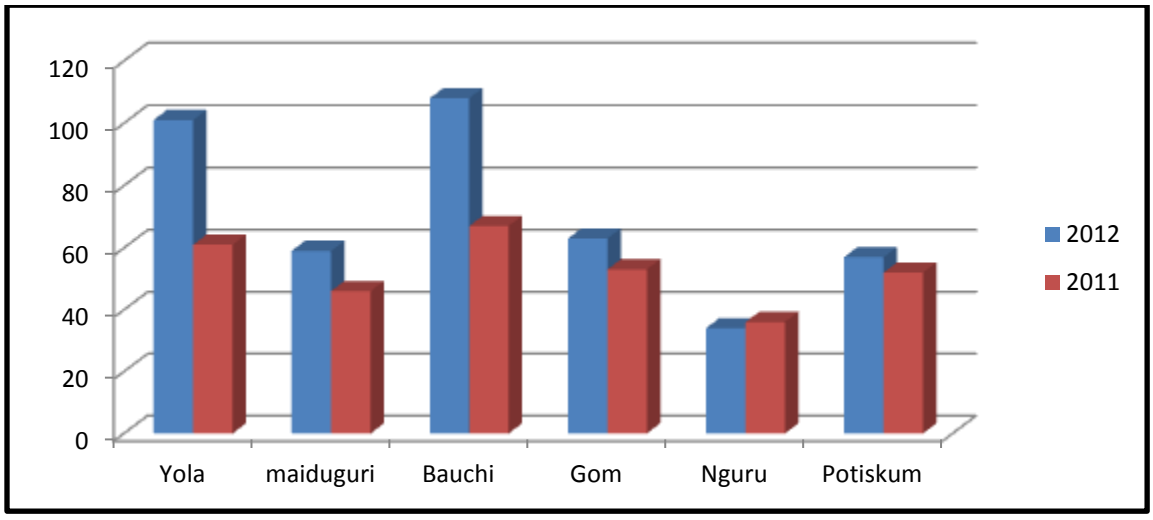


Figure 7: Rainy days of the selected stations in NE for 2012 compared to 2011

NORTH WEST ZONE

The monthly rainy days in each station in the North West Zone showed general increase across the states in the zone compared to 2011 with 21 rainy days being the highest which occurred in Kaduna State during the month of August. The number of rainy days during the months of July and August 2012 in all the State within the zone ranges from 11 – 21 days while it ranges from 6 – 18 in the month of September. In 2012, the highest number of rainy days of 93 was recorded in Kaduna town, followed by Zaria with 82 days while the lowest was Katsina with 50 days. However, rainfall records showed that Gusau recorded 58 rainy days in 2012 compared to 60 days in 2011. Figure 8 presents a chart of total rainy days of seven selected stations representing six states as there was no record obtained in Jigawa state.

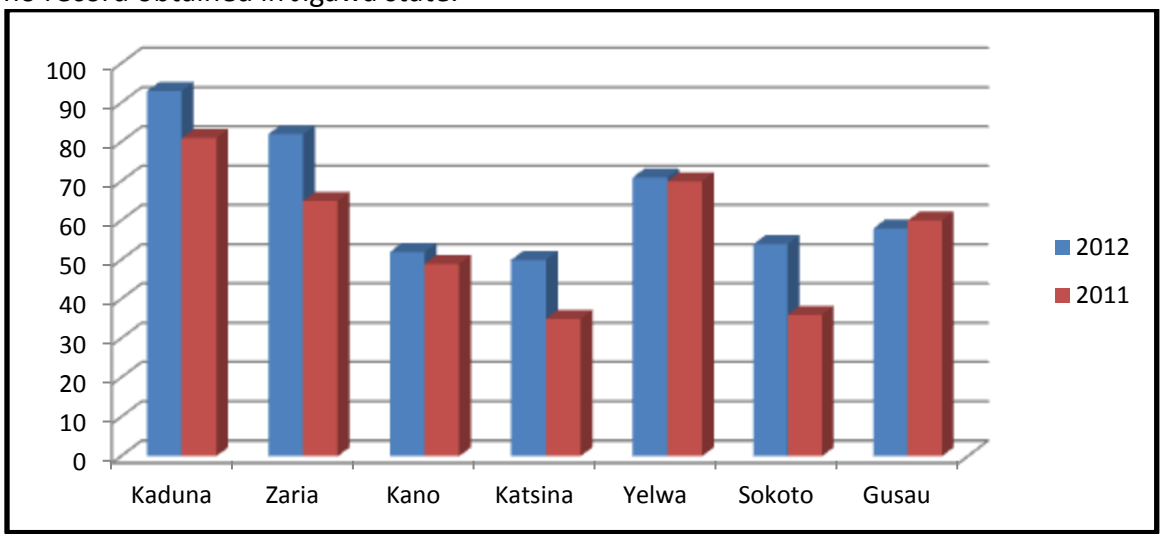


Figure 8: Rainy days of the selected stations in NE for 2012 compared to 2011

NORTH CENTRAL ZONE

The number of rainy days in each station across the North Central Zone was more in 2012 compared to 2011 records. Abuja and Jos recorded 117 days and 106 days in 2012 compared to 94 days and 98 days respectively. In 2012 rainy days were recorded in the month of November in some of the states within the zone as against 2011 in which no rainy day was recorded.

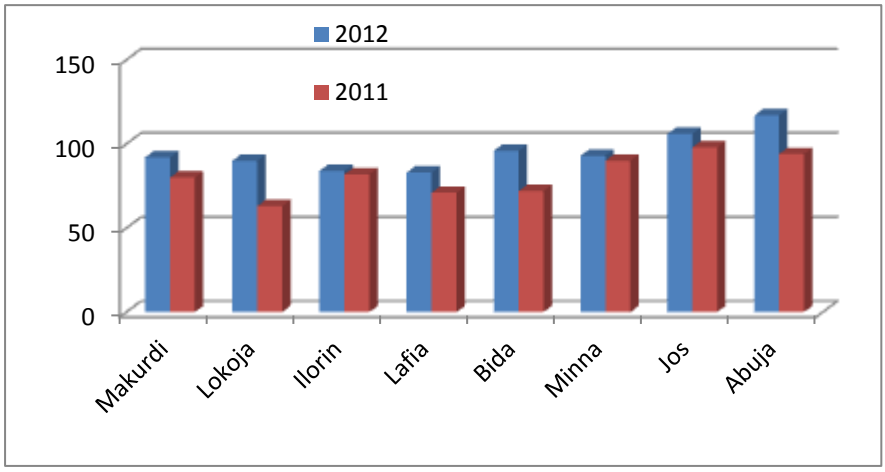


Figure 9: Rainy days of the selected stations in NC for 2012 compared to 2011

SOUTH WEST ZONE

The total number of rainy days in each station was higher in 2012 than in 2011 with exception of Oshu in the zone. The highest rainy days were 125 recorded in Ondo in 2012 while the lowest number of days was 79 recorded in Shaki in 2011. The highest number of rainy days of 20 in 2012 was recorded in the month of September in Aku, Ondo state while the highest number of 21 days was recorded in Iseye in September and Oshu in October, 2011 as shown in Figure 10.

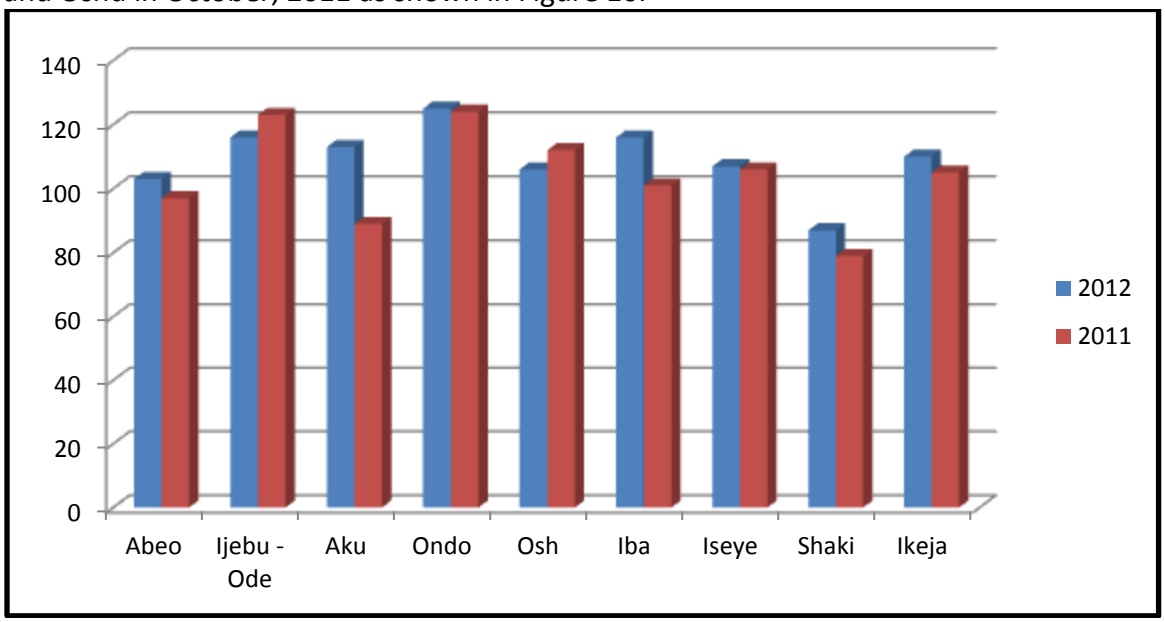
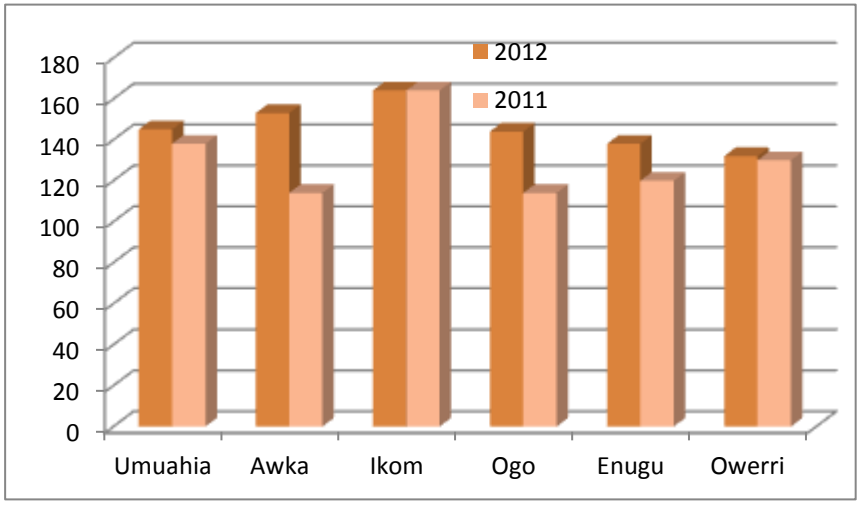


Figure 10: Rainy days of the selected stations in SW for 2012 compared to 2011

SOUTH EAST



The rainy days during the wet season of 2012 in the South East Zone showed a general increase across the zone over that of 2011. During the peak period of the rain, rainy days were as high as 26 at Abia State and ranged from 17 – 25 at other locations in the zone.

Figure 11: Rainy days of the selected stations in SE for 2012 compared to 2011

SOUTH-SOUTH ZONE

The trend of the rainy days in the South-South Zone was similar to that of the South East zone although there were generally more rainy days in the South-South zone than in the South East zone. Most of the locations in the South-South zone had rainy days above 14 during the main rainy season months. Rainy days as high as 30 was recorded in 2012 at Akwa-Ibom in the month of July.

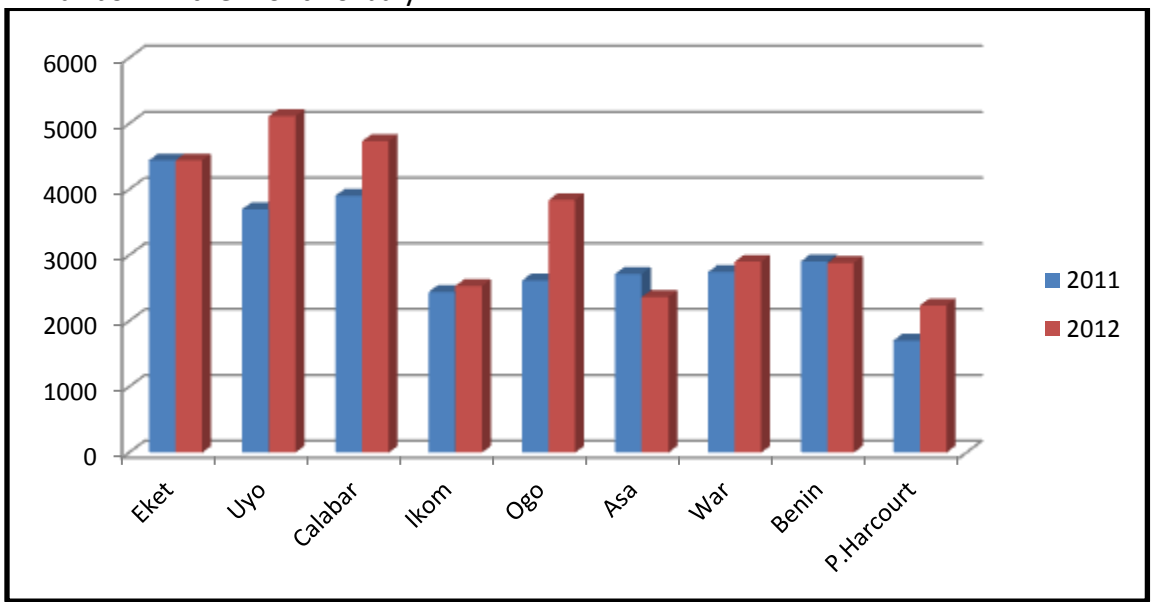


Figure 12: Rainy days of the selected stations in SS for 2012 compared to 2011

MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE (^{0}C)

Maximum Temperatures across the country were documented. The Zonal mean temperature did not differ significantly between 2011 and 2012 for each of the months within each zones. North West and North East Zones recorded the highest temperature followed by the North Central Zone. While the Highest Zonal mean temperature of 40.8 ^{0}C was recorded in Nguru, Yobe State in the North East zone, the least Zonal mean temperature of 26.4 ^{0}C was recorded in the South West zone in August at Shaki, Oyo State.

Table 1: Rainfall data (mm) in North East Zone for 2011 and 2012

State	Station	April		May		June		July		August		September		October	
		2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Adamawa	Yola	2.5	154.8	58.8	108	29.9	198.9	92.2	157.4	134.1	154.8	210.1	239.5	55.9	27.6
Borno	maid	7.6	202.2	57.8	72.9	143	68	165.2	270	218.1	202.2	89.7	115.2	20	3.4
Bauchi	Bauchi	4.5	300	76.8	167.9	151	163.8	189.8	535.3	624.7	300	332.8	375.3	110.8	14.6
Gombe	Gom	47.5	13.3	33.8	63.3	78.9	223.3	220.6	334.8	278.2	343.5	100.9	166.8	56.8	28.1
Yobe	Ngu	0.8	0	36	60.8	59.2	121.2	89.9	134.9	162.4	321.3	37.1	125.2	15	0
Yobe	Potisk	0	0	27	78.6	152	107.9	145.4	206.6	220.1	316.9	98.8	125.1	27.2	10

Table 2: Rainfall data (mm) in North West Zone for 2011 and 2012

State	Station	April		May		June		July		August		September		October	
		2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Kaduna	Kad	57.1	60.8	142.9	212.8	80.9	100.3	193.4	225.6	208	346.2	298.7	403.3	82.7	135.1
Kaduna	Zaria	21	16.7	136.2	232.8	93.3	134.6	317.4	274.5	261.6	432.9	183.5	189	24.8	85.2
Kano	Kano	12.5	0	114.3	71.9	148.6	432.6	235.4	412.4	378.9	626.3	226.4	123.5	32.2	18.6
Katsina	Kat	0	0	38	120.3	161.2	135.2	116.6	224	180.6	227.5	67.3	83.6	8	2
Kebbi	Yel	11.2	56.8	61.2	120.3	334.2	50.3	194.7	254.3	312.2	152.8	217.2	191.2	83.5	41.2
Sokoto	Sok	0	0	92.9	56.6	161.2	83.2	29.3	178.2	174.2	140.7	93.2	92.4	7	64.4
Zamfara	Gus	1	5.2	62.5	158	83.6	63.4	106.1	272.2	301.4	173.1	140.7	118.5	19.5	97.1

Table 3: Rainfall data (mm) in North Central Zone for 2011 and 2012

State	Station	February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November	
		2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Benue	Mak	68.8	0.5	0	0	78	174.3	141.6	139.5	181.6	160.6	90	346.5	217.4	174.3	272	290.7	323.4	199.7	0	27.3
Kogi	Lok	0	11.8	0	0	65.7	86.5	159.9	233.9	163.2	156.9	128.1	283.3	150.9	180.5	191.1	148.4	147.5	209.9	0	2.2
Kwara	Ilor	23.6	22.1	0	4	20.4	134.6	122.8	138.2	253	152.8	93.1	120.7	201.8	108.7	247.5	230	248.3	107.4	0	8.7
Nasarawa	Laf	9.3	0	0	0	28.1	93.5	196.8	142.2	222	200.8	74.4	231	279.1	230.3	230.2	215.4	171.3	173.2	0	34.9
Niger	Bid	5.6	0	0	0	31.9	64.5	96.9	308.6	210.3	210	120.9	256.3	157.4	140.9	286.7	224.2	126.5	129.2	0	0
Niger	Min	1.5	0	0	0	25.8	34.2	140.3	204.3	39.7	99.4	195.4	333	158	376.9	301.8	337.2	80.8	158	0	0
Plateau	Jos	7.4	0	0	0	45.9	65.7	186.6	311.9	170.5	253.8	236.9	429	281.8	153.9	111.7	201.2	196.6	58.6	0	0
Taraba	Ibi	NA	0	NA	0	NA	99.1	NA	202.7	NA	203.6	124.6	327.7	103.4	127.3	243.6	166.8	192.9	169.3	0	0
FCT	Abuja	43.5	20.6	0	19	52.2	52	105.2	162.8	127.5	222.8	306.3	376.1	163.5	243.3	272.6	274.4	130.3	228.9	0	11

Table 4: Rainfall data (mm) in South West Zone for 2011 and 2012

State	Station	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December	
		2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Ogun	Abeo	0	0	68.2	13.1	19.6	11.6	56.5	76.5	148	183.8	102.9	350.3	284.7	147.8	41.8	34.2	294.3	189.6	255.3	283.2	13.6	8.4	NA	0
Ogun	I - Ode	0	0	61.6	101.9	8.9	16.8	66.1	91.6	217.6	136.6	232.9	301.3	435.9	317.2	109.4	59.6	306.5	254.1	319.2	166.6	32.5	133	NA	45
Ondo	Aku	0	35.6	88.1	8.1	96.1	74.1	113.9	152.1	143.5	96.8	219.1	250.5	181.4	242.3	92.4	117.9	324.9	204.1	167.1	143.1	25.8	42	0	0
Ondo	Ond	0	54.2	88.4	93.2	68	34.5	73.6	92.8	189.9	158	223.8	183.5	363.8	249.3	180.5	123.4	270.4	187.1	229.6	247.4	4.9	95.6	0	0
Osun	Osh	0	3.7	90.5	61.5	28.8	25.8	89.2	134.3	105.3	178.2	160.6	189.7	121.6	171	113.6	98.8	145.9	290.8	305.4	219.6	64.8	124	NA	15.8
Oyo	Iba	0	0	60.8	19.8	66.6	29.3	94.1	117.1	151.1	215.6	285.4	215	298.4	218.2	211.1	92.5	238.2	226.8	213.3	146	19.4	54.9	NA	0
Oyo	Isey	0	26.7	62.1	44.9	38.6	13	36.2	215.2	65.7	221.1	145.3	145.5	140.5	87.7	308.1	106.6	244.6	172.4	163.6	182.5	0.6	15.7	NA	0
Oyo	Shak	0	22.9	53.6	28.6	40	23.9	93.4	93.3	98.4	139.9	210	153	136.4	82.4	181.5	77.1	159.2	157.4	240.4	126.6	0	0	NA	0
Lagos	Ikj	0	10.5	86.6	122.2	21.6	78.1	74.7	115.9	169.4	144.9	340.6	477.6	476.5	147.5	43.7	34	195.3	214.1	209.3	138.9	240.5	123	NA	27.6
Lagos	Osho	0	6.6	202	141.2	5.1	52	64.5	80.8	226.8	136.9	326.5	517.2	412.7	208.9	57.8	6.9	216.7	164.6	256.9	220.5	135.2	121	NA	11.6

Table 5: Rainfall data (mm) in South East Zone for 2011 and 2012

State	Station	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December	
		2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Abia	Umu	0	0	60.8	23.8	111.4	47.3	103.9	195	342.1	247.3	220.1	225	245.7	355.7	391.8	195	385.4	321.9	252.2	259.7	12.7	81.6	NA	0
A - Ibom	Eket	0.2	63.2	141	291.8	263.8	74.6	173.9	418.6	484.2	470.3	875.7	856.3	754.7	834	572.5	418.6	562	374.1	494	281.9	120.6	182.8	NA	176.6
A - Ibom	Uyo	0	163.3	53.8	290.7	197.3	0	91.8	660.5	553.3	336	383.8	698	779.7	911.9	383.6	660.5	501.4	526.7	561.9	497.7	195	270.5	NA	99.4
Anambra	Awka	0	28.3	18.5	66.5	59.9	16.5	109.7	373.5	281.4	167.4	190.5	327.6	221.2	232	186.9	373.5	511.7	167.4	211.7	266.7	13.7	49.8	NA	0
Enugu	Enu	0	39	44.6	21.2	118.4	0	118.1	140	220.2	288.7	190	282.5	195.4	388	237	309.1	439.4	393.2	153.8	228.1	2	88.5	NA	0
Imo	Owr	0	24.8	99.4	74.1	84.2	22.1	114.8	130.2	451.2	251.7	181.3	284.9	305.2	415	500.4	306.9	377.1	477	245.1	192.3	40.3	110.2	NA	0

Table 6: Rainfall data (mm) in South-South Zone for 2011 and 2012

State	Station	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December	
		2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
A - Ibom	Eket	0.2	63.2	141	291.8	263.8	74.6	173.9	418.6	484.2	470.3	875.7	856.3	754.7	834	572.5	418.6	562	374.1	494	281.9	120.6	182.8	NA	176.6
A - Ibom	Uyo	0	163.3	53.8	290.7	197.3	0	91.8	660.5	553.3	336	383.8	698	779.7	911.9	383.6	660.5	501.4	526.7	561.9	497.7	195	270.5	NA	99.4
C/Rivers	Cal	0	28	153.4	376.4	123.1	36	208.9	861.3	340.6	401.5	694.8	398.8	806.5	630.1	550.7	861.3	183.9	572.9	518.9	410.4	324.2	126.7	NA	30.6
C/Rivers	Ikom	0	16.4	121.8	73.6	40.2	4	259.8	313.7	306	343.6	252.5	482.6	239	309.5	360.9	313.7	384.9	295.8	415	288.4	63.2	93.1	NA	0
C/Rivers	Ogo	0	25.4	51.1	4.1	21.7	0	154.6	607.5	436.5	571.1	328.1	535.6	116.9	314	476.5	607.5	626.1	579.1	401.9	476.7	1.7	118.9	NA	0
Delta	Asa	0	0	54.5	15.8	97.8	20.6	169.3	328.5	465.2	80	268.8	263.3	506.7	331.1	483.9	328.5	458.7	511.6	213.4	294.7	0	190.2	NA	0
Delta	War	0	18.8	136.4	168	67.7	47.1	142.8	137.6	367.5	333.4	334.2	469.8	672.6	678.1	458.2	133.4	254.8	333	199.1	330	114.1	184.4	NA	69.4
Edo	Ben	0	48.5	77.8	53.2	81.4	74.8	321.4	157.1	296.5	383.6	421.3	549.8	535	408	424.4	171.3	408.6	525.5	278.1	285.2	63.6	189.7	NA	37.8
Rivers	PHC	0	5.7	111.1	104	0.2	92.7	113.6	247.2	322.8	208	149.1	311.8	298.8	359	213	217.8	250.6	409.4	191.7	204.5	53.5	79	NA	0

Table 1: Total Monthly Max Temperature North East Zone for 2011 and 2012

State	Station	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		Annual
		2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	mean
Adamawa	Yola	34.2	33.4	38.2	38.7	39.8	41.2	30.5	40.3	35.8	36.9	32.9	34.7	30.8	33.1	30.5	31.1	31.3	30.6	34.7	33.4	37	36.4	35.8	NA	**34.84061**
Borno	maid	32.1	31	37.1	37.6	37.6	39.8	31.2	41	39.7	40.3	35.5	38.1	32.9	34.4	31.2	31.2	33.9	33.6	36.3	36.8	35.2	35.7	37.1	NA	**35.62183**
Bauchi	Bauchi	31.3	30.2	35.7	35.8	36.7	38.1	28.9	38	36.2	36.2	31.8	33.6	29.5	30.9	28.9	29.2	29.5	30.6	32..8	323	34.4	33.9	32.7	NA	**46.12273**
Gombe	Gom	31.5	30.1	35.2	36.3	35.9	38.3	38.1	37.6	34.7	35.6	31.3	33.5	28.6	30.2	28.3	28.1	29.8	29.7	32.4	32	33.9	33.3	32.3	NA	**32.9**
Yobe	Ngu	31.6	29.6	35.7	36.2	36.1	39	41.8	40.2	40.8	41.1	35.5	37.7	32.9	38.8	30.9	31.7	33.9	34.4	37.4	36.8	35.2	35.5	30.1	NA	**35.77826**
Yobe	Potisk	31.1	30.3	36.2	36.9	36.8	38.9	41.1	37.8	38.8	39.6	34.3	36.5	30.8	33.2	30.1	30.7	33	32.4	34.4	34.7	37.5	34.7	30.6	NA	**34.8**
Monthly mean		**32**	**30.77**	**36.35**	**36.92**	**37.15**	**39.22**	**35.27**	**39.15**	**37.67**	**38.28**	**33.6**	**35.68**	**30.92**	**33.43**	**29.98**	**30.34**	**31.9**	**31.88**	**35.04**	**82.72**	**35.53**	**34.92**	**33.1**	**NA**	**36.67724**

Table 2: Total Monthly Max Temperature North East Zone for 2011 and 2012

State	Station	January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		Annual
		2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	Mean
Kaduna	Kad	31.7	30.6	35.5	35.1	35.5	36.6	35.3	35.1	32.3	32.9	30.2	30.7	28.5	29.5	27.6	28.6	29.3	30.3	31.8	31.5	33.7	32.9	33	NA	**32.09565**
Kaduna	Zaria	30.1	29	34.6	35.4	34.8	37.3	37.1	36.8	32.7	34.5	30.3	31.2	28.9	29.5	28	29	29.6	30.6	32.2	31.8	32.9	32.4	29.2	NA	**32.08261**
Kano	Kano	29.5	27.7	34.6	35.4	35.5	38.2	40.4	39.2	38.3	39.2	33.5	34.9	30.8	32.2	29.7	30.3	32.2	32.2	36.1	34.2	34.8	33.3	32	NA	**34.09565**
Katsina	Kat	29.7	28.6	35.2	35.1	35.1	37.8	40.2	38.9	37.6	38.9	33.7	36.4	30.8	32.2	29.7	30.3	32.2	32.2	36.1	34.2	34.8	33.3	32	NA	**34.13043**
Kebbi	Yel	35.5	35.1	38.4	37.2	40.2	41	38.1	39.3	34.8	36.9	33.1	33.5	30.8	32	30.1	30.6	31.1	30.9	33.7	33.1	37.1	37.1	36.8	NA	**35.06087**
Sokoto	Sok	32.7	31.8	37.4	37.2	38.1	40.7	41.4	39.9	38.6	39.7	34.3	35.6	31	34	30.5	31.8	33	33.9	35.9	37.1	38.4	36.8	34.8	NA	**35.85217**
Zamfara	Gus	33	30.5	37.1	36.5	37.1	38.3	39.8	38.3	37.3	38.3	32.6	34	29.8	32.3	29.1	30	31.5	31.6	34	33.7	34.4	35.3	32.4	NA	**34.21304**
Monthly mean		**31.74**	**30.47**	**36.1**	**36**	**36.6**	**38.6**	**38.9**	**38.2**	**35.94**	**37.2**	**32.53**	**33.76**	**30.09**	**31.67**	**29.24**	**30.09**	**31.27**	**31.67**	**34.3**	**33.66**	**35.2**	**34.4**	**32.9**	**NA**	**33.93292**

Table 3: Total Monthly Max Temperature North Central Zone for 2011 and 2012

		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		Annual
State	Station	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	**mean**
Benue	Mak	34.5	34.5	35.9	35.4	38.2	37.1	29.4	35.4	31.9	33.1	30.6	31.1	29.8	30.7	29.4	29.5	30.3	30.2	31.1	30.8	33.4	34	34.5	NA	**32.64348**
Kogi	Lok	34.8	24.4	36.9	37.5	38.2	38.4	35.5	36.1	33.2	34.3	31.5	32.4	30.3	31.4	29.5	30.5	30.6	31.2	31.2	31.6	34.3	34.7	34.9	NA	**33.1913**
Kwara	Ilor	33.8	33.8	35.5	35.6	36.5	35.9	33.7	34.9	31.5	33.9	30.6	31	28.9	29.2	27.8	28.5	29.4	29.9	30.9	30.6	33.9	34.1	34.2	NA	**32.35217**
Nasarawa	Laf	34.8	35.4	38	37.3	39.3	39.1	36	37.4	33.1	34.3	31.9	31.4	30.2	31.6	29.9	29.8	30.2	30.9	32.3	31.3	35	33.2	36.4	NA	**33.86087**
Niger	Bid	34.7	34.6	37.1	37.5	38.8	38.5	36	37.3	31.9	34	31.4	32	29.7	31.2	29.5	30.3	31	31.1	32.2	32.1	35.5	35.6	35.1	NA	**33.78696**
Niger	Min	35	34.6	37.4	37.3	39.3	39.2	36.4	37.2	32.7	33.4	31	31.4	29.1	30.7	28.2	29.4	29.9	30.3	31.6	31.2	35.5	35.4	36.4	NA	**33.5913**
Plateau	Jos	28.3	27.5	31.3	31.1	31.7	32.5	29.9	32	27.7	28.7	26.2	26.6	24	25.5	23.8	24	24.9	25.2	27.8	27.7	28.6	28.1	28.5	NA	**27.89565**
Taraba	Ibi	32.5		37.3		39.1		35.9		32.9		31		29.9	31.2	29.8	30.2	30	30.2	31.5	22.4	38.4	32.3	35	NA	**32.32941**
FCT	Abuja	34.8	34.6	35.9	35.9	37.7	37.7	34.6	35.4	31.6	33.3	32.2	30.8	28.4	30	27.9	28.4	28.9	29.8	30.8	31.2	33.6	34.3	34.8	NA	**32.72174**
Monthly mean		33.7	32.4	36.1	36	37.6	37.3	34.16	35.713	31.83	33.13	30.71	30.84	28.92	30.17	28.42	28.96	29.47	29.87	31.04	29.88	34.2	33.5	34.4	NA	32.54082

Table 4: Total Monthly Max Temperature South West Zone for 2011 and 2012

		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October		November		December		Annual
State	Station	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	**Mean**
Ogun	Abeo	35.4	34.7	35.2	35.3	36	35.6	34.4	35.2	32.8	33.9	31.1	31.5	29.6	29.3	29	30	31	30.8	32	31.6	34	34.2	35.2	NA	**32.94783**
Ogun	I - Ode	33.8	33.6	33.6	34.1	34.8	34.8	32.8	33.7	31.7	32.2	29.9	29.8	28.4	28.4	28	28.4	29.4	29.9	30.4	30.6	32.1	32.9	33.1	NA	**31.58261**
Ondo	Aku	33.5	34.1	33.5	34.2	34.4	34.1	32.6	31.9	31.5	32	29.6	30.6	27.9	29.2	27.3	28.1	28.9	29.9	30.5	30.5	32.7	33.6	33.7	NA	**31.4913**
Ondo	Ond	33.2	32.7	33.2	34	33.9	34	33.1	32.3	31.4	32	30.3	30.6	28.9	28.5	27.5	28.5	29	29.7	30.7	30.3	32.3	33.5	33.5	NA	**31.43913**
Osun	Osh	33.8	33.7	33.9	33.7	35	33.8	33	33.3	31.2	32	29.9	30.3	28	28.3	27	27.7	28.6	29.1	30.6	30.3	32.4	32.6	32.8	NA	**31.34783**
Oyo	Iba	33.7	33.6	33.9	34.5	35.3	34.8	33.4	33.3	31.4	32.8	29.9	30.7	28.3	28.4	27.4	28.1	29	29.9	30.8	30.6	32.6	33.1	34.3	NA	**31.73043**
Oyo	Isey	33.8	33.9	34	34.2	35	33.7	32.1	33.2	30.7	32.5	29.5	30.4	27.6	27.9	26.7	27.1	28.6	29	29.9	30.1	32	32.7	34	NA	**31.24348**
Oyo	Shak	33.1	33.5	33.9	34.2	34.5	34.7	32.8	33.1	30.5	32.4	28.3	29.8	27.5	27.9	26.4	26.7	28	28.4	28.9	29.5	31.8	32.3	33.4	NA	**30.93913**
Lagos	Ikj	33.6	33.4	32.5	33.8	33.5	34	32.9	33.7	31.4	32.5	29.6	29.8	28.9	28.9	28.3	29.4	29.7	30.3	30.7	30.8	32.4	32.3	33.6	NA	**31.56522**
Lagos	Osho	33.8	33.1	32.9	33.3	34	33.8	33.5	33	31.9	32.5	30.4	30.3	29.5	28.8	29	29.1	30.4	29.9	31.1	31.2	32.4	32.6	33.9	NA	**31.75652**
Monthly mean		**33.8**	**33.6**	**33.7**	**34.13**	**34.64**	**34.33**	**33.06**	**33.27**	**31.45**	**32.48**	**29.85**	**30.38**	**28.46**	**28.56**	**27.66**	**28.31**	**29.26**	**29.69**	**30.56**	**30.55**	**32.47**	**33**	**33.8**	**NA**	**31.60435**

Table 5a: Total Monthly Max Temperature South East Zone for 2011 and 2012 (January – July)

State	Station	January		February		March		April		May		June		July	
		2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Abia	Umu	33	32.9	32.6	33.1	34.4	33.5	28.7	32.4	31.5	31.5	30	30.3	28.5	29.2
A – Ibom	Eket	29.3	29.9	29.4	29.6	30.5	30.6	27	30.3	30.5	29.9	28.4	29.5	26.8	26.7
A – Ibom	Uyo	31.9	33.3	31.1	32.2	34.3	32	27.9	31.6	31.3	31.7	29.2	30.2	27.6	28.3
Anambra	Awka	34.1	34.3	33.7	35.3	36.4	36	28.5	33.9	30.1	32.5	31	31.1	29.6	29.7
C/Rivers	Cal	32	32.1	31.5	32	33.5	33	28.3	31.8	31.6	31.5	30.4	29	28	27.4
C/Rivers	Ikom	32.5	32.6	33.5	34	36.5	34.8	28.5	32.8	31.9	32.4	30.6	30.4	28.9	29.5
C/Rivers	Ogo	34.8	35.5	35.6	35.9	38.4	37.3	29.6	35.3	32.6	33.2	31.3	31.7	30.4	30.8
Enugu	Enu	33.7	33.8	34	34.3	36.7	35	34	33	32	32.2	30.6	30.6	29.6	29.9
Imo	Owr	32.9	33.4	32.6	32.7	34.6	33.3	32	32.9	31.7	31.8	30.1	30.1	28.7	29.3
Ebonyi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Monthly mean		**32.69**	**33.09**	**32.67**	**33.23**	**35.03**	**33.94**	**29.389**	**32.667**	**31.467**	**31.86**	**30.18**	**30.32**	**28.68**	**28.98**

Table 5b: Total Monthly Max Temperature South East Zone for 2011 and 2012 (August – December)

State	Station	August		September		October		November		December		Annual mean
		2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	
Abia	Umu	28.7	28.8	29.4	29.5	30.5	30.1	31.4	32.3	32.5	NA	**31.07826**
A – Ibom	Eket	27	26.6	27.7	27.1	28.4	28.1	28.8	29.4	30.9	NA	**28.8**
A – Ibom	Uyo	27.9	27.4	28.8	28.5	30.2	29.8	30.8	31.6	31	NA	**30.37391**
Anambra	Awka	28.9	28.8	30.1	30.3	31.6	31.5	33.5	34	34.7	NA	**32.15652**
C/Rivers	Cal	28.3	27.7	29	28.7	30.3	29.8	31	31.6	32	NA	**30.45652**
C/Rivers	Ikom	28.5	28.5	29.8	30	31.7	30.7	32.2	32.6	33.3	NA	**31.57391**
C/Rivers	Ogo	29.6	29.5	30.6	31.2	31.8	32.3	33.3	34.9	35	NA	**33.06957**
Enugu	Enu	29	29.1	29.9	30	30.8	31	32.7	33.6	33.3	NA	**32.12174**
Imo	Owr	28.6	28.6	29.4	29.7	30.6	30.5	31.9	32.5	33.5	NA	**31.36522**
Ebonyi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	**NA**
Monthly mean		**28.5**	**28.33**	**29.411**	**29.44**	**30.656**	**30.42**	**31.733**	**32.5**	**32.9**	**NA**	**31.22174**

Table 6a: Total Monthly Max Temperature South-South Zone for 2011 and 2012 (January – July)

		January		February		March		April		May		June		July	
State	Station	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
A - Ibom	Eket	29.3	29.9	29.4	29.6	30.5	30.6	27	30.3	30.5	29.9	28.4	28.5	26.8	26.7
A - Ibom	Uyo	31.9	33.3	31.1	32.2	34.3	32	27.9	31.6	31.3	31.7	29.2	30.2	27.6	28.3
C/Rivers	Cal	32	32.1	31.5	32	33.5	33	28.3	31.8	31.6	31.5	30.4	29	28	27.4
C/Rivers	Ikom	32.5	32.6	33.5	34	36.5	34.8	28.5	32.8	31.9	32.4	30.6	30.4	28.9	29.5
C/Rivers	Ogo	34.8	35.5	35.6	35.9	38.4	37.3	29.6	35.3	32.6	33.2	31.3	31.7	30.4	30.8
Delta	Asa	34.8	34.9	34.8	36.1	36.9	36.8	29.9	34.7	33.1	33.9	31.1	32	30.4	30.8
Delta	War	33.9	33.8	33	33.9	34.3	34.3	33.5	33.8	32.7	32.8	30.8	31.1	29.3	29.2
Edo	Ben	33.5	33.6	32.4	34	34.1	34.4	32.6	32.8	31.7	32.7	30.1	30.7	28.6	28.8
Rivers	PHC	33.1	33.8	32.6	32.8	34.5	33.2	32.8	33.5	32.4	31.8	30.2	30	29.3	28.7
Monthly mean		32.87	33.28	32.66	33.39	34.78	34.04	30.011	32.96	31.978	32.21	30.23	30.4	28.81	28.91

Table 6b: Total Monthly Max Temperature South-South Zone for 2011 and 2012 (August - December)

		August		September		October		November		December		Annual mean
State	Station	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	
A - Ibom	Eket	27	26.6	27.7	27.1	28.4	28.1	28.8	29.4	30.9	NA	**28.75652**
A - Ibom	Uyo	27.9	27.4	28.8	28.5	30.2	28.9	30.8	31.6	31	NA	**30.33478**
C/Rivers	Cal	28.3	27.7	29	28.7	30.3	29.8	31	31.6	32	NA	**30.45652**
C/Rivers	Ikom	28.5	28.5	29.8	30	31.7	30.7	32.2	32.6	33.3	NA	**31.57391**
C/Rivers	Ogo	29.6	29.5	30.6	31.2	31.8	32.3	33.3	34.9	35	NA	**33.06957**
Delta	Asa	29.9	29.7	28.4	31	32.5	32.4	32.1	35	35.4	NA	**32.89565**
Delta	War	29.4	29.4	30.4	30.7	31.2	31.4	33.7	34	33.6	NA	**32.18261**
Edo	Ben	28	28.5	29.3	29.8	30.5	31.3	32.1	33.5	33.3	NA	**31.57826**
Rivers	PHC	29.9	28.9	29.7	30.4	30.5	30.8	31.7	32.4	32.7	NA	**31.55217**
Monthly mean		28.722	28.47	29.3	29.71	30.79	30.63	31.744	32.78	**33**	**NA**	**31.37778**

USE OF IMPROVED FARM INPUTS: PLANTING MATERIALS

Increased access to farm inputs is one of the key pillars supporting the Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) in which improvement of the performances of selected value chains is one of the drivers. Under the ATA,input deployment strategies prudently attempted to eliminate leakages associated with previous approaches to input distribution in which subsidy awards are creamed off before they get to target beneficiaries. Two principal inputs (seeds and fertilizers) were targeted by the Federal Government. Most state governments across the country maintained their traditional approach to input delivery in 2012. Although in many states, the federal government incentives to agriculture were the main intervention during the year under reference. It is worth noting that for the first time in more than ten years, Borno State government in 2012 actively promoted the used of improved seeds and invested substantially in the distribution of seeds and fertilizers. The provision of seeds this year was widely commended by farmers across the country although most of them reported that the inputs arrived late after they have planted. A handful of the farmers that collected the seeds from ATA are however keeping the seeds for use in subsequent (2013) season. It may therefore be expedient to validate the viability of such seeds prior to the next planting season to ensure that farmers' effort and trust in the Programme are enhanced. Table 9 presents an assessment of planting materials in different agro-ecological zones of Nigeria.

NORTH EAST AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONE

In this zone, seeds, seedlings/ cuttings of various crops and trees of economic importance were made available through state ADPs. The suppliers of the seeds made available during the year include Madalla, Savannah Seeds and Livestock Limited, Premier Seed Nigeria Limited and Masalaha Seeds Nigeria Limited and Research institutes operating within Borno, Bauchi, Gombe and Adamawa states that make up the zone. It was reportedthat the planting materials were generally not adequate and in many instances arrived late. The seeds of rice, maize, sorghum, soybeans, etc being promoted in by ATA were provided. Apart from Gombe, Borno and Adamawa that procured fairly large quantities of maize (450MT) and rice (210MT), most other states provided insignificant quantities of seeds. The AfDB-CBARD Project procured and distributed over 40 tons of seeds of drought tolerant maize in Adamawa, Bauchi, and Gombe State which has increased the intensification of maize production and increased the prospects of food security in the zone. Similarly, NPFS with the support of Islamic Development Bank procured and made available late in 2011 seeds of assorted vegetables to farmers in Gombe and Yobe State that were used during the 2012 season.

NORTH WEST AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONE

In this zone, seeds of cereals (rice, maize, millet, and sorghum), legumes (cowpea, soybean, and groundnuts), vegetables (carrots, onions, cabbage, water melon, okra, pepper) and trees (mangoes, moringa) were procured and distributed. In some cases across the states in this zone, the planting materials were acclaimed to be inadequate; but in many other cases they were not. Also the quantities procured by some states were much higher especially in Kaduna, Zamfara and Sokoto. For Kano and Katsina States, no information on the procurement of planting materials was provided.

NORTH CENTRAL AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONE

Kogi state procured and distributed some quantities of seeds of three crops (maize, rice and cocoa) which were inadequate.The other states in the zone also provided seeds of maize and rice which were inadequate. In Nassarawa State, improved cassava cuttings were also distributed to farmers with the support of IITA. Private companies under rice alliance Scheme supported by OLAM and USAID provided substantial quantities of rice seeds to farmers in Benue, Nassarawa and Niger States in 2012.

SOUTH WEST AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONE

The states in the zone are Ekiti, Oyo, Osun, Ondo, Ogun, Lagos, Edo and Delta states of which Ekiti, Oyo and Delta did not provided information on the supply of planting materials. Osun and Lagos provided data only on maize, while Edo had data on maize and rice. Most of the farmers in the zone especiallyin Edo state reported inadequate and high cost of planting materials during the season.

SOUTH EAST AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONE

In this zone, planting materials provided included those of rice, maize, cassava, yam, okra and telfaria, some of which are ATA value chain crops. Various quantities of these planting materials were procured and distributed. Farmer's in Imo, and Enugustates reported slight improvement of availability of seeds and cassava cuttings in 2012 than in 2011 although they complained of high cost and scarcity especially during the early part of the planting season. The problem of scarcity of inputs was more serious in the other states in the zone. Many farmers and extension agents complained that the improved cassava cuttings (especially the new High Vitamin A rich cassava) they received in the zone were not properly labeled and complicated the process of their promotion.

USE OF AGRO-CHEMICALS AND FARM EQUIPMENT

Agro-chemicals and farm equipment are also very critical in agricultural production as the use of these reduce the drudgery usually associated with farming in rural areas. Data collected across the country (Table 10) shows that some state governments procured and distributed agro-chemicals like crystallizer, pesticides, insecticides, herbicides, fungicides and lime; while equipments procured were various agro-processing machines, work bulls, tractors, storage bins, sprayers, dryers, shellers, water pumps and motorized fish feeders.

NORTH EAST AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONE

In this zone, only Borno and Gombe states procured agro-chemicals and farm equipment. In Gombe state, they were procured and distributed and in most cases were inadequate. In Borno state, the agro-chemincals procured were yet to be distributed during the time of visit. The states in the zone did not provide data related to the provision of agro-chemicals to farmers.

NORTH WEST AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONE

Kaduna, Katsina, Zamfara and Kebbi states made efforts to procured and made available to farmers through their ADPs a little quantities of agro-chemicals and farm equipment. Sokoto state did not provide any data on the provision of agrochemicals and farmers reported that the trend had persisted for more than five years, ADPS offcials reported that crystalizer and organic fertilizers were made

supplied in Jigawa and Kano states which were not well patronized by farmers in the state. Similarly, the lime fertilizers procured in Kaduna State were not taken by farmers in the state. Cognizance should be taken of these fertilizers of which farmers had shown little or no interest to use in order to avoid wastages.

NORTH CENTRAL AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONE

Somestates made serious efforts to provide chemicals and farm equipment for farmers such as Kwara, FCT and Kogi. Kwara state provided agro-processing equipment, while the FCT, Niger and Kogi state provided agro-chemicals. States like Benue, Taraba, Plateau and Nasarawa provided no data.

SOUTH WEST AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONE

In this zone, agro-chemicals were procured and distributed to farmers in Osun, Ondo, Ogun and Lagos states. In Edo state, Rice and Cassava processing mills were provided, while Delta and Oyo states had no data.

SOUTH EAST AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONE

In the south east zone, few quantities of agro-chemicals and sprayers were procured in Enugu, Akwa Ibom and Imo states. High price of agro-chemicals remained a critical problem of farmers in the zone. The heavy rains experienced during the years increased the pressure of weeds and pest during the zone.

FERTILIZER PROCUREMENT AND DISTRIBUTION

Fertilizer is a critical component for agricultural production in Nigeria. Under the current agricultural transformation agenda (ATA), the e-wallet scheme was initiated in 2012. The scheme showed considerable promise in addressing the issues of middlemen in the distribution of this input as major marketers took leading roles in the provision of fertilizers using the GES. Although many states governments also procured and distributed fertilizers in 2012 to their farmers, the fertilizer supplied through the Growth Enhancement Support (GES) was the most significant endeavor under ATA of which farmers showed enormous interest. Reports from across the country indicated that various states recorded different levels of implementation of the scheme. Although some progress were recorded in the application of the scheme in Sokoto, Zamfara, Taraba, FCT, Kogi, Benue, Ekiti, Oyo, Ondo, Lagos, Edo, Delta, Enugu, Akwa Ibom, Abia, Anambra, Bayelsa and Rivers states more visible progress were recorded in the other states across the country. Under GES a bag of fertilizer cost between N3000 - N3500depending on the type. The market price for the same fertilizer bag during the year (2012) was between N4500 – N6000 in some cases. The market price of fertilizer was much higher in 2012 than in 2011. The anomalous scheme in which fertilizer supplied to farmers find its way to the open market was almost completely eliminated in 2012. Farmers however complained that the fertilizers arrived late and that the two bags (1 bag of NPK and 1 bag Urea) per farmers they received under the GES scheme was in adequate especially as they often have more than one farm and/ or cultivate several crops. Farmers also complained that majority of them do not own telephone GSM sets and where this was not a problem, poor network connectivity tended to frustrate their desire to place their fertilizer or seed indents using telephones.

Crop Pests, Diseases and Natural Hazards in 2012

Incidence of pests, diseases and natural hazards on crops production in 2012 cropping season across the country are presented in Table 3. Although incidences of pests and disease attacks were moderate, they were heavier in 2012 than in 2011. The floods experienced by most States affected several crops in 20 states, especially in Adamawa, Anambra, Kogi, Benue, Edo, Kebbi, Kaduna, Nassarawa, Delta, Bayelsa, Rivers and Cross River States. Up to 80-95% yield loss were reportedted for several locations.

Cocoyam rot/leaf rot diseases reported in 2011 still persisted in 2012 in Imo, Kaduna, Enugu, Niger and EbonyiStates. No control measure for the cocoyam rot has been proffered. The problem has been reported to NRCRI for further research. The severity of the cocoyam rot was heavy, with an estimated yield loss of 45%. There were moderate cases of stem borers, downy mildew, streak and rodent attacks on maize in most States. The heavy rains also raised the prospects of aflatoxin attack in maize, ground nut and other crops. The estimated loss in yield due to attack by monkeys on maize was 17 percent in Enugu State and a little less than that in Kwara State. The data obtained also indicated that pests and diseases incidence severity on cowpea were light andgenerally moderate for soybean and groundnut across the agro-ecological zones of Nigeria.

Cassava glut was reported in Oyo State. Timely action is needed to address this, especially when the Federal government is promoting cassava bread so that farmers would not be discouraged from cassava production. The prevalence of pests and diseases constituted heavy losses (above 90%) in the yield of most crops in Cross River State.

Power tillers being introduced in rice cultivation

Table…… summarizes the incidences, severities and management options in use to mitigate the menace of pests, diseasesand natural disasters on Nigerian crops.

Crops Infested/ infected	Pests/ Diseases/Hazard	Affected States	Severity	Estimated yield loss (%)	Control measure(s)
Maize	Quelea birds	Ekiti, Gombe	Light- Moderate	10-20	Scaring, cultural practices
Maize	Stem borer	Ekiti, Kwara, Ondo, Oyo, Anambra, Kogi, Lagos, Adamawa, Enugu, Imo, Abia, Bauchi, FCT	Moderate-Heavy	15-20	Chemical, integrated pest management (IPM), use of improved varieties
Maize	Downy mildew	Benue, Abia	Light- Moderate	10 - 20	Chemical
Maize	Damping off	Bauchi	Moderate	20	Seed dressing
Maize	Termite	Katsina	Moderate	14	Application of Worm-force (Cabofuran 3G)
Maize	Leaf blight	Ebonyi, Adamawa	Moderate	10	Chemical insecticides
Maize	Grasshoppers	Abia	Moderate	12	Fumigation
Maize	Dry spell	Kebbi,	Light	10	Use of drought tolerant variety, replanting
Maize	Streak	Ondo, Abia,	Light- Moderate	10	Chemical, use of improved variety
Maize	Striga	Kwara, FCT	Moderate,-Heavy	15 - 30	cultural practice, crop rotation,
Maize	Hail storm and strong winds	Plateau	Light	10	Nil
Maize	Spittle bugs	Bauchi	Moderate	20	Chemical
Maize	Flood	Lagos, Adamawa, Yobe, Cross river	Moderate-Heavy	25-35	Drainage
Maize	Grass cutter	Ekiti	Light	10	Setting of traps
Maize	Monkeys	Kwara, Enugu	Moderate, Heavy	10-15	Scaring
Maize	Rodents	Imo	Light	8	Early planting
Millet	Flood	Yobe, Adamawa, Jigawa	Moderate- Heavy	20 - 25	Relocation and nothing
Millet	Stem borer	Bauchi, Adamawa	Light-Moderate	10-30	Chemical
Millet	Shoot fly	Bauchi	Moderate	30	Chemical
Millet	Quelea birds	Katsina, Gombe, Kebbi, Jigawa	Light	5-10	Chemical, scaring, cultural practices
Millet	Dry spell	Kebbi	Light	7	
Rice	Blast	Benue, Zamfara, Adamawa, Lagos, Kogi, Bauchi	Moderate- Heavy	15-20	Chemical, use of resistant variety, crop rotation
Rice	Rodents	Ebonyi	Light	6	Trap

Rice	Quelea Birds	Gombe, Ondo, Ekiti	Moderate	8	Scaring, cultural practices
Rice	Stem borer	Ekiti, Abia, Bauchi	Light- Moderate	15	Chemical
Rice	Bird invasion	FCT, Ogun	Moderate	20-30	
Rice	Weevils	Abia	Moderate	15	
Rice	Grass cutters	Ebonyi, Ondo, Ekiti	Light, Moderate	9	Trapping
Rice	Flood	Kebbi, Adamawa, Nassarawa, Kwara, Plateau, Yobe, Cross Rivers, Jigawa	Light - Heavy	10-35	No remedy
Rice	Death heart	Kogi	Light	10	
Rice	Gulmage	Anambra, Imo	Light	10	
Sorghum	Striga	FCT, Kwara, Gombe, Zamfara, Sokoto, Niger	Moderate	25-35	
Sorghum	Spittle bugs	Bauchi	Heavy	8	Insecticides
Sorghum	Stem borer	Kwara	Light	5-10	IPM,
Sorghum	Millipedes	Gombe	Moderate	5	Cultural practices
Sorghum	Flood	Yobe, Bauchi , Adamawa , Kebbi, Jigawa	Moderate- Heavy	15 - 20	Nil
Sorghum	Dry spell	Kebbi			
Sorghum	Smut	Bauchi	Moderate		
Cowpea	Aphids	Gombe, Niger, Adamawa, Katsina, Bauchi, Kaduna	Moderate	10-20	Cultural practices, use of insecticides, pesticides
Cowpea	Weevils	Kwara, FCT	Moderate	10-20	Chemical, by tripple bagging
Cowpea	Flood	Kebbi, Yobe	Moderate		
Cowpea	Not yet identified	Niger	Heavy	25	Fungicides, cultural practices
Cowpea	Pod borer	Kogi, Kano, Zamfara, kaduna, Niger, Gombe, Taraba, and Plateau	Moderate	15	Chemical insecticides
Cowpea	Bugs	Bauchi	Moderate	20	Insecticides
Cowpea	Flea Beetle	Ekiti	Light	10	Chemical
Cowpea	Thrips	Ekiti	Light	10	Chemical
Cowpea	Root knot	Ekiti	Light	5	Uproot attacked
Cowpea	Cricket bird	Imo	Light	2	Trap
cowpea	Rodents orphid	Imo, Kwara	Light	2	Trap, IPM
Soybean	Grass cutter	Ondo , Ekiti	Moderate	20	Weeding
Soybean	Rodents	kwara	Light	15	IPM
Soybean	Beetles	Bauchi	Moderate	12	Herbicides

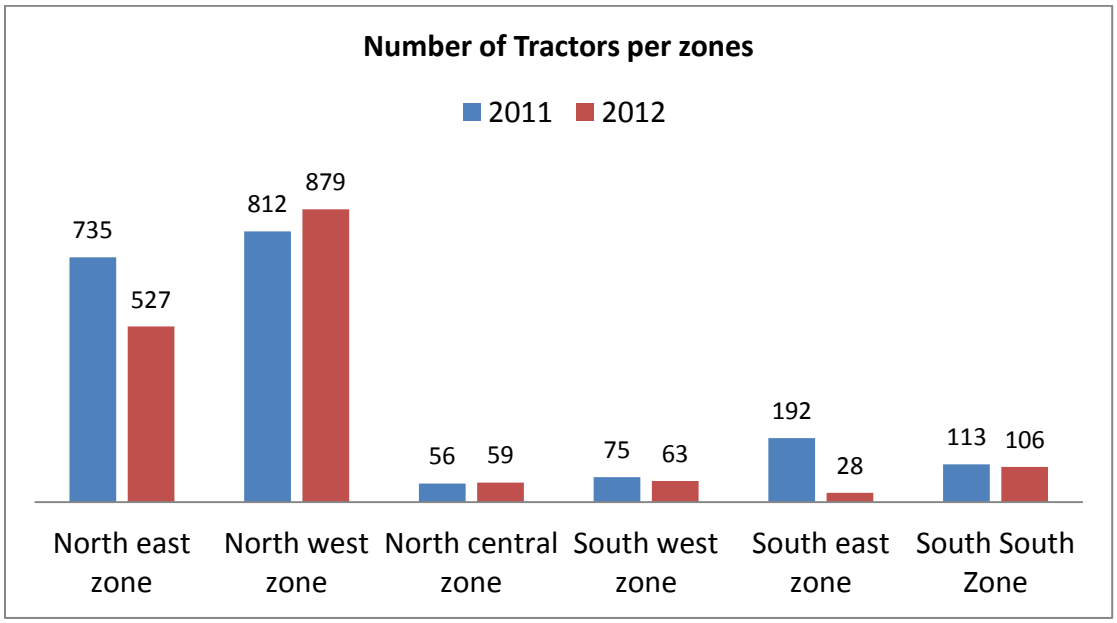
Soybean	Birds	Kwara , Benue, Kaduna	Light	15	IPM
Groundnut	Bacterial wilt	Anambra	Moderate	14	
Groundnut	Rosette	Adamawa, Kwara	Light	5-10	Crop rotation, IPM
Groundnut	Leaf spot	Anambra	Moderate	13	
Groundnut	Flood	Kebbi , Adamawa	Heavy	10-25	Nil, Crop rotation
Groundnut	Aphids	Zamfara, Katsina	Moderate	35-40	Insecticides
Cassava	Mosaic	Bayelsa, Lagos, Ebonyi, FCT, Bauchi, Adamawa, Imo	Moderate	10-20	IPM, harvest matured crop, through varietals sorting, crop rotation, planting improved varieties
Cassava	Leaf blight	Anambra	Heavy		
Cassava	Millipedes	Rivers	Moderate	10 - 16	Chemical
Cassava	Rodent	Bayelsa, Kwara, Imo, Cross river	Light, Moderate	3- 20	Trapping, IPM
Cassava	Glut	Oyo	Heavy	statewide	Value addition
Cassava	Bush fire	Oyo	Moderate	14	Fire tracing
Cassava	Leaf curl	Ondo	Light	10	Nil
Cassava	Root nut	Abia	Heavy	18	
Cassava	Spider mite	Abia			No rating
Cassava	Rot	Benue	Heavy	35	Processed
Cassava	Grass cutter	Imo, Edo, Delta and Nasasarawa	Light	3	
Cassava	Grasshopper	Ekiti	Light	3	Hand picking, Spraying with insecticides
Cassava	Mealy bug	Ekiti	Light	4	Treat before planting, use of resistant variety
Yam	Beetle	Anambra, Bayelsa, Lagos, Enugu, Plateau, Ekiti, Imo, Ondo	Light	3	Insecticides, Weeding
Yam	Mealy bug	Anambra , Edo, Dleta, Nassarawa	Heavy	20	
Yam	Cricket	Kwara	Light	10	IPM
Yam	Nematode	Ebonyi , FCT	Moderate	18	Chemical, Varietals sorting and crop rotation
Yam	Weevils	Bayelsa, Adamawa	Light	9	

Yam	Flood	Cross river	Heavy	23	No remedy
Cocoyam	Leaf blight	Anambra, River, Plateau, Cross river,	Moderate	15-20	Nil, Spraying
Cocoyam	Die back	Bayelsa	Heavy	35	
Cocoyam	Rot	Imo, Ebonyi	Moderate,	15-20	Nil
Cocoyam	Leaf rot	Imo, Enugu	Heavy	27	Nil
Cocoyam	Flood	Cross River	Heavy	35	Roughing, reported to NRCRI
Cocoyam	Fungal	Kaduna, Delta	Heavy	25	
Sweet potato	Scab	Bauchi	Moderate	15	Fungicide
Sweet potato	Blotch	Bauchi	Light	6	Fungicide
Sweet potato	Flood	Kebbi, Adamawa	Moderate	10	Nil
Sweet potato	Tuber borer	Kwara, Bauchi, Zamfara	Light	2	
Sweet potato	Fungal	Oyo	Heavy	18	
Citrus	Brown spot	Niger , Kaduna, Osun, Benue, Delta	Heavy	15	Nil
Tomato	Wilt	Anambra, Oyo, Osun, Ekiti, Delta	Heavy	30	Nil
Pepper	Wilt	Oyo	Heavy	20	Nil, NIHORT informed
Pepper	Beetle	Bayelsa	Heavy	20	Nil
Plantain	Sigatoka	Lagos, Delta	Moderate, Heavy	15-20	Nil, destruction of affected stem
Plantain	Worm infestation	Bayelsa	Moderate	9	Nil
Coconut	Die-back	River	Heavy	15	No solution yet
Benni seed	Flushy beetles	Bauchi, Jigawa, Nassarawa	Moderate	15	Insecticides
Pawpaw	Fungal attack	Oyo , Edo, Ebonyi	Heavy	10	NIHORT informed
Kola nut	Kola nut fruit abortion	Rivers, Edo and Osun	Heavy	20-30	No solution yet
Okro	Larva /leaf eater	Bayelsa , Niger	Heavy	30	Nil

AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION

Tractor availability

Agricultural mechanization improves productivity, reduces arduousness and improves attractiveness of farming. Tractors are used with various farm implements and equipment for several farm tasks from land preparation through planting to harvesting, processing and storage. With this fact, the need for tractor operations is indispensable; as tractor is the power house of farmers which provides the power they need for mechanized farm operations. All agricultural enterprises like crop, livestock, fisheries, forestry, agro-processing, etc are covered. It is therefore, important to know the status of tractor availability and functionality in Nigeria, including the operations it performs. Out of 36 states and FCT, 6 States did not have information on tractor availability in 2011 and 2012. The total numbers of functional tractors were 1,983 and 1,662 in 2011 and 2012 respectively, representing decrease of 19.3%. The non-functional tractors across the states were 832 and 1,178 in 2011 and 2012 respectively, which shows rapid increase in numbers of non-functional tractors while comparing 2011 and 2012. Record for the privately owned functional tractors were 1,096 and 868, for 2011 and 2012 respectively, while non-functional tractors were 61 in 2011 and 196 in 2012. North West had the largest number of tractors in all the zones with 812 and 879 in 2011 and 2012 respectively, followed by North east with 735 and 527 in 2011 and 2012. North central had the least number, 56 and 59 for 2011 and 2012 respectively. South east had the least number of tractors in 2012.



Borno State had the highest number of Government owned tractors with 669 across the states, followed by Katsina state with 538, while FCT, Kwara, Lagos and Oyo all had the same number of tractors as the least in 2011 and 2012. Only eight states provided information on tractor availability and functionality for privateowned tractors in 2011 and 2012. The percentage of States without record on privately owned functional tractors was 78.38. Sokoto led the states with 300 functional tractors owned by private

individuals/organizationsin 2011, followed by Borno State with 225 and 148 in 2011 and 2012 respectively. Kwara State had the least number of tractors in 2011. The total number of functional tractors owned by both Government and private/organizations, as obtained from the States' ministries of agriculture in the entire country was 2,530 in 2012. The figure was greatly insufficient compare to the area of land that these numbers of tractors can cultivate and this is an indication that Nigeria is under-tractorized. Consequently, in order to increase the total areas of land for cultivation, necessary actions should be made to sustain the available functional tractors and put the non-functional ones in good conditions. If this is properly done and complemented with other agricultural farm inputs, the desire for attainment of food sufficiency and subsequent export, as the goal of the present agricultural transformation agenda would be achieved.

Prices of some tractor operations

Tractor operations considered for 2011 and 2012were ploughing, harrowing and ridging. The cost of tractor operations for the year 2012 was not significantly different from 2011 except in Benue State where there were 72%, 90% and 120% increase in prices of ploughing, harrowing and ridging respectively. North central agro-ecological zone had the highest price operation with an average mean of N12,530 per ha. Kaduna State recorded the highest operation price for ploughing at N26, 250/ha and the least average priceswere recorded for ploughing and harrowing operations at N4, 300/ha and N3, 900/harespectively in the Southwest. There was no much difference between 2011 and 2012 in price of harrowing operation. North east had the highest operation price for harrowing at an average price of N10, 000 per ha in 2012. For the ridging operation, the highest price was recorded in the South-South at N9, 000 in 2012 while Northwest had the least price at N3, 000 per ha. Among all the States across the federation, Cross river had the highest harrowing operation price at N18, 000/ha.

Problems on Tractorization

Some of the problems identified affecting tractor availability and functionality in 2011 still persisted in 2012. These were high cost of purchasing new tractors, scarcity of spare parts, fuel adulteration, frequent breakdown of tractors and lack of skill tractor operators and mechanics. The report on animal traction for the year 2012 was almost the same with year 2011. Most States which represented 92% did not have report on animal traction.Only three States and FCT had record. Those States were Borno, Adamawa and Zamfara. Work bulls still remained the preferred animal power used in 2012. Number of animals used in Borno in 2011 and 2012 were 12,500 and 10,750 respectively which represented a decrease of 16%. Zamfara State also had 3.6% increase in number of animals used for animal traction between 2011 and 2012 that was 140,000 in 2011 and 145,000 in 2012. Adamawa reported 400,000 number of animals used in 2011 and 400,500 in 2012 representing an increase of 0.13%. Adamawa with this number of work bulls for animal traction was attributed to inadequate of Tractor Hiring Service (THS) and increase in farmers' farms land.

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

1. No standard workshops for tractors repair
2. Non availability of tractors at the point of peak demand
3. High cost of tractor hiring
4. Non availability of simple modern irrigation technology
5. High cost of tractor maintenance
6. Lack of training for tractor operators
7. High cost of work bulls for animal traction
8. Lack of training centre on animal traction
9. Heavy agricultural equipment litter around some areas
10. Inadequate animal health care for animal traction

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

Number of Tractors Owned by Government and Private/Organizations

North East Zone

State	Government Tractors						Private Tractors					
	Functional			Non-Functional			Functional			Non-Functional		
	2011	2012	% change	2011	2012	%change	2011	2012	%change	2011	2012	%change
Borno	669	433	-35.27	128	314	145.31	225	148	-34.22	61	138	126.2295
Yobe	15	7	-53.33	54	62	14.81	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bauchi	16	27	68.75	20	20	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gombe	35	60	71.42	25	13	-48	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	735	527	51.56	227	409	112.12	225	148	-34.22	61	138	126.2295

North West Zone

State	Government Tractors						Private Tractors					
	Functional			Non-Functional			Functional			Non-Functional		
	2011	2012	% change	2011	2012	%change	2011	2012	%change	2011	2012	%change
Jigawa	36	36	0	28	0	-100	174	174	0	NA	NA	NA
Katsina	538	574	6.7	28	28	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sokoto	28	28	0	62	62	NA	300	300	0	NA	NA	NA
Kebbi	5	3	-40	40	NA	NA	43	43	0	NA	NA	NA
Zamfara	19	38	100	50	56	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kano	NA	14	NA	NA	38	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kaduna	186	186	0	0	57	0	187	187	0	0	57	0
Total	812	879	66.7	208	241	-88	704	704	0	0	57	0

North Central Zone

State	Government Tractors						Private Tractors					
	Functional			Non-Functional			Functional			Non-Functional		
	2011	2012	% change	2011	2012	%change	2011	2012	%change	2011	2012	%change
Taraba	48	34	-29.17	152	158	3.95	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Plateau	NA	11	NA	NA	23	NA	150	0	-100	NA	NA	NA
FCT	1	1	0	NA	NA	NA	15	15	0	NA	NA	NA
Kwara	1	NA	NA	35	36	2.9	2	1	-50	0	1	0
Niger	6	13	116.7	3	3	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	56	59	87.5	222	252	6.8	167	16	-150	0	1	0

South West Zone

State	Government Tractors					
	Functional			Non-Functional		
	2011	2012	% change	2011	2012	%change
Osun	19	15	-21.1	15	19	26.7
Oyo	1	1	0	6	6	0
Ogun	10	5	-50	8	3	-62.5
Ekiti	21	24	14.3	51	64	25.5
Ondo	23	17	-26.1	0	23	NA
Lagos	1	1	0	NA	NA	NA
Total	75	63	-82.9	80	115	-10.3

South East Zone

State	Government Tractors					
	Functional			Non-Functional		
	2011	2012	% change	2011	2012	%change
Anambra	12	17	41.7	NA	2	NA
Enugu	70	7	-90	6	78	1200
Ebonyi	106	NA	NA	5	0	-100
Abia	2	2	0	NA	NA	NA
Imo	2	2	0	3	3	0
Total	192	28	-48.3333	14	83	1100

South- South Zone

State	Government Tractors					
	Functional			Non-Functional		
	2011	2012	% change	2011	2012	%change
Cross rivers	87	82	-5.7	20	15	-25
Bayelsa	13	12	-7.7	14	14	0
Delta	5	5	0	41	42	2.4
Rivers	8	7	-12.5	6	7	16.7
Total	113	106	-25.9	81	78	-5.9

One of the several maixe farms destroved bv flood at Dakace. Zaria Kaduna State in 2012

North East Agro- Ecological Zone

State	Ploughing (N/Ha)			Harrowing (N/Ha)			Ridging (N/Ha)		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
Borno	11,500	11,000	-4.35	11,000	11,000	0	11,000	11,000	0
Yobe	NA	NA	NA	4,500	4,500	0	NA	NA	NA
Bauchi	2,000	2,000	0	2,000	2,000	0	2,000	2,000	0
Z. Mean	6,750	6,500	-3.70	5,833.3	5,833.3	0	6,500	6,500	0

North West Agro-Ecological Zone

State	Ploughing (N/Ha)			Harrowing (N/Ha)			Ridging (N/Ha)		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
Sokoto	2,000	2,000	0	2,000	2,000	0	2,000	2,000	0
Kebbi	4,250	4,250	0	2,500	2,500	0	2,000	2,000	0
Jigawa	6,000	6,000	0	5,250	5,250	0	4,250	4,250	0
Kano	7,250	5,375	-25.86	3,375	3,750	11.11	3,375	3,750	11.11
Kaduna	21,000	26,250	25	12,500	17,500	40	NA	NA	NA
Z. Mean	8,100	8,775	8.33	5,125	6,200	20.98	2,906.25	3,000	3.23

North Central Agro-Ecological Zone

State	Ploughing (N/Ha)			Harrowing (N/Ha)			Ridging (N/Ha)		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
Taraba	8,000	8,000	0	7,000	NA	NA	7,000	NA	NA
Plateau	5,000	3,000	-40	5,000	3,000	-40	5,000	3,000	-40
Nasarawa	NA	20,000	NA	NA	7,500	NA	NA	7500	NA
Niger	12,250	15,250	24.49	12,250	12,250	0	14,000	14,000	0
Kwara	7,800	7,800	0	4,450	4,450	0	5,200	5,200	0
Benue	5,000	8,600	72	4,000	7,600	90	3,000	6,600	120
Z. Mean	7,610	12,530	64.66	6,540	6,960	6.43	6,840	7,260	6.15

South West Agro-Ecological Zone

State	Ploughing (N/Ha)			Harrowing (N/Ha)			Ridging (N/Ha)		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
Oyo	7,750	3,500	-54.84	NA	3,500	NA	NA	3,500	NA
Osun	5,375	5,375	0	5,375	5,375	0	5,375	5,375	0
Ekiti	4,500	4,500	0	3,000	3,000	0	3,000	3,000	0
Ondo	4,000	4,000	0	4,000	4,000	0	4,000	4,000	0
Z. Mean	5,406.25	4,343.75	-19.66	4,125	3,968.75	-3.79	4,125	3,968.75	-3.79

South East Agro Ecological Zone

State	Ploughing (N/Ha)			Harrowing (N/Ha)			Ridging (N/Ha)		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
Ebonyi	12,000	NA	NA	12,000	NA	NA	13,000	NA	NA
Anambra	6,000	6,000	0	NA	NA	NA	4,000	4,000	0
Abia	NA	11,200	NA	NA	10,000	NA	7,000	NA	NA
Z. Mean	9,000	8,400	-6.67	12,000	10,000	-16.67	8,000	4,000	-50

South South Agro Ecological Zone

State	Ploughing (N/Ha)			Harrowing (N/Ha)			Ridging (N/Ha)		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
Bayelsa	5,000	5,000	0	5,000	5,000	0	5,000	5,000	0
Rivers	12,500	12,500	0	5,000	5,000	0	5,000	5,000	0
C/Rivers	19,000	20,250	6.58	17,500	17,500	0	18,000	18,000	0
Z. Mean	12,166.67	9,737.50	-19.97	9,166.67	7,175	-21.73	9,333.33	9,333.33	0
Nat. Mean	**8172.15**	**8381.04**	**3.83**	**7131.67**	**6689.51**	**-2.46**	**6284.10**	**5677.01**	**-7.40**

Cost of Production of Major crops

The production costs of major crops are shown on Tables 1 to 8. As indicated on the Tables, the cost of production of most crops increased significantly. The cost of production of ahectare of maize crop was higher in 2012 than 2011 by about 21% in several southern states and over 15% in Katsina and Borno States respectively, but lowerin Sokoto State by -22% . The observed reduction in production cost of maize in the some States may be related to, improved access to highly subsidized production inputs such as seeds and agrochemicals such as fertilizers.

Production cost of Sorghum decreased by over -22% in Sokoto State but increasedby 15% in Borno State. Increasing domestic rice demand induced increases in the production cost of rice especially in Jigawa (16.6%), Nasarawa (22%) and Borno (12.5%). In Anambra and Bayelsa States however, the production of rice did not change remarkably in 2012 compared with 2011. An increase of about 34% in cost of production of cassava was observed in Ogun State, compared with decreases as high as -37% recorded in Imo State. Increases in the costs of production of several other crops were recorded in 2012 some of which include, plantain, oil palm and sweet potato that had overall national means increases of 3.7%, 11.8%, 16.7%, and 10% respectively.

As indicated on these tables, there were remarkable changes in production costs of major crops between States and within each zone as well as between the two years under review. These disparities might be attributed to relative scarcity and differences of input prices of across the five agro-ecological zones which occurred in 2012.

Simple threshing machines such as this attracts the youths to agriculture. Make them available

Among the factors responsible for the increasing cost of production is the dependence on manual labour which has increasingly become scarce and costly. Labour cost alone accounts for about 50 to 70% of production costs for low input farmers while fertilizer accounts for about 30-43% of total variable cost of production for farmers at medium to high input scales. Access to affordable labour saving devices and cheaper fertilizers and seed therefore has great potentials to reduce production cost and enhance farmers' incomes. Adulteration, high prices and scarcity of inputs such as fertilizer, improved seeds, and agrochemicals for the control of disease and pests and mechanized farm implements were some of the other factors that contributing to high cost of production across the states.

Cost of production of major crops in Nigeria (N/ha)

North East Zone

State	Sorghum			Maize			Rice			Millet			Cowpea			Groundnut		
	2011	2012	% Change[1]	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
Borno	55000	65000	15.4	NA	NA	NA	70000	80000	12.5	55000	65000	15.4	90000	100000	10.0	NA	NA	NA
Yobe	60000	70000	14.3	55000	65000	15.4	78000	85000	8.2	50000	55000	9.1	50000	60000	16.7	60000	70000	14.3
Bauchi	40398	43200	6.5	60812	63500	4.2	83431	85000	1.8	32802	35700	8.1	55449	50000	-10.9	40601	45000	9.8
Gombe	23000	25000	8.0	30000	35000	14.3	26000	28000	7.1	25000	25000	0.0	27000	30000	10.0	NA	NA	NA
Adamawa	32000	35000	8.6	50000	55000	9.1	52000	57000	8.8	17000	21000	19.0	33000	35000	5.7	30000	32000	6.3
Z. Mean	42079	47640	10.5	48953	54625	10.7	61886	67000	7.7	35960	40340	51.6	51090	55000	6.3	32650	36750	7.6

North West Zone

State	Sorghum			Maize			Rice			Millet			Cowpea			Groundnut		
	2011	2012	% Change[1]	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
Jigawa	62000	65000	4.6	63920	67420	5.2	47800	57300	16.6	62000	65500	5.3	NA	NA	NA	28000	31500	11.1
Katsina	47650	60000	20.6	75250	85000	11.5	NA	NA	NA	117650	55000	-113.9	46000	50000	8.0	NA	NA	NA
Sokoto	55000	45000	-22.2	60000	50000	-20.0	70000	65000	-7.7	55000	45000	-22.2	40000	35000	-14.3	45000	40000	-12.5
Kebbi	90000	NA	NA	105000	NA	NA	110000	NA	NA	70000	NA	NA	47000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zamfara	60000	65000	7.7	120000	130000	7.7	NA	NA	NA	60000	65000	7.7	50000	55000	9.1	50000	55000	9.1
Kaduna	110000	120000	8.3	145000	155000	6.5	135000	150000	10.0	NA	NA	NA	105000	110000	4.5	85000	90000	5.6
Z. Mean	70775	591667	3.2	94862	97484	2.2	90700	90767	6.3	72930.0	57625	-30.8	57600.0	62500	1.8	52000.0	54125	3.3

North Central Zone

State	Sorghum			Maize			Rice			Millet			Cowpea			Groundnut		
	2011	2012	% Change[1]	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
Taraba	NA	NA	NA	85000	105000	19.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Plateau	79,000	76,000	-3.9	129500	126000	-2.8	118,000	129,000	8.5	62000	55000	-12.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nasarwa	48,200	55,500	13.2	56900	94000	39.5	119,000	152,500	22.0	41700	57850	27.9	55700	75250	26.0	58,700	80,670	27.2
FCT	70,000	75,000	6.7	78000	78900	1.1	98,000	100,200	2.2	67400	70000	3.7	83100	89600	7.3	79,000	86,000	8.1
Niger	70,530	76,430	7.7	78190	72,200	-8.3	101,420	96,101	-5.5	NA	NA	NA	80760	70760	-14.1	74,060	72111	-2.7
Kwara	50,000	50,000	0.0	50000	52000	3.8	65,000	70,000	7.1	NA	NA	NA	50000	54000	7.4	55,000	55,000	0.0
Kogi	128.7	NA	NA	128700	NA	NA	144,500	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	112600	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zonal Mean	52976	66586	4.72	86612	88017	8.7	107653	109560	6.9	57033	60950	6.3	76432	72402	6.6	66690	73445	8.2

South West Zone

State	Maize			Rice			Cowpea			Groundnut		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
Osun	75,000	80,000	6.3	103,000	105,000	1.9	58,000	60,000	3.3	NA	NA	NA
Oyo	96,000	105,000	8.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	78,500	79,000	0.6
Ekiti	100,000	96,000	-4.2	220,000	224,000	1.8	100,000	96,000	-4.2	NA	NA	NA
Ondo	69000	69000	0.0	NA	NA	NA	85000	85000	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Lagos	10000	65000	84.6	150000	155000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Edo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	350,000	370,000	5.4
Delta	95,000	95,800	0.8	98,500	99,400	NA	NA	NA	NA	65,000	66,200	1.8
Z.Mean	74166.7	85133.	16.0	142875	145850	1.85	81000	80333	-0.28	164500	171733	2.6

South East Zone

State	Sorghum			Maize			Rice			Millet			Cowpea			Groundnut		
	2011	2012	% Change[1]	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
Anambra	NA	NA	NA	100,000	118,000	15.3	46,000	46,000	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Enugu	NA	NA	NA	100,000	110,000	9.1	140,000	145,000	3.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ebonyi	NA	NA	NA	110,000	112,000	1.8	200,100	200,000	-0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	55,000	80,000	31.3
C/River	NA	NA	NA	75,600	78,300	3.4	84,000	87,000	3.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	54,100	56,200	3.7
Abia	NA	NA	NA	88,000	90,000	2.2	120,000	125,000	4.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ak/Ibom	NA	NA	NA	119,000	119,000	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Imo	NA	NA	NA	155,000	155,000	0.0	170,000	180,000	5.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bayelsa	NA	NA	NA	100,000	100,000	0.0	180,000	180,000	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rivers	NA	NA	NA	139,000	145,000	4.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Z.Mean	0	0	0	109622	114144.4	3.99	134300	137571	2.34316	0	0	0	0	0	0	54550	68100	17.493
Nat. Mean	55277	57797	6.14	82843.3	87881	8.33	107482	110149	5.01	55307.9	52971	9.1	66530	67558	3.62	74078	80830	7.8

North East Zone

State	Cassava			Soyabean			Cotton		
	2011	2012	% Change[1]	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
Borno	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Yobe	60000	65000	7.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bauchi	NA	NA	NA	39,070.00	56,000	30.2	NA	65000	NA
Gombe	NA	NA	NA	20,000	20,000	0.0	35,000	35,000	0.0
Adamawa	NA	NA	NA	25000	30000	16.7	NA	NA	NA
Z. Mean	60000	65000	7.692308	28023.33	35333.33	15.6329	35000	50000	0

North West Zone

State	Cassava			Soybean			Cotton		
	2011	2012	% Change[1]	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
Jigawa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Katsina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	76,700	82,500	7.0
Sokoto	45,000	40,000	-12.5	45,000	45,000	0.0	NA	NA	NA
Kebbi	60,000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100,000	NA	NA
Zamfara	NA	NA	NA	60,000	65,000	7.7	50,000	60,000	16.7
Kano	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kaduna	NA	NA	NA	106,000	112,000	5.4	NA	NA	NA
Z. Mean	52500	40000	-2.5	70333	74000	4.32	75566	71250	11.8

North Central Zone

State	Cassava			Yam			Melon			Soyabean		
	2011	2012	% Change[1]	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
Taraba	120,000.0	150,000.0	20.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Plateau	74,000.0	78,000.0	5.1	405,800.0	463,000.0	12.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nasarwa	67,700.0	90,150.0	24.9	564,700.0	596,700.0	5.4	NA	NA	NA	58,700.0	67,400.0	12.9
FCT	135,000.0	137,000.0	1.5	331,300.0	340,250.0	2.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Niger	NA	NA	NA	98,190.0	99,000.0	0.8	38,544.0	32,010.0	-20.4	NA	NA	NA
Kwara	65,000.0	70,000.0	7.1	70,000.0	75,000.0	6.7	50,000.0	52,000.0	3.8	48,600.0	50,000.0	2.8
Kogi	149,600.0	NA	NA	432,600.0	NA	NA	112,500.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	101,883.3	105,030.0	11.7	317,098.3	314,790.0	5.6	67,014.7	42,005.0	-8.3	53,650.0	58,700.0	7.9

South West Zone

	Cassava			Cocoyam			Yam			Melon			Soybean		
State	**2011**	**2012**	**% Change[1]**	**2011**	**2012**	**% Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**% Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**% Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**% Change**
Osun	94,600	101,000	6.3	85,000	80,000	-6.3	215,000	220,000	2.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oyo	82,000	92,845	11.7	NA	NA	NA	115,000	132,500	13.2	68,000	69,000	1.4	NA	NA	NA
Ekiti	150,000	152,000	1.3	100,000	98,000	-2.0	550,000	560,000	1.8	65,000	68,000	4.4	120,000	120,000	0.0
Ondo	150000	150000	0.0	129000	129000	0.0	180000	185000	2.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ogun	89040	134460	33.8	144105	200000	27.9	442240	663360	33.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lagos	120000	122000	1.6	120000	122000	1.6	450000	455000	1.1	35000	36000	2.8	NA	NA	NA
Edo	150,000	165,000	9.1	NA	NA	NA	160,000	180,000	11.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Delta	78,000	80,000	2.5	70,000	72,100	2.9	105,000	106,700	1.6	63,000	64,250	1.9	NA	NA	NA
	114205	124663.1	8.292875	108018	116850	4.0348	277155	312820	8.38816	57750	59312.5	2.64609	120000	120000	0

South East Zone

	Cassava			Cocoyam			Yam			Melon			Soybean			Cotton		
State	**2011**	**2012**	**% Change[1]**	**2011**	**2012**	**% Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**% Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**% Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**% Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**% Change**
Anambra	132,000	150,000	12.0	425,000	650,000	34.6	650,000	750,000	13.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Enugu	168,000	180,000	6.7	156,000	165,000	5.5	126,200	136,000	7.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ebonyi	95,000	120,000	20.8	31,000	90,000	65.6	320,000	325,000	1.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C/River	98,000	99,500	1.5	37,000	42,000	11.9	190,000	221,000	14.0	29,400	33,400	12.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Abia	145,000	140,000	-3.6	94,000	95,000	1.1	240,000	300,000	20.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ak/Ibom	46,000	115,000	60.0	NA	NA	NA	340,000	340,000	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Imo	410,000	300,000	-36	40,000	40,000	0.0	460,000	500,000	8.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bayelsa	150,000	150,000	0.0	130,000	135,000	3.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rivers	155,000	182,000	14.8	154,000	220,000	30.0	769,000	854,000	10.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Z.Mean	155444	159611	8.4	133375	179625	19.0	386900	428250	9.2	29400	33400	11.9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nat. Mean	96806	98860	6.72	120696	148237	11.5	327051	351953	7.73	51388.2	44905	2.11	68001	72008	6.9	55283	60625	5.92

North East Zone

State	Onion			Beni Seed			Tomato		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
Bauchi	166,732	75,000	-122.3	47,144	55,000	14.3	NA	NA	NA
Gombe	35,000	35,000	0.0	20,000	20,000	0.0	30,000	30,000	0.0
Z. Mean	100866	55000	-61.	33572	37500	7.14	30000	30000	0

North West Zone

	Onion			Beniseed			Tomato		
State	**2011**	**2012**	**% Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**% Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**% Change**
Jigawa	49500	5300	-834.0	29500	33000	10.6	61000	64500	5.4
Katsina	NA	NA	NA	36,000	40,000	10.0	NA	NA	NA
Z. Mean	49500	5300	-833.96	32750	36500	10.303	61000	64500	5.4264

North Central Zone

State	Tomato		
	2011	**2012**	**% Change**
Plateau	135,000	140,000	3.6
Niger	63347	60332	-5.0
	99173.5	100166	-0.713

South West Zone

State	Tomato		
	2011	**2012**	**% Change**
Osun	12,400	25,000	50.4
Oyo	66,500	67,000	0.7
Ekiti	60,000	62,000	3.2
Lagos	86000	87000	1.1
	56225	60250	13.88

South East Zone

State	Vegetables			Beniseed			Tomato		
	2011	**2012**	**% Change**[1]	**2011**	**2012**	**% Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**% Change**
Ebonyi	NA	NA	NA	74,000	35,000	-111.4	NA	NA	NA
Abia	86,000	89,000	3.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Imo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	25,000	25,000	0.0
Z.Mean	86000	89000	3.37	74000	35000	-111.43	25000	25,000	0.0
Nat. Mean	86000	89000	3.37	46774	36333	-31.32	54274	55983	3.72

North West Zone

State	Pepper		
	2011	2012	% Change[1]
Jigawa	61000	64500	5.4
Z. Mean	61000	64500	5.426357

North Central Zone

State	Pigeon peas		
	2011	**2012**	**% Change**
Kogi	113,310	NA	NA
Z.mean	113310	0	0

South West Zone

State	Pepper			Okro			Plantain		
	2011	**2012**	**% Change[1]**	**2011**	**2012**	**% Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**% Change**
Osun	133,500	135,000	1.1	78,000	80,000	2.5	NA	NA	NA
Oyo	72,500	75,000	3.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ondo	100000	100000	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Delta	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	65,000	67,000	3.0
Z.Mean	102000	103333.3	1.481481	78000	80000	2.5	65000	67000	2.9851

South East Zone

State	Pepper			Okro			Pigeon peas			Plantain		
	2011	**2012**	**% Change[1]**	**2011**	**2012**	**% Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**% Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**% Change**
Ebonyi	70,000	58,000	-20.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C/River	21,000	24,700	15.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Abia	37,000	40,000	7.5	52,000	55,000	5.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Imo	25,000	25,000	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bayelsa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	250,000	300,000	16.7
Rivers	115,000	140,000	17.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	914,200	1,210,000	24.4
Z.Mean	53600	57540	3.929449	52000	55000	5.45455	0	0	0	582100	755000	20.556
Nat. Mean	72200	75124.44	3.612429	65000	67500	3.97727	113310	0	0	323550	411000	11.771

North East Zone

	Bambara nut		
State	2011	2012	**% Change**
Gombe	22,000	25,000	12.0
Adamawa	22000	25000	12.0
Z. Mean	22000	25000	12

North West Zone

State	Bambara nut		
	2011	**2012**	**% Change**
Sokoto	43,000	35,000	-22.9
Kebbi	65,000	NA	NA
Z. Mean	54000	35000	-22.857

North Central Zone

State	Irish Potatoes		
	2011	**2012**	**% Change**
Plateau	286,000	300,000	4.7
Z.mean	286000	300000	4.6667

South West Zone

State	**Telferia**		
	2011	**2012**	**% Change**[1]
Lagos	120000	122000	1.6
Z.mean	120000	122000	1.639344

South East Zone

State	Telferia			Garden Egg			Bambara nut			Oil Palm			Irish Potatoes		
	2011	**2012**	**% Change[1]**	**2011**	**2012**	**% Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**% Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**% Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**% Change**
Abia	NA	NA	NA	82,500	85,000	2.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ak/Ibom	140,000	140,000	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Imo	NA	NA	NA	30,000	30,000	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bayelsa	100,000	100,000	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	250,000	300,000	16.7	NA	NA	NA
Rivers	250,240	200,000	-25.1	148,250	154,210	3.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Z.Mean	163413	146666	-8.37	86916	89736	2.26	0	0	0	250000	300000	16.6	0	0	0
Nat. Mean	141706	134333	-3.36	86916	89736	2.27	38000	30000	-5.42	250000	300000	16.6	286000	300000	4.6

Animal poweris still the vogue in many northern states.

North East Zone

State	Water Melon			Acha			Wheat		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
Yobe	60000	65000	7.7	NA	NA	NA	90000	100000	10.0
Bauchi	NA	NA	NA	54628	55000	0.7	NA	NA	NA
Z. Mean	60000	65000	7.7	54628	55000	0.67	90000	100000	10

Data on Celosia, water melon, Acha, Wheat, Sugar cane and cotton not vailable in Northwest and North Central Zones.

North Central Zone

State	Water Melon			Acha			Wheat			Sugar Cane		
	2011	**2012**	**% Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**% Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**% Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**% Change**
FCT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	220,000	226,000	2.7
Niger	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	86491	81410	-6.2
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153245	153705	-1.79
Nat. Mean	67500	32500	3.84	54628	55000	0.67	90000	100000	10	153245	153705	-1.79

Data not available on Sweat potato, Acha, Carrot, Cabbage, teferia and pineapple in North East, North West and North Central South West zones except for Sweat Potato in SouthWest and South East Zones

South West Zone

State	Sweet potato		
	2011	2012	**% Change**
Ekiti	80,500	81,000	0.6
Ogun	84640	100000	15.4
Delta	98,000	99,800	1.8
	87713	93600	5.92

South East Zone

State	Sweet potato			Carrot			Pineapple		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
Enugu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ebonyi	85,000	121,000	29.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C/River	59,200	61,000	3.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Imo	30,000	30,000	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bayelsa	100,000	100,000	0.0	NA	NA	NA	130,000	150,000	13.3
Rivers	145,200	234,000	37.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Z.Mean	83880	109200	14.13032	0	0	0	130000	150000	13.333
Nat. Mean	85796.67	101400	10.02864	110000	115000	4.34783	130000	150000	13.333

South West Zone

State	Paw-paw		
	2011	2012	% Change
Edo	200,000	250,000	20.0
Zonal Mean	200000	250000	20
Nat. Mean	200000	250000	20

GRAIN RESERVES

The aim of grain reserve is to ensure (i)all -year round availability of food, and (ii)price control. Most of the states did not have any records of grain stored and distributed both in 2011 and 2012. In 2011, millet, with a national mean of 149.5MT, was the most stored grain in the country; while for 2012, it was maize, with a national mean of 102.4MT. Other grains include Millet, Cowpea and Sorghum. There appears to be scanty data on strategic grain reserve activities in the respective states. The discussion on strategic grain reserves of each is presented here-under according to agro-ecological zones.

North East Zone

Tables 1a and 1b present data for the NE Zone. None of the states in the zone supplied data on grain storage for the period under study (Table 1a). Borno State indicated that it has grain reserve stations in farm centres and that these were state government-owned. But no quantifiable data were provided to validate this assertion.

Bauchi State indicated that it has grain reserves in Azare, Bauchi and Boto, each having an installed capacity of 4000MT, and all belonging to the state. But there was no information as to how much of grains had been reserved in them. Field observation from Kebbi State Ministry of Agriculture suggestedthat the state has been battling with the problems of timely purchase of excess produce from farmers, and the need to improve its storage facilities.

Table 1a: Grain Storage and Distribution (North East Zone)

State	Grain Type	Quantity Stored(mt)			Quantity Distributed(Mt)			Selling Price N/Mt)		
		2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	%Change
BORNO	Millet	847	NA	-	847	NA	-	Free	NA	-
	Sorghum	300	NA	-	300	NA	-	Free	NA	-
Yobe	Millet, Sorghum, Maize	NA	N A	-	NA	N A	-	NA	NA	-
	Cowpea	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-
Bauchi	Sorghum	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-
	Maize	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-
Gombe	Millet, Sorghum, Maize	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-
Adamawa	Millet, Sorghum, Maize	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-
Z. Mean	Millet	169.4	NA	-	847	NA	-	NA	NA	-
	Sorghum	60	NA	-	300	NA	-	NA	NA	-

Table 1b: Installed Capacity of Reserves (North East Zone)

State	Location	Installed capacity (MT)	Ownership	Quantity of grain stored	
				2011	2012
BORNO	Farm centre	1147	State	NA	NA
Yobe	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bauchi	Azare Bauchi Boto	4000 4000 4000	State State State	17 NA NA	NA NA NA
Gombe	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Adamawa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

North West Zone

For the North West, only Kebbi and Sokoto states provided data for grain reserves. Grain storage for millet in Kebbi remained the same for 2011 and 2012; but there was much reduction in those for sorghum and maize, as both recorded 1,000 for 2012, as against 1500 and 1800 respectively for 2011. For the year under study, Kebbi state reported 7,000MT storage of paddy rice. For Sokoto State, there was much decrease in the quantity of grains stored in 2012, as compared to those for 2011. One other striking feature of Sokoto figures is the fact that all grains stored were said to have been distributed for the year under study.

Jigawa State Ministry of Agriculture stated that the policy of the State allows grain distribution to all Local government areas during offseason. But on this, there was no data.

Kano State has grain reserves in various locations in the State. This includes Maganda, with a warehouse capacity of 6,000 metric tons, and Gezawa, Lamire, Tukin, Balame, Tofa and Kwarkya, all of which have warehouse capacity of 2,500 each. However, there was no information on the quantities of grains stored in these warehouses. JigawaState has grain reserve silos located at Talaku, Aujara and Gumel, with installed capacities of 380MT each.

With regard to installed grain storage capacity, all the states in the Zone, with the exception of Zamfara, indicated the existence of several storage sites. Jigawa has three, each with 380MT capacity; Kaduna has five, each having 5000MT capacity, while Kano has six, with capacities ranging from 2000MT to 6000MT. Furthermore, Katsina has three, one of which has the capacity of 25,000MT, while Kebbi has six, ranging from 500MT to 5000MT. Sokoto has silos complex at Nassarawa, with over 10,000MT combined capacity.There is no data on the existence, and installed capacity, of reserves in Zamfara state.

Table 2a: Grain Storage and Distribution (North West Zone)

State	Grain Type	Quantity Stored(mt)			Quantity Distributed(Mt)			Selling Price (N/Mt)		
		2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	%Change
Kebbi	Millet	2,1OO	2100	0	NA	2,500	-	2,100	NA	NA
	Sorghum	1,500	1000	33.3	NA	1,000	-	1,500	NA	NA
	Maize	1,800	1000	44.4	NA	900	-	1,800	NA	NA
	Paddy Rice	-	7,000	100	-	400	-	-	-	-
Zamfara	Millet, Sorghum, Maize, Cowpea	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	-
Katsina	Maize	108.74	NA	-	108.74	NA	-	25,000	NA	-
	Millet	132.39	NA	-	132.3.9	NA	-	3.000	NA	-
	Sorghum	600	NA	-	600	NA	-	24,000	NA	-
Jigawa	Millet	300	NA	-	NA	NA	-	1134	NA	-
	Sorghum	60	NA	-	NA	NA	-	1108	NA	-
Kano	Millet	116	NA	-	1.16	NA	-	20,000	NA	-
	Sorghum	560	NA	-	560	NA	-	17,000	NA	-
	Maize	113	NA	-	1.13	NA	-	20,000	NA	-
Kaduna	Millet, Sorghum, Maize	NA	NA	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-
Sokoto	Millet Maize Sorghum Beans	1797.2 1115.7 660 228.7	900 300 3000 -	-49.9 -73.1 35.4 -	1793.4 1115.7 660 228.7	900 300 3000 -	-49.8 -73.1 35.4 - 100	3250 3250 - -	- - - -	- 100 - 100 -
Z. Mean	Millet Maize Sorghum Beans Paddy rice	616.2 448.2 482.9 32.8 -	428.6 571.4 185.7 - 1000	-49.9 -18.4 -33 - 14.3	175.08 275.1 260 32.7 -	485.7 171.4 571.4 - 57.1	21.45 -24.7 -9.2 - 14.3	4212 7150 6229.7 - -	- - - - -	-71.4 -57.1 -57.1 - -

Table 2b: Installed Capacity of Reserves(North West Zone)

State	Location	Installed capacity	Ownership	Quantity of grain stored	
				2011	2012
JIGAWA	Talaku	380	State	330	Nil
	Aujara	380	State	316	Nil
	Gumel	380	State	319.05	Nil
KADUNA	B/Gwari	5,000	State	Nil	NA
	Zaria	5,000	State	Nil	NA
	Saminaka	5,000	State	Nil	NA
	Kafanchan	5,000	State	Nil	NA
	Kaduna	5,000	State	Nil	NA
KANO	Maganda	6,000	State	Nil	Nil
	Gezawa	2,500	State	Nil	Nil
	Tukin	2,500	State	Nil	Nil
	Balame	2,500	State	Nil	Nil
	Tofa	2,500	State	Nil	Nil
	Kwarkya	2,500	State	Nil	Nil
KATSINA	Katsina	5000	State	2611.3	2611.3
	Funtuwa	2000	State	500	400
	Dutsanma	25,000	FG	Nil	Nil
KEBBI	BirniKebbi	5000	State	2500	2500
	Argungu	1000	State	1000	100
	Bunza	500	State	300	300
	Yauri	1000	State	400	400
	Zuru	2000	State	400	300
	Jega	500	State	-	-
SOKOTO	Kasarawa Silo complex	10,000+	Federal	Nil	Nil
ZAMFARA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

North Central Zone

Six states in the zone (Taraba, Plateau, Nasarawa, Kogi, Kwara and Benue) did not supply data on grain storage for the year under study. However, Niger and FCT gave data. Niger had 25% and 11% increase of millet and maize stored, respectively, in comparison to the 2011 figures. But the state also recorded a 50% and 33% decrease for rice and sorghum storage, respectively, for 2012 when compared to the 2011 figures. In like manner, FCT recorded a tremendous increase of 83% for both millet and sorghum grain stored for the period, as compared to figures of the previous year (2011).

Nassarawa State ministry of agriculture observed that neither the Federal nor the State governments are playing any significant role the sustenance of the strategic food programme. Kogi State ministry of Agricultureindicated that both federal and state governments are not investing enough in silo construction for the state (Table 3a).

On installed capacity of grain reserves, FCT indicated that there are two separate 250MT-capacity reserves at Ribochi and Kwali, and 300MT reserves at three different locations: Abaji, Gwagwalada and Bwari. These five reserves are the property of the FCT authority (Table 3b).

Kwara State reported of four 2,500MT state-owned reserves sited at four different locations across the state—at Patigi, Lafiagi, Erin-Ile and Kaima. There is also a 5,000MT state-owned reserve at Ilorin. Niger has a state-owned 100MT-capacity reserve at Minna. However, the other five states of Benue, Nigeria, Taraba, Nasarawa and Plateau did not provide data on the presence of grain reserves facilities in their respective states.

Table 3a: Grain Storage and Distribution (North Central Zone)

State	Grain Type	Quantity Stored(mt)			Quantity Distributed(Mt)			Selling Price N/Mt)		
		2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	%Change	2011	2012	%Change
FCT	Maize	547	577.5	5.6	30,000	577.5	-98.1	30,000	36,000	20
	Millet	293	253.5	-13.5	30,000	253.5	-13.5		36,000	-
	Sorghum	60	109.8	83	60	109.8	83		36,000	-
	Beans	-	59.3	-	-	59.3	-	-	68,000	-
Niger	Millet	120	150	25	120	150	25	30,000	35,000	16.7
	Sorghum	150	100	-33.3	150	100	-33.3	30,000	35,000	16.7
	Maize	180	200	11.1	180	200	11.1	35,000	35,000	0
	Rice	300	150	-50	300	150	-50	41,500	47,500	14.5
Kwara	Millet,	480	NA	-100	480	NA	-	2000	NA	-
	Sorghum,	180	-	-100	180	-	-	1800		-
	Rice	480	-	-100	480	-	-	1200		-
Z. Mean	Millet	111.6	50.4	-11.1	3825	50.4	-123.5	4000	8875	2.1
	Maize	90.9	97.2	2.1	3772.5	97.2	-10.9	8125	8875	2.5
	Sorghum	48.8	26.2	-6.3	48.8	26,2	-6.3	3975	8875	2.5
	Beans	-	7.4	-	-	7.4	-	85000	8500	12.5
	Paddy rice	37.5	18.8	-6.3	60	-	-18.5	5237.5	5957.5	-10.7

Table 3b: Installed Capacity of Reserves(North Central Zone)

State	Location	Installed capacity (MT)	Ownership	Quantity of grain stored (MT)	
				2011	2012
FCT	Ribochi	250	FCT	120	Nil
	Abaji	300	FCT	292.2	219.7
	Kwali	250	FCT	210	230.4
	Gwagwalada	300	FCT	174	250
	Bwari	300	FCT	103	299
KWARA	Ilorin Patigi Lafiagi Erin-Ile Kaima	5,000 2,500 2,500 2,500 2,500	State State State State State	480 250 230 - -	- - - - -
NIGER	Minna	1000	State	213	8012

South West Zone

None of the states in the southwest had data on grain storage for the period under study (Table 4a). With regard to installed reserve capacity, only Ekiti State indicated that it has three (3) Federal Government owned silos in Ikale (380MT), Erifun (350MT) and Aiyedun (50MT); which are all not utilized since construction. Lagos, Ogun, Oyo, Osun and Ondo States supplied no data on installed capacity (Table 4b).

Table 4b: Installed Capacity of Reserves(South West Zone)

State	Location	Installed capacity (MT)	Ownership	Quantity of grain stored	
				2011	2012
EKITI	Ikale	380	FG	NA	NA
	Erifun	350	FG	NA	NA
	Aiyedun	50	FG	NA	NA

South East Zone

For the Southeast Zone, no data was supplied for grain reserves for 2011 and 2012. However, a few observations were noted in the various state ministries on the situation of grain reserves in their respective states. In Anambra State it was observed that a grain reserves silo was under construction in Igbariam, in Anambra East LGA, with the capacity of 25MT. Ebonyi State has a link with the National Strategic Grain Reserves. In Enugu State the state owned grain reserve is now handed over to the State Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Table 5b: Installed Capacity of Reserves (South East Zone)

State	Location	Installed capacity(MT)	Ownership	Quantity of grain stored	
				2011	2012
ANAMBRA	Igbariam	25	State	NA	NA
ENUGU	Millet, Sorghum, Maize				

South-South Zone

None of the states in the zone supplied data on grain storage for the period under study. And on the installed capacity of grain reserves for the states, only Cross River has a 2,500MT capacity grain reservein Okoku-Ogoja. But there was no record of grain storage in the state. The ministry of agriculture in Bayelsa State reported that construction of a 1,000 capacity silos is ongoing in Ogbogene as part of the Federal Strategic Grain Reserve policy in the state.

Table 6a: Grain Storage and Distribution (South-South Zone)

State	Grain Type	Quantity Stored (mt)			Quantity Distributed(Mt)			Selling Price N/Mt)		
		2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	%Change
Nat. Mean	Millet	149.5	79.8	-26.8	737.8	89.4	7.5	1369	1479.1	-9.2
	Maize	89.9	102.4	0.4	691.3	44.8	-5.9	2545.83	1479.1	-9.1
	Sorghum	128.1	35.3	-6.5	101.5	99.6	-19.3	1200.8	1479.1	-9.1
	Beans	5.5	1.2	2.1	5.5	1.2	-2.4	1416.7	1416.7	2.1
	Paddy rice	6.3	169.8	1.3	10	9.5	-0.7	872.9	992.8	-1.8

Table 6b: Installed Capacity of Reserves (South-South Zone)

State	Location	Installed capacity	Ownership	Quantity of grain stored	
				2011	2012
Cross-Rivers	Okoku-Ogoja	25000	FG	Nil	Nil

Food Commodity Prices

Comparison of market prices of major food commodities were made for the period January-July 2011 and January-July 2012 and presented on the Tables below *****.

The Prices of Maize, Millet and Rice in the NWZ and SWZ, increased but that of Rice decreased. The NCZ recorded decreased prices for Millet and Rice and a slight increase in the price of Maize. Gombe, Lagos, Bauchi and Zamfara States, reported 100%, 39%, 33%, and 30% increases in the price for Millet. Also, Lagos, Bauchi, Enugu and Benue recorded price increases of 38%, 18%, 16% and 13% in for Maize respectively. Akwa Ibom, Ondo, Cross Rivers, Osun, Oyo, Kwara, Kaduna, and Edo reported decreases in the prices ofMaize that varied between 30%, and less than 1%. Yobe, Benue, Adamawa, Ebonyi and Lagos States had decreases in the price of Rice that ranged between 6% to 45%. In Kwara and Kaduna States, 23% and 10% reductions in the price of millet were recorded. The reduction in the price of rice implies that the increasing domestic production is impacting positively on local prices across the country and probably reflects the progress being made by ATA.

Sorghum and Cowpea prices increased by more than 100% in the NWZ, NEZ, NCZ, SWZ, and SSZ and by 335 in Taraba, 20-24 % in Kebbi , Kaduna, Akwa Ibom, Bauchi and Gombe States. Cowpea price generally reached record levels of over 300% increase during the year. Benniseed price dropped in Benue and Adamawa states by about 39% and 16% in 2012.

The price of cassava products significantly increased in all the Zones of the country, with Oyo & Osun States reporting over 100% increases in the price of Cassava tuber in 2012 perhaps in reponse to increase demand being stimulated by the cassava bread policy as well as export drive of this commodity. Kaduna, Edo, Nassarawa, Kwara, and Enugu States also recorded 83%, 75%, 38%, and 30% increases in the price of cassava tuber respectively. Gari price increased by 20% in Enugu State during the period unlike in Zamfara, Nassarawa, Ondo and Oyo States that had 22% reduction in gari price and in Kaduna State and FCT that had 17% decrease in the price of

cassava flour. Nassarawa, Gombe, Imo and Ebonyi States recorded 100%, 40% 20% and 1% increase in the price of Cassava flour respectively in 2012.

The prices of yam tubers, flour and sweet potato generally increased across the country in 2012, except the SWZ. Adamawa State reported about 167% increase in the price Sweet Potato, while Niger, Cross Rivers, Nassarawa, Ondo, Akwa Ibom and Kebbi States reported increases in the price of Yam tuber of 56%, 48%, 34%, 32%, 30% and 17% respectively. Significant decreases in the price of sweet potato in Osun, Ondo, Rivers, Kwara and Plateau States of 47%, 33%, 20%, 15% and 11% respectively were also recorded.

A sharp increase in the price of Melon was reported in the NEZ, SWZ, SEZ and SSZ. Bauchi State reported an increase of 130% in the price of melon while Ogun and Imo States recorded about 65% increase. Cross Rivers State posted 50% increase in melon prices unlike Ondo, Enugu, Benue and Akwa Ibom States that had about 44%, 42%, 37% and 18% decrease in melon price. Also, Kaduna, Bauchi, Benue and Oyo States reported increases in the price of Soybeans of more than 69%, 45%, 44% and 31% respectively. Akwa Ibom State recorded a 41% increase in the price of Irish potato; while Oyo state reported a 25% increase for the same product in 2012. Irish potato price was also higher by 11% in Nassarawa and Abia States in 2012 compared with 2011. The price of beef and goat meat increased significantly across the nation in 2012. In Adamawa State, 100% rise in beef and goat meat price was recorded. Kaduna, Kogi, Ebonyi States had 43%, 42 and 33% increase in beef price, while Abia, Ebonyi and Oyo States reported price increase of 58%, 28% and 15% respectively for Goat meat. Price data for Pork meat was not available from all the zones.

Mutton price significantly increasedacross the country. Adamawa State recorded more than 100% increase in the price of Mutton in 2012 over that of 2011. The increases in the price of Mutton was more tolerable in Akwa Ibom, Ebonyi, Nassarawa, and Kaduna States but ranged from 15 to 37% in 2012. The level of price increase of 14% for Mutton in the country in 2012 was recorded in Bauchi and Gombe States .

The price of Chickens increased by 127%, 82%, 53% and 40%in Nassarawa, Taraba, Kebbi and Ebonyi States respectively. However, it is important to note that there were no records of price reduction from all the zones for Chickens throughout the year under review.

The price of fresh fish increased in most states. Kaduna state recorded about 79% increase while Kwara, Bauchi, Enugu, Kebbi and Ogun States reported increases that ranged from 29- 59%, in 2012. A few states however posted reductions in the price of fresh fish such as Cross Rivers and Plateau States that recorded 28% and 14% reductions in 2012.

Marginal decreases in the price of eggs were reported in the SWZ and other parts of the country while increases were recorded in the NWZ, NEZ, NCZ, SEZ and SSZ states. For example Oyo, Ekiti, Plateau and Bauchi states reported egg prices decreases of 28%, 7%, 5%, 4% respectively, while. Ebonyi, Benue, Kebbi, Kogi and Adamawa recorded increases of 60%, 15%, 14%, 13% and 7during the same period of 2012 relative to 2011.

Price of dry fish decreased in in most states of the SSZ; In Cross Rivers and Rivers states, dry fish pricethe decrease in 2012 relative to 2011 were as high as 15% and 23% respectively. However, in NWZ, NEZ, NCZ, SEZ and SWZ increases were for in dry fish price for the same period. Kwara,

Nassarawa, Kogi, Kebbi, Lagos and Enugu states recorded price increases of 57%, 49%, 45%, 33%, 36%, and 26% for dry fish prices in 2012 respectively. In Bauchi and Ogun states, the increase in the price of dry fish in 2012 was 29%. The price of dry fish in Imo State was more than 115% in 2012 compared with 2011. In Osun and Kogi States, fresh fish priceincreased by 28% and 45% in 2012 over 2011 figures,respectively. However, prices of fresh fish decreased in Niger and Plateau States by 46% and 16% respectively during in 2012.

Table *: Commodity Prices in Nigeria (Maize, Millet and Rice)**

North West Zone

State	Maize			Millet			Rice		
	2011	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**
Jigawa	NA	60.25	NA	NA	59.59	NA	NA	103.7	NA
Katsina	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sokoto	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
kebbi	120	100	20	130	105	23.81	NA	NA	NA
Zamfara	68	66	3.03	80	61.5	30.08	187.07	173.44	7.86
Kano	NA	50.1	NA	NA	50.99	NA	NA	200.48	NA
Kaduna	64	64.64	-0.99	90	100	-10	170	157.72	7.79
Zonal means	36	48.71	3.15	42.86	53.87	6.27	51.01	90.76	2.23

North East Zone

State	Maize			Millet			Rice		
	2011	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**
Borno	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Yobe	65	72	10.77	60	75	25	146	80	-45.20
Bauchi	58.03	68.25	17.61	57.93	77.33	33.49	146.21	159.21	8.89
Gombe	60	60	NA	50	100	100	110	150	36.36
Adamawa	67.08	70.65	5.32	68	79	16.18	125.88	83.67	-33.53
Zonal means	50.02	54.18	6.74	47.19	66.27	34.93	105.62	94.58	-6.69

North Central Zone

State	Maize			Millet			Rice		
	2011	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**
Taraba	130.26	140.2	7.63	70	75	7.14	120	130	8.33
Plateau	54.66	60.42	10.54	72.81	87.15	19.69	130.47	163.45	25.28
Nasarawa	59.12	66.1	11.81	62.61	74.82	19.5	113.82	137.41	20.73
Niger	57.72	NA	NA	65.07	NA	NA	112.92	NA	NA
Kwara	75.71	73.33	-3.14	109.09	84.5	-22.54	140.75	179.13	27.27
Kogi	66.5	66.67	0.26	78	87.5	12.18	200	220	10
Benue	75.53	85.63	13.37	88.94	86.25	-3.02	184.61	103.84	-43.75
FCT	75	75	0	100	100	0	180	200	11.11
Zonal means	74.31	70.92	5.06	80.81	74.40	-8.38	147.82	141.73	-5.13

South West Zone

State	Maize			Millet			Rice		
	2011	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**
Osun	81.01	75.93	-6.27	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	136.02	153.69	12.99
Oyo	92.65	87.98	-5.04	99.38	115	15.72	129.55	143.77	10.98
Ekiti	100	100	0	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	200	200	0
Ondo	112.62	91	-19.19	139.92	140	0.06	201.93	200	-0.96
Ogun	75	79	5.33	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	275	290	5.45
Lagos	80.05	110.25	37.73	115.45	160	38.59	180.65	169.22	-6.33
Zonal means	90.22	90.69	2.09	59.12	69.17	9.06	187.19	192.78	3.69

South East Zone

State	Maize			Millet			Rice		
	2011	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**
Anambra	6971	6985	0.20	NA	NA	NA	1335	1336	0.075
Enugu	86.4	100	15.74	NA	NA	NA	143.05	158.97	11.13
Ebonyi	150	150	0	NA	NA	NA	160	140	-12.5
Imo	125	135	8	NA	NA	NA	155	160	3.23
Abia	112.45	120	6.71	NA	NA	NA	159	160	0.63
Zonal means	1488.97	1498	6.13	NA	NA	NA	390.41	390.99	0.512

South-South Zone

State	Maize			Millet			Rice		
	2011	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**
A/Ibom	217.91	152.41	-30.06	200	NA	NA	173.15	251.24	45.09
Cross River	148.84	126.11	-15.27	NA	NA	NA	209.31	209.1	-0.10
Bayelsa	230	250	8.69	NA	NA	NA	350	450	28.57
Rivers	100	120	20	NA	NA	NA	167	179	7.19
Edo	143.2	142	-0.84	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zonal means	139.99	131.75	-2.91	33.33	NA	NA	149.91	181.56	13.46

Table 1b: Commodity Prices in Nigeria (Sorghum, Cowpea and Beniseed)

North West Zone

State	Sorghum			Cowpea			Benniseed		
	2011	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**
Jigawa	57.16	NA	NA	95.83	NA	NA	204.54	NA	NA
kebbi	105	130	23.81	300	350	16.67	120.05	140	16.62
Zamfara	66	68	3.03	87	186	113.79	NA	NA	NA
Kano	49.53	NA	NA	101.33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kaduna	79.51	64	-19.51	123.25	184	49.291	186.58	215	15.23
Zonal means	51.03	37.43	1.048	101.06	102.86	25.68	73.02	50.71	4.55

North East Zone

State	Sorghum			Cowpea			Benni seed		
	2011	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**
Borno	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Yobe	30	85	183.33	130	150	15.38	NA	NA	NA
Bauchi	54.92	65.89	19.97	105.63	187.87	77.86	NA	NA	NA
Gombe	50	60	20	100	300	200	110	120	9.09
Adamawa	65	68	4.62	120	240	100	190	160	-15.79
Zonal means	39.98	55.77	45.58	91.12	175.57	78.65	60	56	-1.34

North Central Zone

State	Sorghum			Cowpea			Benni Seed		
	2011	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**
Taraba	75.23	100	32.93	90	150	66.67	NA	NA	NA
Plateau	67.36	65.83	-2.27	134.53	165.21	22.81	231.69	247.68	6.90
Nasarawa	56.33	62.66	11.24	125.54	187.55	49.39	187.72	193.43	3.04
Niger	56.99	NA	NA	93.36	NA	NA	172.47	157.12	-8.90
Kwara	87.5	93.72	7.11	141.59	229.4	62.02	NA	NA	NA
Kogi	92	105	14.13	200	350	75	100	152	52
Benue	82.2	86.92	5.74	154.61	235	51.99	378.75	232.24	-38.68
FCT	112	114	1.79	196	340	73.47	157	160	1.91
Zonal means	78.70	78.52	8.83	141.95	207.15	50.17	153.45	142.81	2.03

South West Zone

State	Sorghum			Cowpea		
	2011	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**
Osun	76.9	78.61	2.22	145.1	192.67	32.78
Oyo	81.87	87.85	7.30	144.84	227.17	56.84
Ekiti	NA	NA	NA	200	210.5	5.25
Ondo	NA	NA	NA	157.34	225	43.00
Ogun	NA	NA	NA	300	340	13.33
Lagos	NA	NA	NA	178.83	195.2	9.15
Zonal means	26.46	27.74	1.59	187.69	231.76	26.73

South East Zone

	Cowpea		
State	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**
Abia	174	175	0.575
Imo	NA	NA	NA
Anambra	127.73	127.86	0.10
Enugu	110.03	139.4	26.69
Ebonyi	166.6	160	-3.96
Zonal means	115.67	350.45	4.68

South-South Zone

State	Sorghum			Cowpea		
	2011	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**
A/Ibom	50	60	20	150	150	0
Cross River	NA	NA	NA	171.15	241	40.81
Bayelsa	NA	NA	NA	300	350	16.67
Rivers	NA	NA	NA	171	192	12.28
Edo	NA	NA	NA	240	240	0
Zonal means	50	60	20	172.03	195.5	11.63

Table 1c: Commodity Prices in Nigeria (Cassava Tuber, Gari and Flour)

North West Zone

State	Cassava Tuber			Cassava Gari			Cassava Flour		
	2011	**2012**	**%change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**
Jigawa	NA	NA	NA	94.87	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kebbi	NA	NA	NA	130.6	125.5	-3.91	NA	NA	NA
Zamfara	72.5	NA	NA	136	120.5	-11.4	NA	NA	NA
Kano	50.8	NA	NA	134.7	NA	NA	35	NA	NA
Kaduna	39.4	72	82.8	107.5	117.5	9.3	101.9	85	-16.67
Zonal means	32.5	14.4	16.6	127.2	72.7	-1.21	27.4	17	-3.33

North East Zone

State	Cassava Tuber			Cassava Gari			Cassava Flour		
	2011	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**
Yobe	100	NA	NA	132	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bauchi	44.08	58.75	33.28	109.74	118.62	8.09	107.9	115.53	7.07
Gombe	NA	NA	NA	110	140	27.27	100	140	40
Adamawa	60	105	75	90	90	0	65	75	15.38
Zonal means	40.82	32.75	21.66	88.35	69.72	7.07	54.58	66.11	12.49

North Central Zone

State	Cassava Tuber			Cassava Gari			Cassava Flour		
	2011	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**
Taraba	NA	NA	NA	80	80	0	85.73	100	16.65
Plateau	65.48	51.38	-21.53	104.76	110	5	71.25	70.23	-1.43
Nasarawa	20.6	28.49	38.30	83.95	72.1	-14.12	59.24	58.79	-0.76
Niger	60.92	NA	NA	93.88	NA	NA	51.82	NA	NA
Kwara	9	12.42	38	73.68	69.5	-5.67	52.3	104.38	99.58
Kogi	9.5	10	5.26	70	85	21.43	65	71.43	9.89
Benue	30.25	40	32.23	100	100.77	0.77	87	97	11.49
FCT	15	16	6.67	130	135	3.85	72	60	-16.67
Zonal means	26.34	19.79	12.37	92.03	81.55	-11.09	68.04	70.23	2.34

South West Zone

State	Cassava Tuber			Cassava Gari			Cassava Flour		
	2011	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**
Osun	9.53	21.63	126.97	64.49	89.68	39.06	87.38	105.23	20.43
Oyo	11.39	30.07	164.00	91.35	40.58	-55.58	96.67	119.58	23.69
Ekiti	9.55	10.5	9.95	100	100	0	160	162.5	1.56
Ondo	70.56	25	-64.57	108.76	96.1	-11.64	167.5	130	-22.39
Ogun	6.6	10.9	65.15	135.25	160.25	18.48	120.45	132.45	9.96
Lagos	13.09	NA	NA	112.23	122.25	8.928	138.05	133.33	-3.42
Zonal means	20.12	16.35	50.25	102.01	101.48	-0.12	128.34	130.51	4.97

South East Zone

State	Cassava Tuber			Cassava Gari			Cassava Flour		
	2011	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**
Abia	10.12	10.2	0.79	126.96	140	10.27	175	175	0
Imo	115	150	30.43	95	100	5.26	100	120	20
Anambra	3725	3749	0.64	9549	9565	0.17	7254	7268	0.19
Enugu	39	50.87	30.44	64	76.9	20.16	NA	NA	NA
Ebonyi	40.41	50.5	24.97	79.66	81	1.68	65	70	7.69
Zonal means	785.91	802.11	17.45	1982.92	1992.58	7.51	1518.8	1526.6	5.58

South-South Zone

State	Cassava Tuber			Cassava Gari			Cassava Flour		
	2011	**012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**
A/Ibom	25.46	33.67	32.25	97.47	112.81	15.74	NA	NA	NA
Cross River	23.93	21.57	-9.86	110.3	129.32	17.24	NA	NA	NA
Bayelsa	460	500	8.69	267	300	12.36	NA	NA	NA
Rivers	166.64	100	-39.99	85	100	17.65	NA	NA	NA
Edo	51.5	90	74.76	110	120	9.09	61.28	62	1.17
Zonal means	121.26	124.21	10.97	111.63	127.02	12.01	10.21	10.33	0.19

Table 1d: Commodity Prices in Nigeria (Yam (tuber), Yam (flour) and Sweet potato)

North West Zone

State	Yam (tuber)			Sweet potato		
	2011	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**
Jigawa	104.45	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kebbi	300	350	16.67	140	170	21.43
Zamfara	155	160	3.23	92	NA	NA
Kano	200.48	NA	NA	67.71	NA	NA
Kaduna	168.32	144.75	-14.00	93.62	104.17	11.27
Zonal means	164.76	130.95	1.18	78.67	54.83	6.54

North East Zone

State	Yam (tuber)			Sweet potato		
	2011	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**
Borno	300	300	0	NA	NA	NA
Bauchi	NA	NA	NA	70.68	79.04	11.83
Gombe	720	750	4.17	NA	NA	NA
Zonal means	204	210	1.04	42.14	39.81	35.69

North Central Zone

State	Yam (tuber)			Yam (flour)			Sweet potato		
	2011	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**
Taraba	420	500	19.05	75.32	NA	NA	NA	80	NA
Plateau	144.78	149.8	3.47	135.79	147.22	8.42	72.24	63.81	-11.67
Nasarawa	70.17	93.91	33.83	72.53	84.01	15.83	49.71	55.05	10.74
Niger	53.94	84.31	56.30	NA	NA	NA	68.86	85.25	23.80
Kwara	90.22	81.5	-9.67	80.64	104.38	29.44	60.18	51.43	-14.54
Kogi	66.5	85.71	28.89	55	76	38.18	50.56	60	18.67
Benue	87.87	87.87	0	100	100	0	NA	NA	NA
FCT	60	75	25	130	135	3.85	57	52	-8.77
Zonal means	140.94	165.87	21.98	69.88	68.60	15.31	50.26	65.92	4.50

South West Zone

State	Yam (tuber)			Yam (flour)			Sweet potato		
	2011	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**
Osun	77.86	69.5	-10.74	132.12	236.42	78.94	83.32	44.32	-46.81
Oyo	73.44	74.93	2.03	276.93	232.95	-15.88	65	76.25	17.31
Ekiti	120	130	8.33	160	162.5	5625	55	55	0
Ondo	119.2	81.5	-31.63	169.38	158	-6.72	60	40	-33.33
Ogun	210.5	230	9.26	220	245	11.36	140	155	10.71
Lagos	170	190.75	12.21	170	190.65	12.15	130	139.98	7.68
Zonal means	128.5	129.45	-1.76	188.07	204.25	13.57	88.89	85.09	-7.41

South East Zone

State	Yam (tuber)			Sweet potato		
	2011	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**
Abia	129.7	130	0.23	91.72	100	9.02
Imo	140	120	-14.28	170	180	5.88
Anambra	8298	8315	0.20	6880	6894	0.20
Enugu	119.13	138.76	16.48	70.54	80.74	14.46
Ebonyi	143.83	160	11.24	122.5	110	-10.20
Zonal means	1766.13	1772.75	2.77	1466.95	1472.95	3.87

South-South Zone

State	Yam (tuber)			Yam (flour)			Sweet potato		
	2011	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**
Cross River	117.43	162.62	38.48	NA	NA	NA	64.08	66.12	3.18
A/Ibom	141.2	184.49	30.66	NA	NA	NA	104.4	130.27	24.78
Bayelsa	500	500	0	200	250	25	85	90	5.88
Rivers	93.7	120	28.07	NA	NA	NA	250	200	-20
Edo	115.63	121.51	5.09	157.5	181.1	5.09	102.81	100	-2.73
Zonal Mean	161.33	181.44	17.05	59.58	71.85	5.02	101.04	97.73	1.85

Table 1e: Commodity Prices in Nigeria (Melon, Soybean and Irish potato)

North West Zone

State	Soybean			Irish potato		
	2011	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**
Kebbi	140	170	21.43	250	300	20
Kano	97.66	NA	NA	82.33	NA	NA
Kaduna	80.23	136	69.5127	142.86	112.18	-21.48
Zonal means	63.58	61.2	18.19	95.04	82.44	-0.29

North East Zone

State	Melon			Soybean			Irish potato		
	2011	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**
Bauchi	393	906.7	130.71	98.65	142.75	44.70	116.5	121.98	4.70
Gombe	70	60	-14.29	80	100	25	90	100	11.11
Adamawa	115	140	21.74	160	160	0	106	60	-43.39
Zonal means	115.6	221.34	27.63	67.73	80.55	13.94	62.5	56.39	-5.52

North Central Zone

State	Melon			Soybean			Irish potato		
	2011	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**
Taraba	165	160	-3.03	90.31	100	10.73	160	170	6.25
Plateau	543.61	600	10.37	103.5	130.27	25.86	94.4	94.09	-0.33
Nasarawa	354.02	363.23	2.60	84.33	113.44	34.52	68.29	76.01	11.30
Niger	NA	NA	NA	105.88	NA	NA	181.25	NA	NA
Kwara	300	339.2	13.07	125	127.5	2	NA	NA	NA
Kogi	200	269.23	34.62	100	135	35	NA	NA	NA
Benue	866.67	550	-36.54	154.29	222.89	44.47	NA	NA	NA
FCT	178	180	1.12	60	78	30	125	131	4.8
Zonal means	325.91	307.71	2.78	102.91	113.39	10.32	78.62	58.89	2.75

South West Zone

State	Melon			Soybean			Irish potato		
	2011	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**
Osun	635.01	476.47	-24.97	102.15	119.67	17.15	NA	NA	NA
Oyo	893.75	900	0.69	99.15	130.38	31.49	120	150	25
Ekiti	870	800	-8.05	140	140	0	NA	NA	NA
Ondo	669.12	378	-43.51	168.85	156	-7.61	NA	NA	NA
Ogun	200	330	65	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lagos	480	605	26.04	125.55	145.55	15.93	172.55	185.55	7.53
Zonal means	624.65	581.58	2.54	105.95	115.27	9.49	48.76	55.93	5.42

South East Zone

State	Melon			Soybean			Irish potato		
	2011	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**
Anambra	NA	NA	NA	8875	8885	0.11	7455	7471	0.21
Imo	605	1000	65.29	NA	NA	NA	175	180	2.86
Enugu	239.11	139.4	-41.70	125.37	150.05	19.68	NA	NA	NA
Ebonyi	817.5	800	-2.14	175	170	-2.86	NA	NA	NA
Abia	316.6	320.8	1.33	316.6	320.8	1.32	100	110.5	10.5
Zonal means	395.64	452.04	4.55	1898.39	1905.17	3.65	1546	1552.3	2.71

South-South Zone

State	Melon			Soybean			Irish potato		
	2011	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**	**2011**	**2012**	**%Change**
Cross River	412	617.18	49.80	148.69	152.02	2.24	73.92	76.18	3.06
A/Ibom	815.33	667.3	-18.16	213.89	219.1	2.44	133.6	189	41.47
Bayelsa	500	600	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rivers	1000	1000	0	NA	NA	NA	139	150	7.91
Edo	425	500	17.65	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zonal means	525.39	564.08	11.55	60.43	61.85	0.78	57.75	69.19	8.74

Table 1f: Commodity Prices in Nigeria (Beef, Goat meat and Pork)

North West Zone

State	Beef			Goat meat		
	2011	2012	%Change	2011	2012	%Change
Jigawa	NA	NA	NA	622.21	NA	NA
Kebbi	1000	1050	5	850	870	2.35
Zamfara	800	900	12.5	850	950	11.76
Kaduna	506.67	725	43.09	675	675	0
Zonal means	461.33	535	12.12	650	499	2.82

North East Zone

State	Beef			Goat meat		
	2011	2012	%Change	2011	2012	%Change
Yobe	NA	450	NA	450	450	0
Bauchi	666.33	833.19	25.04	571.99	698.63	22.14
Gombe	700	700	0	700	700	0
Adamawa	500	1000	100	470	1000	112.77
Zonal means	373.27	596.64	25.01	438.39	569.73	26.98

North Central Zone

State	Beef			Goat meat		
	2011	2012	%Change	2011	2012	%Change
Taraba	800	900	12.5	550	600	9.09
Plateau	765.13	750	-1.98	730.18	762.5	4.43
Nasarawa	677.39	805.19	18.87	742.92	789.35	6.245
Niger	764.42	NA	NA	316.08	NA	NA
Kwara	740.74	600	-18.99	480	550	14.58
Kogi	706	1000	41.64	1400	1600	14.29
Benue	900	900	0	838.57	966.67	15.28
FCT	900	1000	11.11	900	1000	11.11
Zonal means	781.71	744.39	7.89	744.72	783.57	9.38

South West Zone

State	Beef			Goat meat		
	2011	2012	%Change	2011	2012	%Change
Osun	729.26	830.08	13.82	NA	NA	NA
Oyo	1042.12	1096.11	5.18	769.55	655.42	-14.83
Ekiti	1000	1000	0	420	450	7.14
Ondo	793.75	980	23.46	312.6	NA	NA
Ogun	600	675	12.5	650	720	10.77
Lagos	750	820	9.33	750	800	6.67
Zonal means	819.19	900.19	10.72	483.69	437.57	1.62

South East Zone

State	Beef			Goat meat		
	2011	2012	%Change	2011	2012	%Change
Imo	950	950	0	850	850	0
Anambra	39446	39460	0.04	32840	36202	10.24
Enugu	795.63	929.15	16.78	530	552.68	4.28
Ebonyi	600	800	33.33	783.3	1000	27.67
Abia	550	600	9.09	412.5	650	57.58
Zonal means	8468.33	8547.83	11.85	7083.16	7850.94	19.95

South-South Zone

State	Beef			Goat meat		
	2011	2012	%Change	2011	2012	%Change
A/Ibom	840.19	705.12	-16.08	901.82	802.2	-11.05
Bayelsa	NA	NA	NA	1250	1400	12
Cross River	1142.82	932.64	-18.39	973.23	1034.25	6.27
Rivers	770	850	10.39	1300	1500	15.38
Edo	650	650	0	650	650	0
Zonal means	567.17	522.96	-4.01	845.84	897.74	3.77

Table 1g: Commodity Prices in Nigeria (Mutton, Chickens and Fresh Fish)

North West Zone

State	Mutton			Chickens			Fresh Fish		
	2011	2012	%Change	2011	2012	%Change	2011	2012	%Change
Kebbi	1000	1050	5	1700	800	-52.94	600	800	33.33
Zamfara	850	950	11.76	800	1100	37.5	NA	NA	NA
Kano	857.15	NA	NA	588.72	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kaduna	675	775	14.81	825	975	18.18	447.92	800	78.60
Zonal means	676.43	555	6.32	782.74	575	0.55	209.58	320	22.39

North East Zone

State	Mutton			Chickens			Fresh Fish		
	2011	2012	%Change	2011	2012	%Change	2011	2012	%Change
Yobe	450	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	400	NA
Bauchi	628.83	718.93	14.33	1000	582.7	-41.73	450	695.69	54.59
Gombe	700	800	14.29	750	800	6.67	500	500	0
Adamawa	470	1000	112.766	750	800	6.67	480	500	4.17
Zonal means	449.77	503.79	28.28	500	436.54	-5.68	286	419.14	11.75

North Central Zone

State	Mutton			Chickens			Fresh Fish		
	2011	2012	%Change	2011	2012	%Change	2011	2012	%Change
Taraba	550	600	9.09	550	1000	81.82	750	800	6.67
Plateau	736.31	750	1.86	697.65	630.66	-9.60	677.62	580.26	-14.37
Nasarawa	618.33	735.11	18.89	470.59	1066.67	126.67	497.81	532.17	6.90
Niger	348.78	NA	NA	564.11	NA	NA	431.01	NA	NA
Kwara	NA	NA	NA	559.38	700	25.14	270	430	59.26
Kogi	NA	NA	NA	900	1200	33.33	500	600	20
Benue	NA	NA	NA	1333	1500	12.53	1137.5	1421.6	24.98
FCT	NA	NA	NA	800	900	12.5	700	750	7.1457
Zonal means	281.67	260.64	3.73	734.34	874.67	35.29	620.49	639.25	13.82

South West Zone

State	Chickens			Fresh Fish		
	2011	2012	%Change	2011	2012	%Change
Oyo	432.43	540.94	25.09	523.23	536.28	2.49
Ekiti	750	750	0	350	360	2.86
Ondo	721.13	1110	53.93	400	400	0
Ogun	650	1600	146.15	600	775	29.17
Lagos	1500	1650	10	560	600	7.14
Zonal means	675.59	941.82	39.19	405.54	445.21	6.94

South East Zone

State	Mutton			Chicken			Fresh fish.		
	2011	201 2	%Change	2011	2012	%Change	2011	2012	%Change
Abia	340	400	17.65	600	640	6.67	505.1	515.2	1.99
Anambra	28415	32602	14.74	49654	49666	0.02	20878	20888	0.05
Imo	NA	NA	NA	900	950	5.56	630	600	-4.76
Enugu	NA	NA	NA	570.11	868.34	52.31	265	393.97	48.67
Ebonyi	600	800	33.33	500	700	40	400	420	5
Zonal means	5871	6760.4	13.14	10444.82	10564.87	20.91	4535.62	4563.43	10.19

South-South Zone

State	Mutton			Chicken			Fresh fish.		
	2011	201 2	%Change	2011	2012	%Change	2011	2012	%Change
A/Ibom	840.19	531.15	-36.78	815.33	667.3	-18.16	756.51	818.53	8.19
Bayelsa	NA	NA	NA	2200	2500	13.64	600	700	16.67
Rivers	NA	NA	NA	1500	1800	20	1200	1260	5
Cross River	NA	NA	NA	1340.56	895.46	-33.20	1158.74	829.18	-28.44
Edo	NA	NA	NA	575	800	39.13	727.5	790	8.59
Zonal means	3144.77	3699.41	2.22	5875.90	5951.99	12.75	2763.53	2772.93	6.29

Table 1h: Commodity Prices in Nigeria (Eggs, Frozen Fish and Dry Fish)

North West Zone

State	Eggs			Dry Fish		
	2011	2012	%Change	2011	2012	%Change
Kebbi	700	800	14.29	600	800	33.33
Zamfara	825	850	3.03	0	0	0
Kano	NA	NA	NA	777.78	0	0
Kaduna	900	NA	NA	435.99	500	14.68
Zonal means	485	330	3.46	362.75	260	9.60

North East Zone

State	Eggs			Frozen Fish			Dry Fish		
	2011	2012	%Change	2011	2012	%Change	2011	2012	%Change
Bauchi	900	864	-4	NA	NA	NA	792.15	1022.79	29.12
Gombe	700	700	0	NA	NA	NA	500	500	0
Adamawa	750	800	6.67	600	700	16.67	NA	NA	NA
Zonal means	470	472.8	0.53	120	140	3.33	258.43	304.56	5.82

North Central Zone

State	Eggs			Frozen Fish			Dry Fish		
	2011	2012	%Change	2011	2012	%Change	2011	2012	%Change
Plateau	650	620	-4.62	628.34	533.33	-15.12	862.67	718.75	-16.68
Nasarawa	364.39	415.71	14.08	565.14	474.2	-16.09	1198	1519.01	26.79
Niger	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	999.33	512.31	-48.73
Kwara	680	700	2.94	300	380	26.67	350	550	57.14
Kogi	750	850	13.33	170	230	35.29	1,100	1,600	45.45
Benue	650	750	15.38	NA	NA	NA	985.71	1170	18.69
FCT	750	800	6.67	700	750	7.14	1,300	1,500	15.4
Zonal means	480.55	516.96	5.97	295.435	295.94	4.74	849.46	1058.759	12.26

South West Zone

State	Eggs			Frozen Fish			Dry Fish		
	2011	2012	%Change	2011	2012	%Change	2011	2012	%Change
Osun	608.33	700	15.07	385.24	494.35	28.32	NA	NA	NA
Oyo	433.29	310.3	-28.39	349.15	376.77	7.91	643.05	617.44	-3.98
Ekiti	750	700	-6.67	500	550	10	900	900	0
Ondo	720	750	4.17	263.54	300	13.83	535	535	0
Ogun	NA	700	NA	600	700	16.67	1300	1680	29.23
Lagos	680	750	10.29	600	680	13.33	1120	1520	35.71
Zonal means	531.94	651.72	-0.92	449.66	516.85	15.01	749.66	875.41	10.16

South East Zone

State	Eggs			Dry Fish		
	2011	2012	%Change	2011	2012	%Change
Abia	750	750	0	580	591.8	2.03
Anambra	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Enugu	NA	NA	NA	361.23	456.95	26.49
Ebonyi	500	800	60	675	650	-3.70
Imo	700	700	0	556	1200	115.83
Zonal means	390	450	12	434.45	579.75	28.13

South-South Zone

State	Eggs			Dry Fish		
	2011	2012	%Change	2011	2012	%Change
A/Ibom	700	700	0	1384	1362.65	-1.54
Cross River	920	900	-2.17	1129.23	955.71	-15.37
Bayelsa	850	900	5.88	900	1000	11.11
Rivers	0	650	NA	2400	1850	-22.92
Edo	550	550	0	600	600	0
Zonal means	503.33	616.67	0.62	1068.87	961.39	-4.79

FARMERS ASSESSMENT OF CROPPING PERFORMANCE

Farmers' assessment of cropping performance for the year 2012 was carried out in the 35 States of the Federation (Delta State excluded) and the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja with a total number of 752 farmers which were individually interviewed and also carried out a group discussion with the farmers during the survey.

Production pattern of the farmers was generally both sole and mixed cropping with 83.5% of the farmers interviewed having a similar production pattern, whereby all crops produced were planted as sole and mixture except rice which was only planted has sole crop. Mixed cropping was generally practiced among 87.5% of the farmers interviewed while 9.5% were engaged in mixed farming. 77% of farmers interviewed were keeping livestock such as sheep and goats, poultry, swine and cattle while 3% engaged in fish farming and fishing respectively.

Maize, sorghum and rice cultivation increased in popularity in the drier zones of North East especially in Adamawa, Borno, Bauchi, Gombe, and also in the North West such as, Kaduna, Sokoto, Kebbi and Zamfara States. In the South East, yam, cocoyam and cassava are planted as base crops. Intercrops such as yam/maize, cassava/melon/cowpea is common. Livestock and fisheries activities in all the states are still very low. There seems to be that the extension services in the states are not sufficient enough to boost livestock/fish production. Few farmers interviewed were involved in fish farming, and they indicated participation as artisanal. Reason for not involved in fish farming was given as difficulty in getting fingerlings and feeds. Although farm size per farmer interviewed remained small ranging between 0.85ha/farmer to 4.5ha/farmer, average grain yields for many crops are expected to increase slightly for key food crops due to good distributions of rainfall. Majority of farmers interviewed in Bayelsa state indicated that they do not require inorganic fertilizer to grow their crop.

Area cultivation in 2012 wet season marginally increased when compared to that of 2011 due to good distribution and enough rainfall patterns with higher output expected. Marginal increased of hectares put under cultivation were seen in yam, maize and rice while marginal productions increase in cassava, melon, rice and maize was predicted. Crop conditions in the field generally look good especially with the evenly distribution of rain. It was however observed that most of the incidences of pests and diseases infestation inflicted on crops and livestock were between light to moderate losses. Average grain yield of maize among the most progressive farmers is anticipated to increase from 0.55t/ha to 0.58t/ha while most maize farmers may have yield figures of more than 605kg/ha. The average yield of rice is expected to decrease by 0.6% compared to 2011due to the heavy rain in about 27 States that resulted in flooding while that of sorghum may increase marginally from 1.8t/ha obtained in 2011 to about 1.84t/ha and the increase in the average yield of cowpea to 2.05%. The yield of yam is likely to be more than 11.70t/ha while that of cassava may increase significantly from about 15.25t/ha to 16.00t/ha in the year 2012.

3.9.1 RAINFALL AND CROP PRODUCTION

The rains arrived early by the month of February and March in the South West and the South East but stabilized for meaningful agricultural activities in April. Farmers confirmed that the rains started between the months of April and May in all the states in the North East Zones, North West Zones and the North Central Zones. Dry spells occurred throughout the northern states except Bauchi state with varying levels that ranged between 14 and 30 days.

A few southern states such as Ekiti, Lagos, Ogun, Osun, Oyo, and all states of the South East zone experienced scanty rainfall for 4-6 weeks between the month of February and March. Heavy flooding and crop submergence were reported to have occurred in Adamawa, Bauchi, Jos, Niger, Oyo and Yobe states in the month of July and September. Rainfall extended into October across the country even for the drier ecological zones. Farmers predicted bumper harvest of cassava, yam, sorghum, melon, and cowpea and normal harvest for maize and rice.

FARM INPUTS

USE OF IMPROVED SEEDS

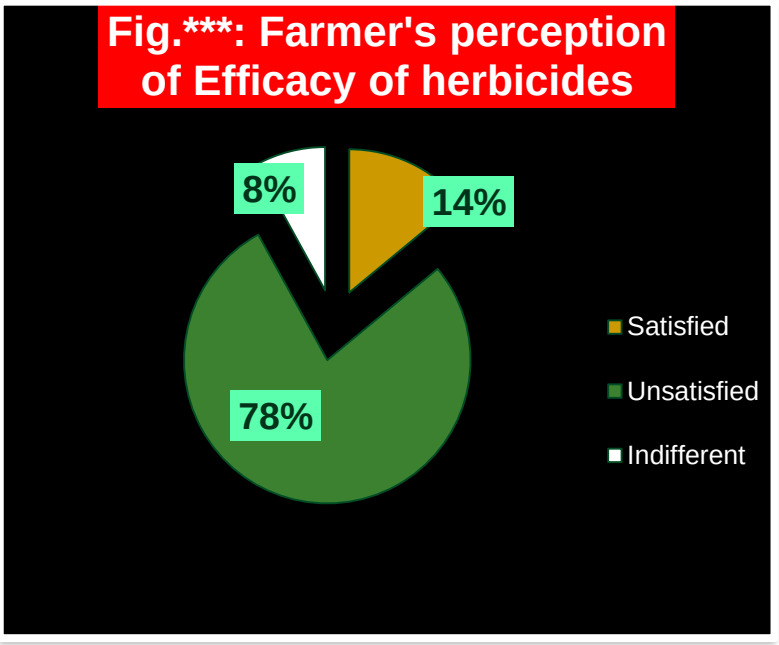
The use of farmer's saved seeds was still popular during the 2012 season in the country. About 67% of the farmers' interviewed relied on their own seeds during the year under review down from 73% in 2011. It may however be noted that most of the seeds being used by farmers were once improved seeds that were acquired several years ago (up to 7-10 years). Provision of improved seeds under ATA benefited only about 6 percent of the farmers interviewed which indicate huge scopes for enhancing productivity at farmers' level if innovative schemes for early deployment of improved seeds to farmers are adopted. Although more than 18% of the respondents were registered under the ATA, late delivery of seeds and the fact that the seeds of interest to them were not made available on time constrained the use of improved seeds supplied.

Across the country, farmers expressed a desire to use improved seeds. Some of the improved seed used by farmers during the year included cotton in Zamfara and Katsina States, Rice in Nassarawa, Niger, Ebonyi and Edo states, maize in kaduna, Kano, Bauchi, Gombe and Adamawa States; sorghum in Kano and Katsina States, soybean in Kaduna, Benue and Plateau States and cassava cuttings in Rivers, Cross rivers and Edo States. Many of the farmers expressed

satisfaction with the providion of improved seeds but complained of poor yields and inadequacy of the seeds.

USE OF HERBICIDES

Herbicide usage increased in popularity but about 78% (Figure**) of the farmers interviewed were unsatisfied with the efficacy of herbicides against 14% that were satisfied while 8% were indifferent.Although dis-satisfaction level is high, many farmers continue to use herbicides because of lack of viablealternatives. Herbicides are increasing being used for maize, rice, cocoa, yam, Soybean and less use in cotton, sorghum and cowpea. Some of the reasons for the poor performance of herbicides include, inadequate knowledge of herbicide-crop-environment relationship, use cheap but low quality products, adulteration, herbicide resistance and and lack of adequate application skills among farmers and extension agents. These factors are leading to mis-use of herbicides. Propoer regulation aof herbicide trade, more regourous product stewardships and capacity building for extension agents and farmers has great potential to improved herbicide use efficacy and farmers productivity especially as labour accounts for almost 50-70% cost of production of most crops.



3.9.2 FERTILIZER SOURCE/QUANTITY BOUGHT BY FARMERS

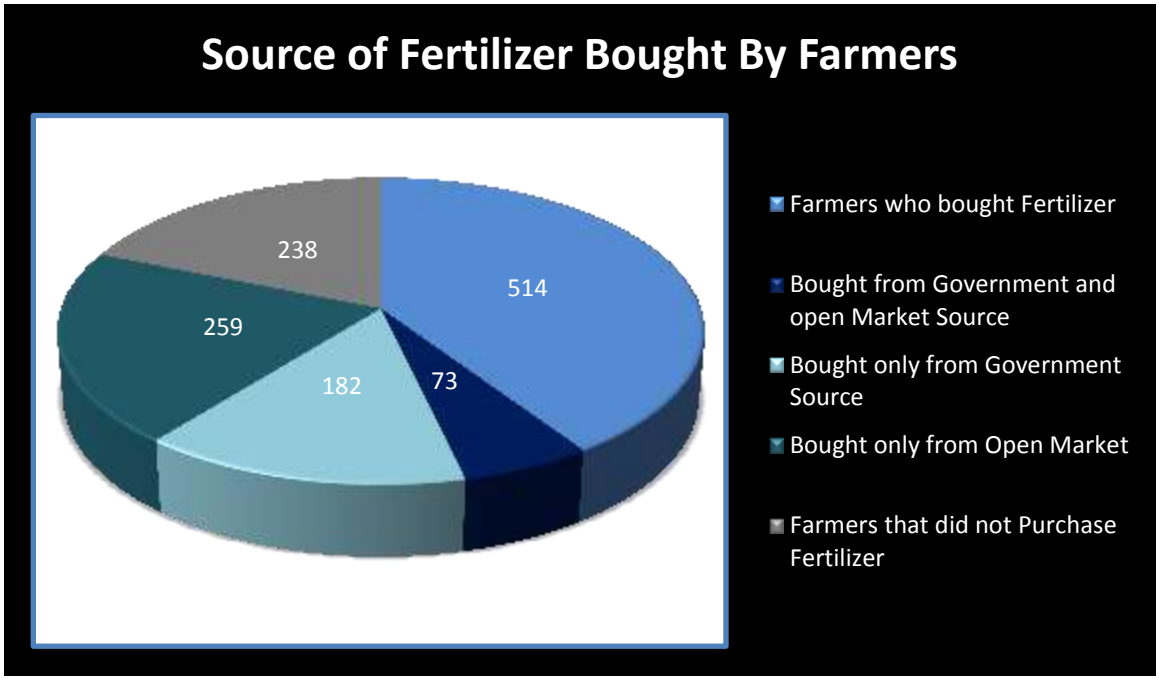
Farmers' questionnaires from 35 states (with the exception of Delta State) and FCT Abuja were analyzed. A total of 752 farmers responded to the questionnaires.

Table 3.9.1: Fertilizer Source/Quantity Bought by Farmers in 2012

Category of Farmers	Number of Farmers	Percentage of Farmers	Number of Bags of Fertilizer	Number of Bags Per Farmer
Farmers who bought Fertilizer	514	68.35	3598	7
Bought from Government and open Market Source	73	9.71	584	8
Bought only from Government Source	182	24.20	364	2
Bought only from Open Market	259	34.44	1554	6
Farmers that did not Purchase Fertilizer	238	31.65		

Source: *Wet Season Survey 2012*

There should be timely, adequate and well planned inputs distribution system and action towards improving and funding of activities in the areas of extension especially the Village Extension Agents (VEA), agro-forestry, livestock and fisheries will greatly improve agric output and living standard of the farmers.



Farmers interviewed indicated open market as their source of input. Fertilizers that were procured by government were distributed late to the farmers. The most common type of fertilizer used was NPK and Urea. About 68.35% bought different grades of fertilizers they used against 31.65% that did not purchase this input this year while 24.20% (i.e. 182of 752) of the farmers bought only from government source. A bag of fertilizer of NPK and Urea sold at 2, 750 - N3, 000respectively from the government source while in the open market; NPK was sold at 6, 000 - 6,500 and Urea was sold at 5, 500 – 6,500. Farmers appeared to be more motivated to augment their fertilizer need when they are able to buy from government sources at a subsidized rate. The farmers that were able to procure more fertilizers from government and the open market used more fertilizers than those who bought only from the open market. Farmers that relied on the open market used up to 6bags compared with 2bags used by farmers who rely solely on government sources (Table 3.9.1). Many farmers in all the States were not able to buy more than 3bags from Government source; and this reflected on the average number of bags/farmer (2bags). Most of the farmers rarely had access to 1bag and in some cases, less than 1bag/farmer. Most farmers interviewed in all the States were unable to buy fertilizer from government source due to the e-wallet or voucher system of distribution of fertilizers. None got fertilizer free from the government this year.

3.9.2 FERTILIZER USAGE BY FARMERS

Due to the untimely and inadequate supply and distribution in addition to the high cost of inorganic fertilizer, some farmers resorted to the use of organic manure and utilized a lot of it to compliment the inorganic fertilizer.

Table 3.9.2: Fertilizer usage by Farmers in 2012

Category of Farmers	Number of Farmers	Percentage of Farmers
Farmers who used Organic Fertilizer	344	45.75
Farmers who did not use Organic Fertilizer	408	54.26

Source: *Wet Season Survey 2012*

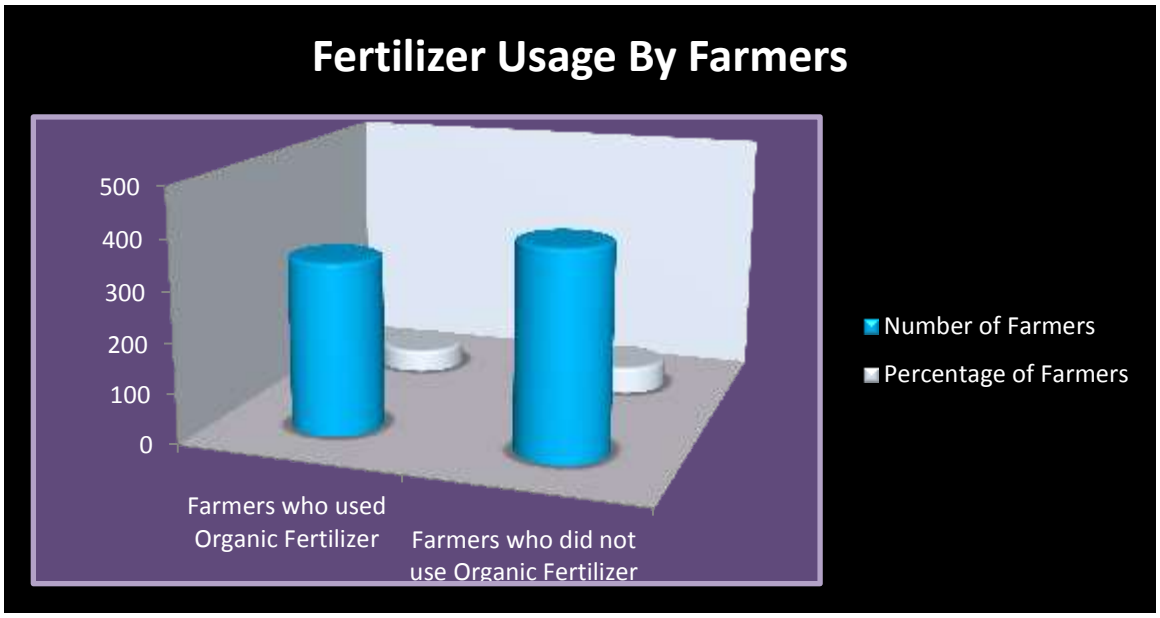
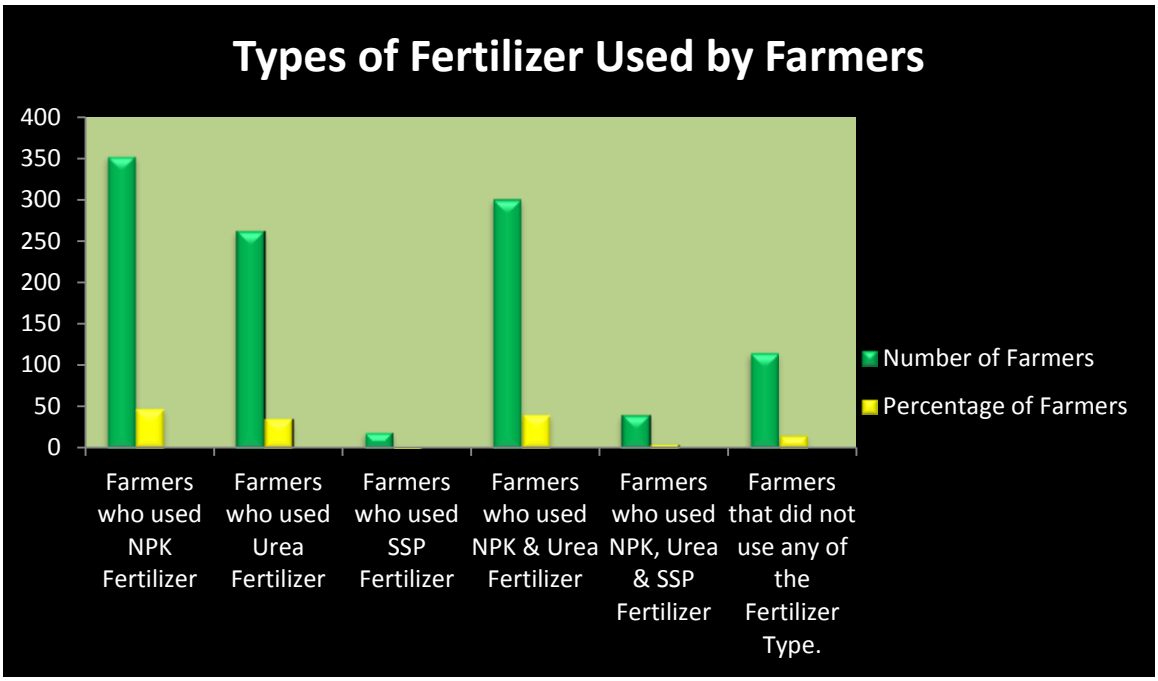


Table 3.9.2: Fertilizer Type used by Farmers in 2012

Category of Farmers	Number of Farmers	Percentage of Farmers
Farmers who used NPK Fertilizer	**353**	**46.94**
Farmers who used Urea Fertilizer	**263**	**34.97**
Farmers who used SSP Fertilizer	**20**	**2.66**
Farmers who used NPK & Urea Fertilizer	**301**	**40.03**
Farmers who used NPK, Urea & SSP Fertilizer	**41**	**5.45**
Farmers that did not use any of the Fertilizer Type.	**116**	**15.43**

Source: *Wet Season Survey 2012*

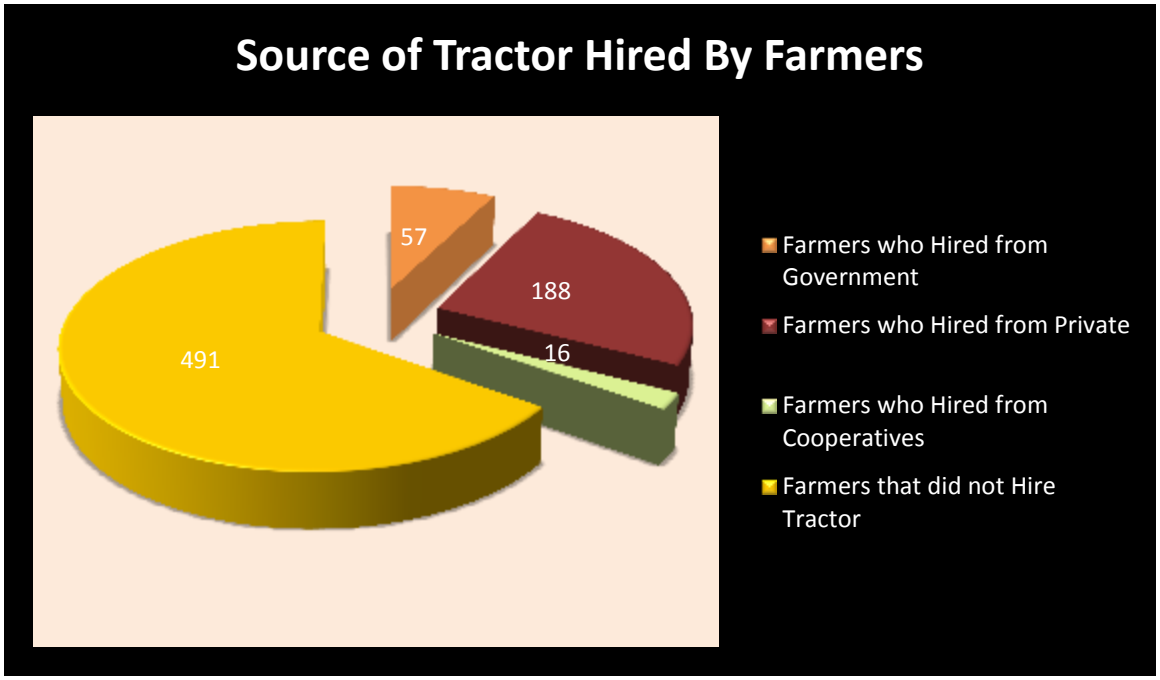


Farmers do invest heavily on farm inputs and farm operations due to the lack of subsidy on the inputs by the government. For the 2012 agricultural activities, it was not an exception. Farmers who did not receive government allocation opined that the procurement of fertilizer should be of utmost priority by the government in order to reduce the scarcity of the product during the farming season. This is probably responsible for farmers' desire for credit support. Instances where farmers do not have access to credit facilities, the cost on seeds and seedlings are circumvented by farmers depending on saved seeds which may lead to reduced average yields recorded for several crops.

SOURCE OF TRACTOR HIRED BY FARMERS

Category of Farmers	Number of Farmers	Percentage of Farmers
Farmers who Hired from Government	57	7.58
Farmers who Hired from Private	188	25
Farmers who Hired from Cooperatives	16	2.13
Farmers that did not Hire Tractor	491	65.29

Traditional farm tools still dominate agricultural activities in Nigeria which has resulted in low productivity and limited the engagement of youth in agriculture. Farmers that could not access or hire tractors to work on their farm lands were 65% (491 farmers) which is above average and only about 7% - 8% (57 farmers) were able to hire from the government source.



A typical small scale farmer's need is to gain access to tractor and fertilizer. These are the least affordable farm inputs to the majority farmers. Source of tractor was indicated as private by farmers, where about 188 (25%) farmers hired from private and about 16 (2%) farmers hire tractors from cooperatives.

3.10. FARMERS PRIORITY NEEDS

Among the 752 farmers interviewed, availability of fertilizer at all timesand at moderate cost were ranked the most critical element for sustainable agricultural growth in the country (Table 3.10.1 and Fig. 7) followed by access to credit for farm inputs procurement.Availability and affordability of irrigation facilities and farm equipment and support of large and small scale irrigation schemes will be highly appreciated by the farmers. Farmers desire a stronger linkage to the open market to improve gate price than what currently prevails. It was posited that improvement in value addition and development of new trade corridors for farm produce would induce fair farm gate price that can enhance farmers' income and livelihood. Provision of pest control and other agricultural chemical and cheaper feeds for livestock and fisheries will go a long way to

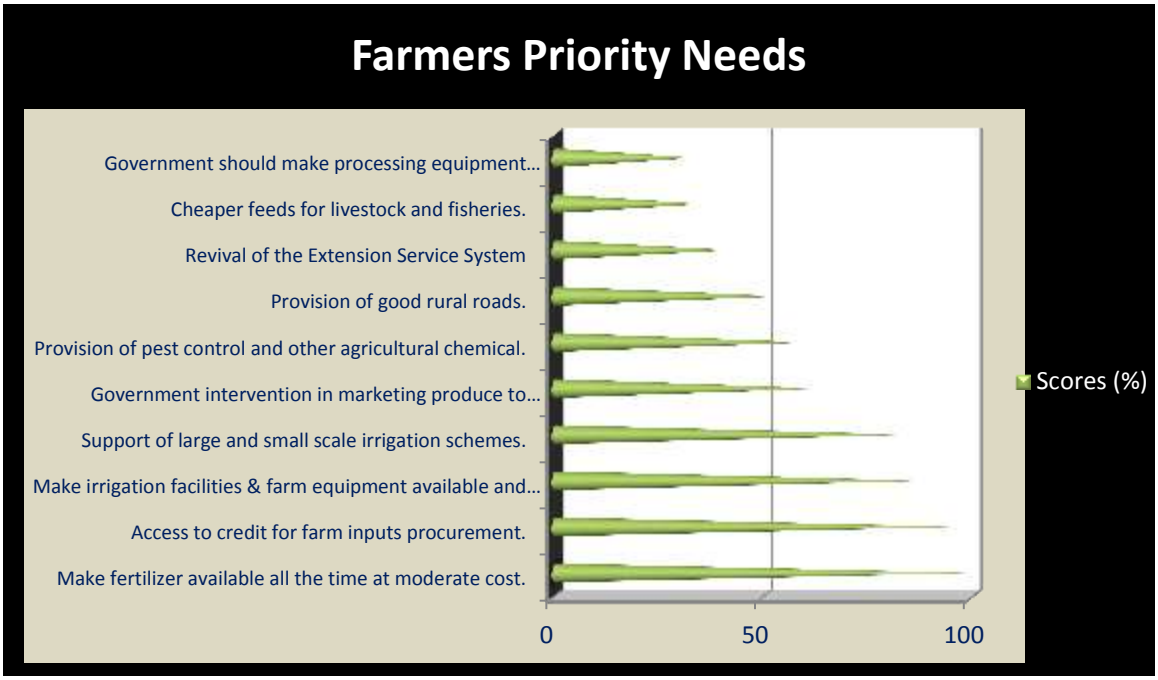
improve crop and fisheries production.Government making processing equipment affordable and available is the least concern of farmers interviewed. The study underscores the need to ensure the availability and accessibility of farmers to inorganic fertilizer and enhance farmers' access to credit for farm inputs procurement. Constraints such as limited availability of farm infrastructure, poorly developed markets and credit delivery to the agricultural sector by the commercial banks should be properly addressed.

A typical small scale farmers' need is to gain access to tractor and fertilizer. These are the least affordable farm inputs to the majority of farmers.

Table 3.10.1 Ranking of Farmers Needs from 35 States of the Federation and FCT Abuja

Farmers Priority Needs	Scores (%)	Rank
Make fertilizer available all the time at moderate cost.	98	1
Access to credit for farm inputs procurement.	95	2
Make irrigation facilities & farm equipment available and affordable.	87	3
Support of large and small scale irrigation schemes.	84	4
Government intervention in marketing produce to improve gate price.	63	5
Provision of pest control and other agricultural chemical.	60	6
Provision of good rural roads.	54	7
Revival of the ADP extension service system.	42	8
Cheaper feeds for livestock and fisheries.	35	9
Government should make processing equipment affordable and available.	33	10

Source: *Wet Season Survey 2012*

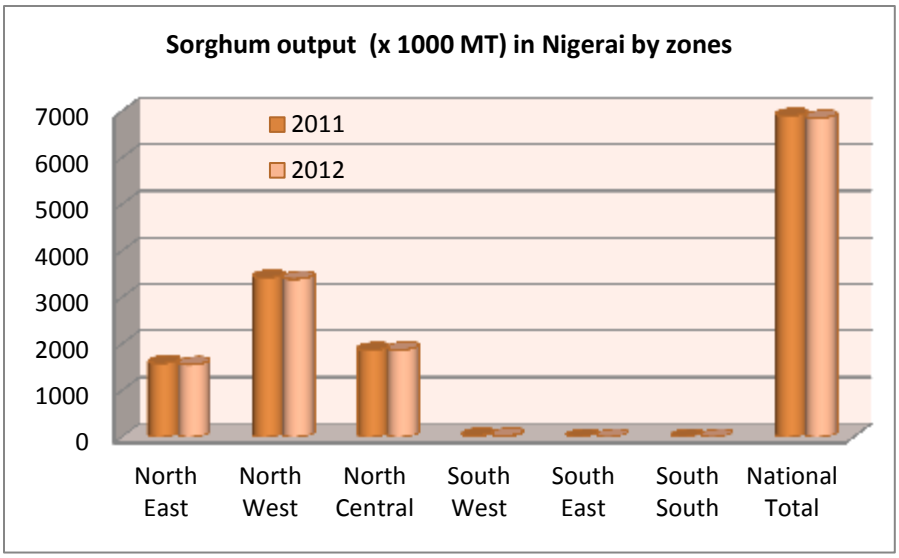

Farmers Priority Needs
Government should make processing equipment...
Cheaper feeds for livestock and fisheries.
Revival of the Extension Service System
Provision of good rural roads.
Provision of pest control and other agricultural chemical.
Government intervention in marketing produce to...
Support of large and small scale irrigation schemes.
Make irrigation facilities & farm equipment available and...
Access to credit for farm inputs procurement.
Make fertilizer available all the time at moderate cost.
0
50
100
Scores (%)

Crop Estimates

CULTIVATED LAND AREA AND PRODUCTION ESTIMATES OF CROPS IN 2012

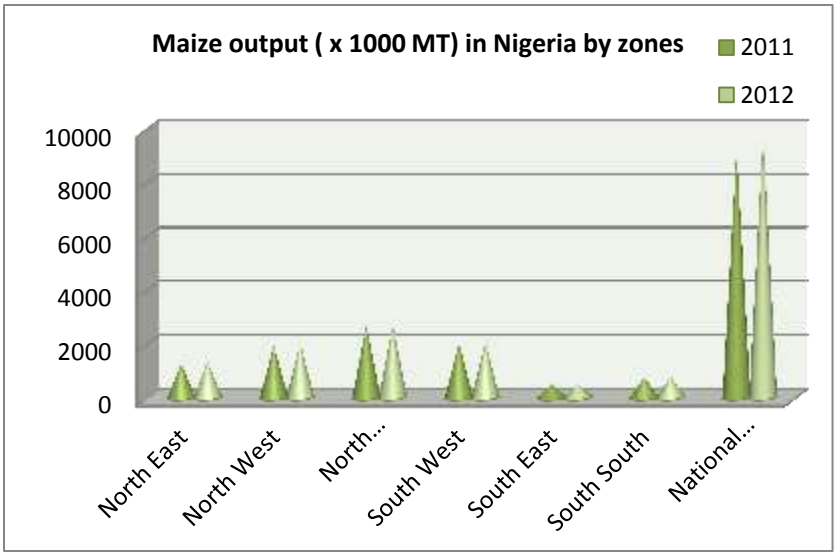
Sorghum

Sorghum is mostly grown in the northern states of Nigeria with total estimated land area of 4,870,800 ha in 2012 indicating a decline in cultivated land area by -0.42% relative to 4,891,200 ha under its production in 2012. The production of sorghum in 2012 had recorded a drop In the North East and North West zones when compared to what was obtained in 2011. The North central zone had recorded increases in the production of sorghum with the exception of Taraba State that recorded a drop of 0.89% when compared to 2011. The output of sorghum of 4,605,500 MT produced in 2012 represent a decreased of about 0.67% compared with 2011 production figure.



Maize

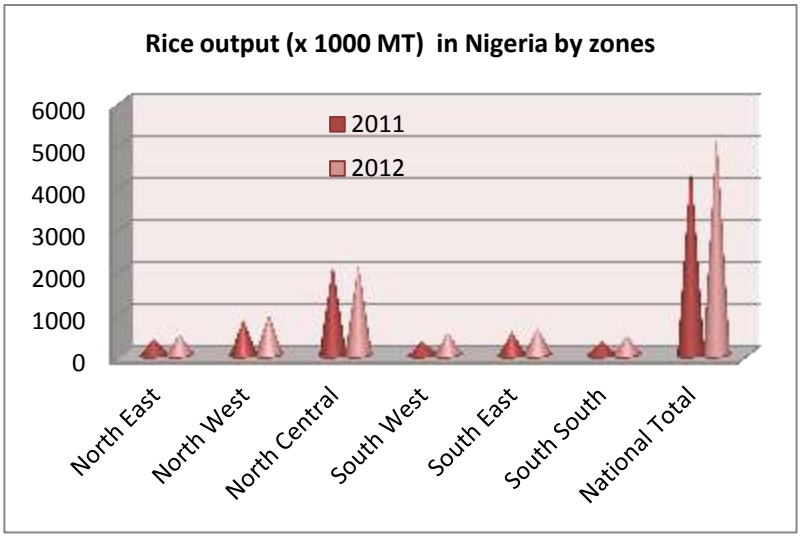
Maize is produced in all agro-ecological zones of Nigeria. In 2012, the total estimated land area devoted for maize production in Nigeria was about 5,995,420 ha indicating a 16.34% increase compared to 2011 estimates. The crop had recorded spectacular increases



in output in all the zones of the country. In the North East Yobe and Borno recorded maize production increases of 39.20 and 25.04% respectively, In the North west, Sokoto, Zamfara and Jigawa States recorded a rise of 14.42, 8.88 and 7.89% respectively; In the North central zone only Nasarawa recorded a rise in output of up to 3.59%. The increases in South West and South East were all by less than 1% per state, however Ebonyi state recorded up to 7.36% rise in output of maize in 2012 In the South South zone Edo and Bayelsa recorded an increase of over 26% each. The total increase in the output of maize in 2012 on a national scale was 6.74%which is equivalent to 612, 801 MT of maize grains.

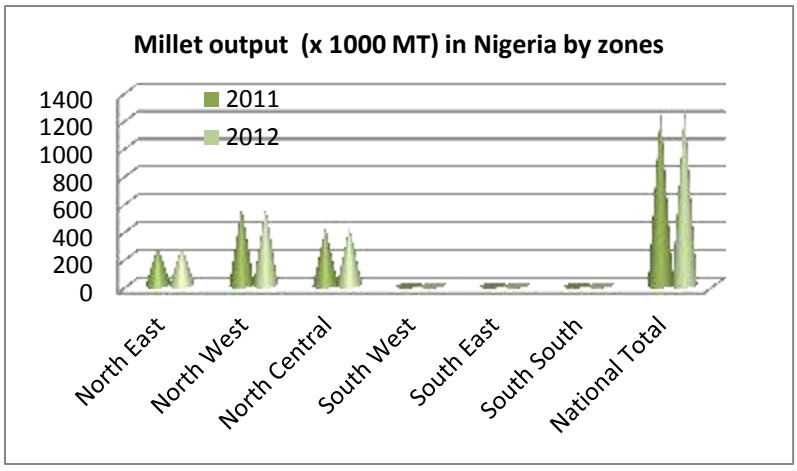
Rice

Rice is become a national staple food in Nigeria, and is being grown in all agro-ecological zones of the country. The estimated cropped area for rice in 2012 was 2,605,290 ha which represent and increase of about 13.3% over 2,505,290 ha cultivated in 2011. Owing to the Federal Government's initiatives under the country's Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) especially for the Rice Value Chain improvement, rice recorded substantial burst in it production in 2012. All the zones recorded increases in the output of rice in 2012; 65.1% for South west, 41.3% for South-South, 28.87% for North east, 19.96% for South east, 14.17% for North West and 0.37% for North central. The level of increase on a national scale is about 35.19% in 2012.



Millet

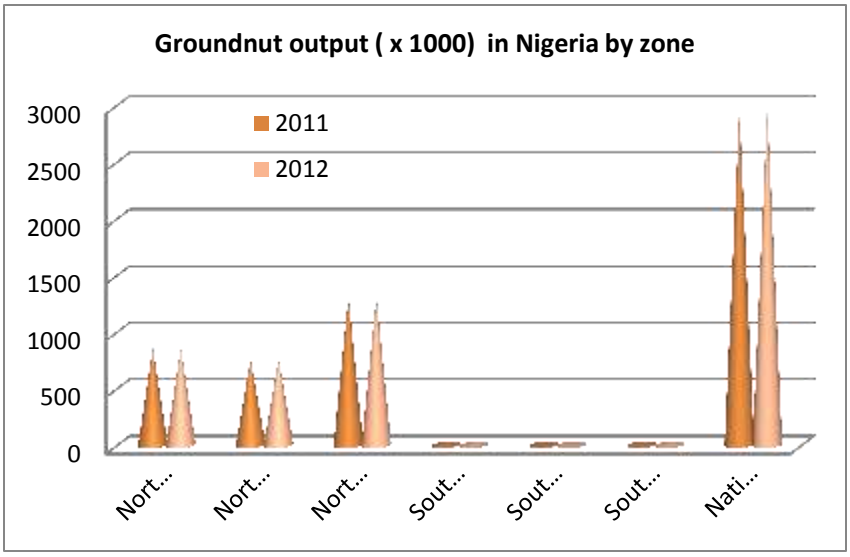
Millet is cultivated in the northern states of Nigeria with a total estimated crop land area of 2,894,810 ha in 2012 compared with 2,889,100 in 2011. It is found in the 3 agro-ecological zones of the country. The North West zone is the major



producer of this crop followed by North Central and the North East zones. In 2012 the crop recorded a marginal increase in output of0.72% when compared with that of 2011.

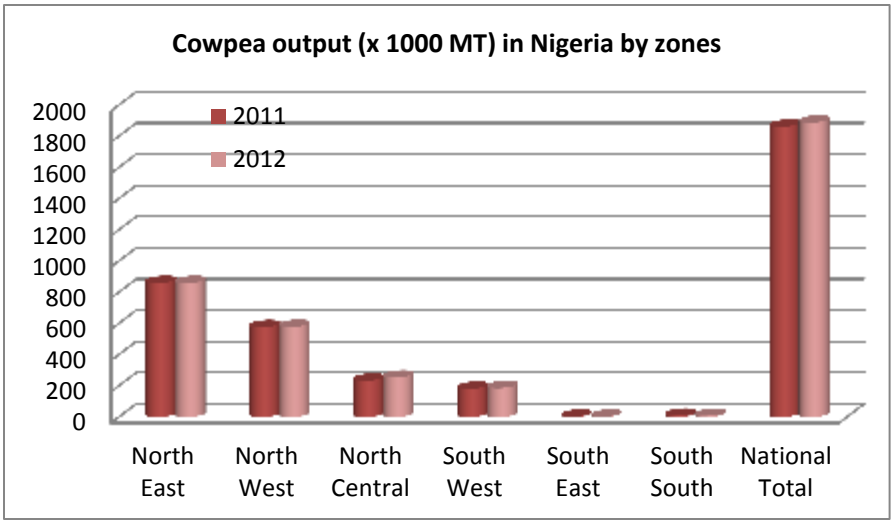
Groundnut

Groundnut is being produced mainly in the northern states of Nigeria; however some few southern states also produce litle amounts of groundnut. The estimated land area put to production of groundnut in 2012 was 2,351,820 ha which an increase of 0.39% over 2,342,750 ha under groundnut cultivation in 2011. The major producers of groundnut in the country are Nassarawa, Niger, Kano, Jigawa, Katsina, Benue, Taraba, Gombe, Adamawa, and Zamfara states. Although most of the zones recorded marginal increases in the production of groundnut, the South West zone however posted a drop of 0.79% in the production of groundnut in 2012. The estimated output on a national scale is an increase of 0.42%.



Cowpea

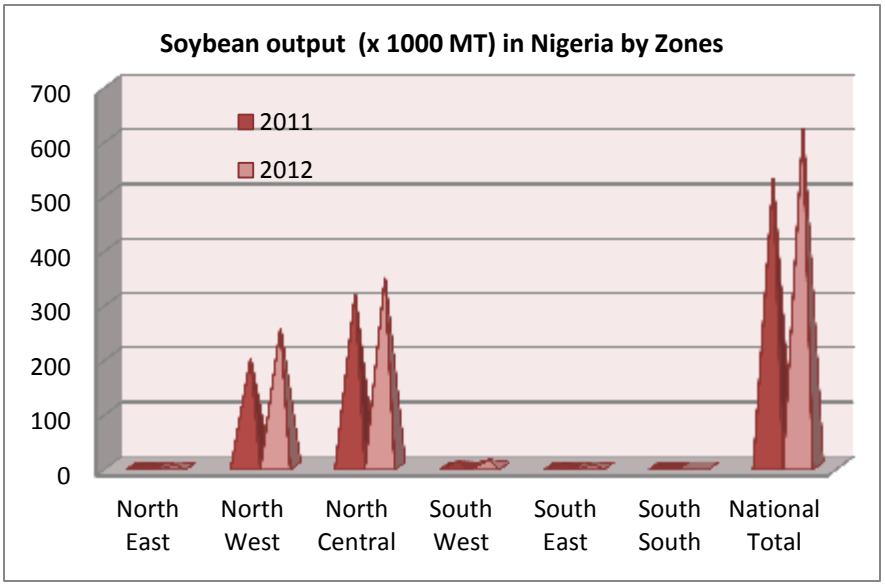
Cowpea is cultivated mostly in the northern states of Nigeria. The total estimated land area put to production of cowpea in 2012 was 3,201,450 ha; an increase in the cowpea area of 0.37% over 3,189,500 ha cultivated in 2011. The North East zone is the highest producer of cowpea contributing over



45% of the cowpea that is produced in the country. The zone is closely followed by the North West which contributed about 30.60% of the total output of cowpea in Nigeria. The South East and South-South zones had recorded decreases in cowpea production probably due to excessive rainfall received which resulted in flooding of most farmers fields and had also caused high incidence of crop pests and diseases. The major cowpea producing states are Borno, Bauchi, Zamfara, Kano, Jigawa, Katsina, Sokoto, and Gombe. Output figure for cowpea in 2012 show an increase of 1.46% when compared to that of 2011.

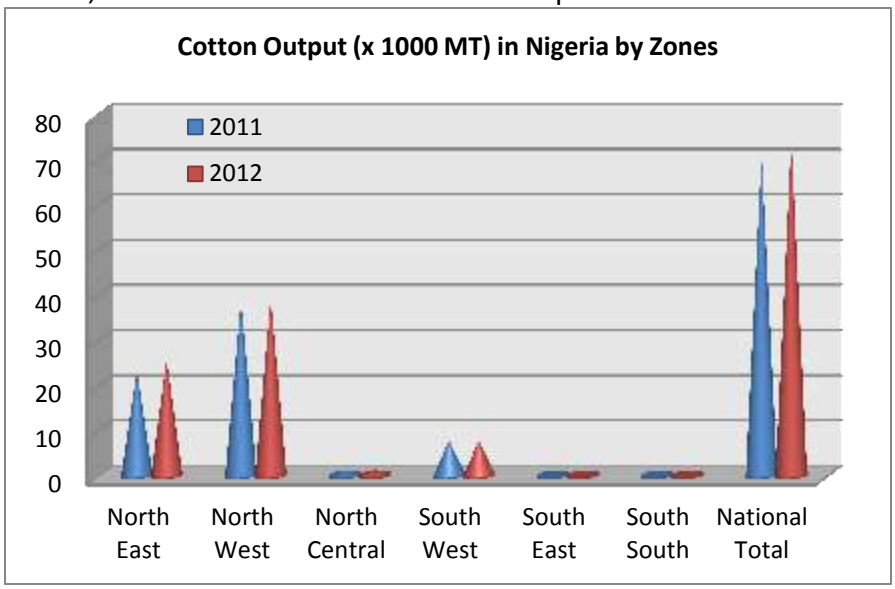
Soybean

Soybean like its counterpart cowpea is mainly produced in the northern parts of Nigeria. The total estimated land area put to production of Soybean in 2012 was 616,220 ha representing an increase in soybean area of 1.24% when compared with 2011 figure of 608,670ha. The North Central and North West zones are the major soybean producing areas accounting for about 97.70% production. The major producing states are Benue, Kaduna, Taraba and Nassarawa. Soybean recorded a modest increase in output of the crop in 2012 of 9.70% over that of 2011. The crop is an important cash crop to the farmers and a very good raw material for the extraction of oil and the cake is used in compounding feeds for livestock especially for poultry.



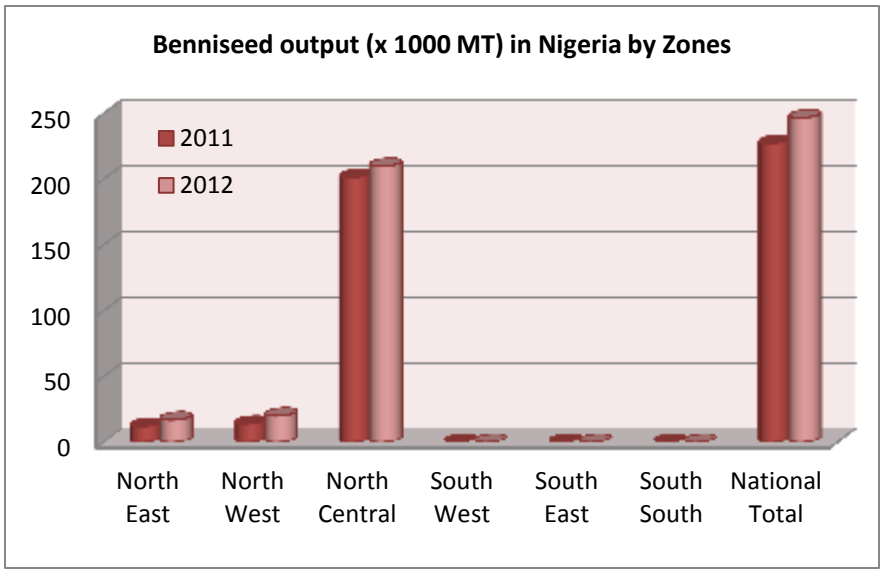
Cotton

Cotton is the most important fibre crop in Nigeria with a total estimated crop land area of 288,870 ha in 2012. The estimated crop land area of cotton increased by 11.33% in 2012 over the 259,560 ha cultivated in 2011. Production of cotton especially the long staple varieties in some states in the South West are on the increase. The major producers of cotton in Nigeria are Katsina, Zamfara, Kano, Kaduna, Gombe, Adamawa and Borno and Bauchi states. The output of cotton had recorded a marginal increase of 2.87% of which most of it came from production in Katsian, Zamfara and Niger States. Before 2012, cotton production was on declining progressively. The new interest and incentive to produce cotton stem from a growing demand following the resuscitation of the textile companies that occurred during the course of 2012.



Benniseed

Benniseed is an important oil seed crop that is being cultivated in many parts of Nigeria. It has a total estimated crop land area of 181,440 ha in 2012. The estimated crop land area however decreased by -5.25% in 2012 over the 191,500 ha recorded in 2011. It is more readily cultivated in the North Central, North West zones and the North East



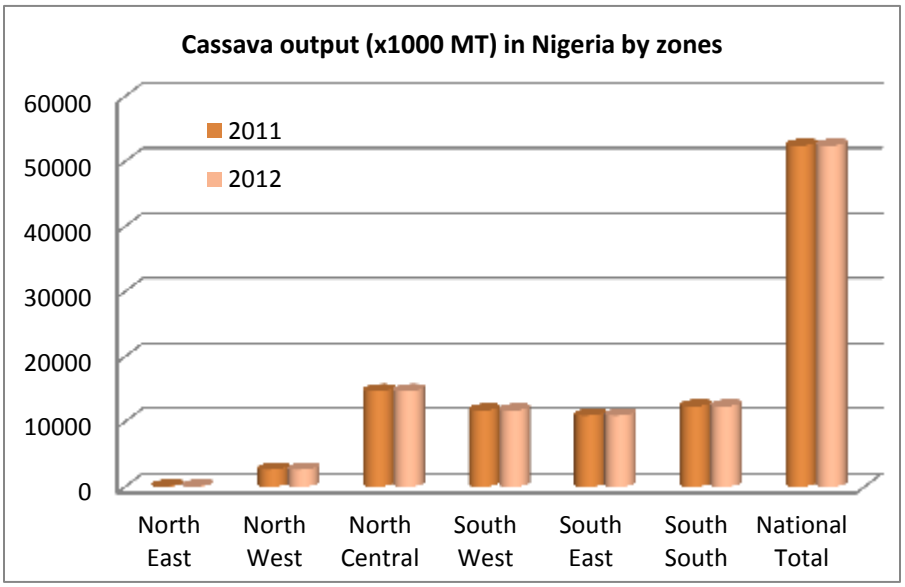
zone with some production in the other zones. Despite the decrease in land area of this crop in 2012 a marginal increase of 0.10% was recorded for the output of the crop from 326, 570 MT in 2011 to 326, 897MT in 2012.

Yam

Yam is a very important tuber crop in Nigeria that is found in all agro ecological zones of the country. The total estimated land area put to production of yam in 2012 was 4,329,660 ha recording an increase in the crop area by 1.45% when compared with 2011 which was 4,267,880 ha. The major producing zone for yam is the North Central zone which is followed by the South East zone and North West zone. The output of yam in the country had recorded a marginal increase of only 0.02% when compared to what was obtained in 2011.

Cassava

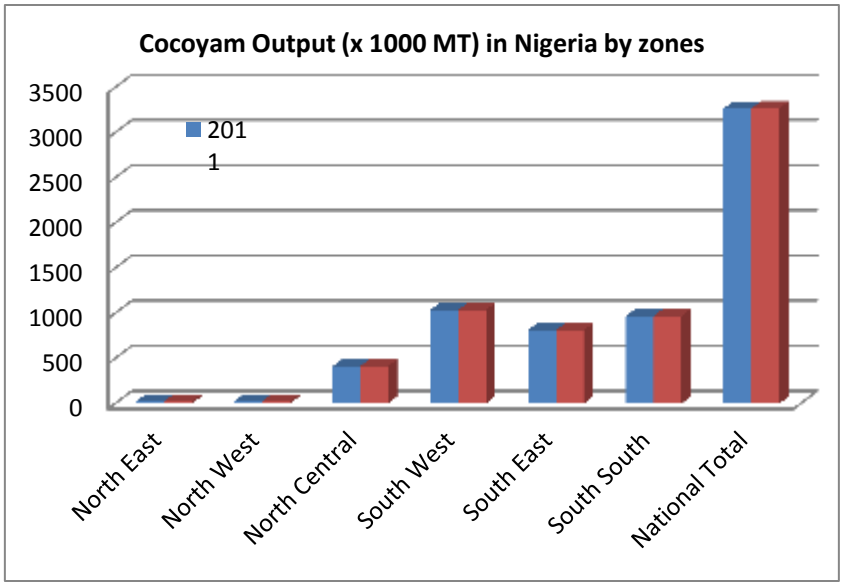
Cassava like yam is being cultivated in all agro ecological zones of Nigeria. Estimated cassava area in 2012 was 3,922,100 ha reflecting about 0.11% increase over 3,917,800 ha produced in 2011. The major producer of cassava is the North central zone, followed by the South-South and South West zones respectively.



Cassava is one of the major root crops in the country that did not record a significant change in its output in 2012. An increase of about 0.01% in output was the forecast for the crop in 2012 when compared to what was obtained in 2011.

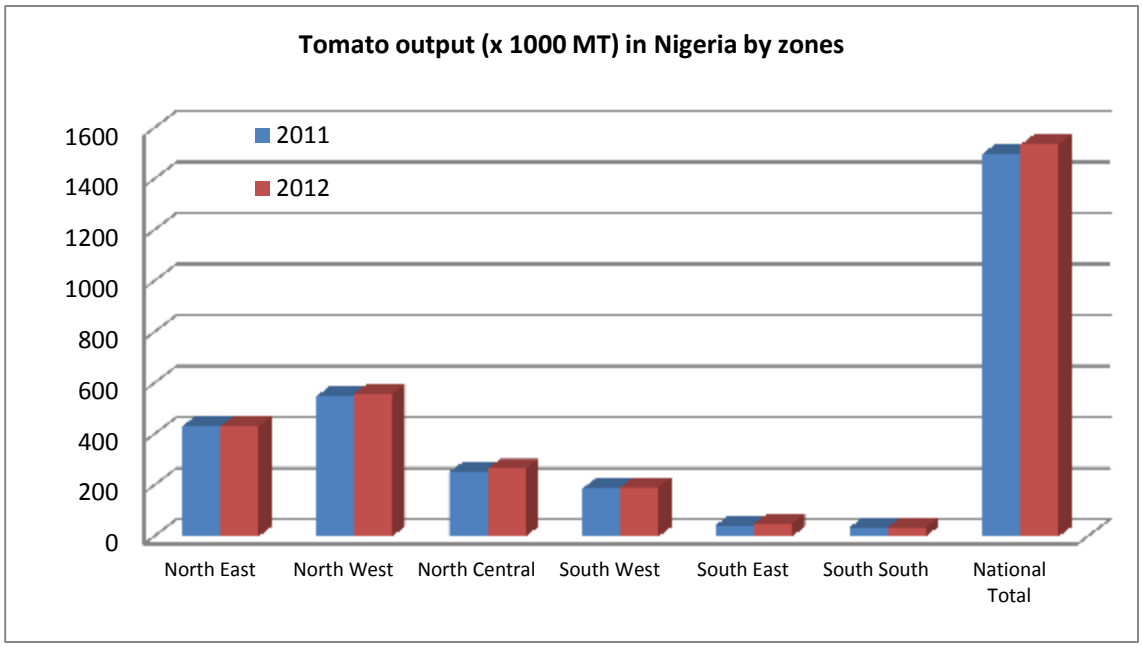
Cocoyam

Cocoyam is mainly cultivated in the across the country. The area devoted to cocoyam in 2012 was estimated at 415,340 ha which represent about 0.89% increase over 2011 estimate of 415,660 ha. Due to the excessive rainfall that was received in the year under review, cocoyam recorded a drop in its output of 6.34% compared with output in 2011. This was as a result of floods that affected most of the cocoyam fields.



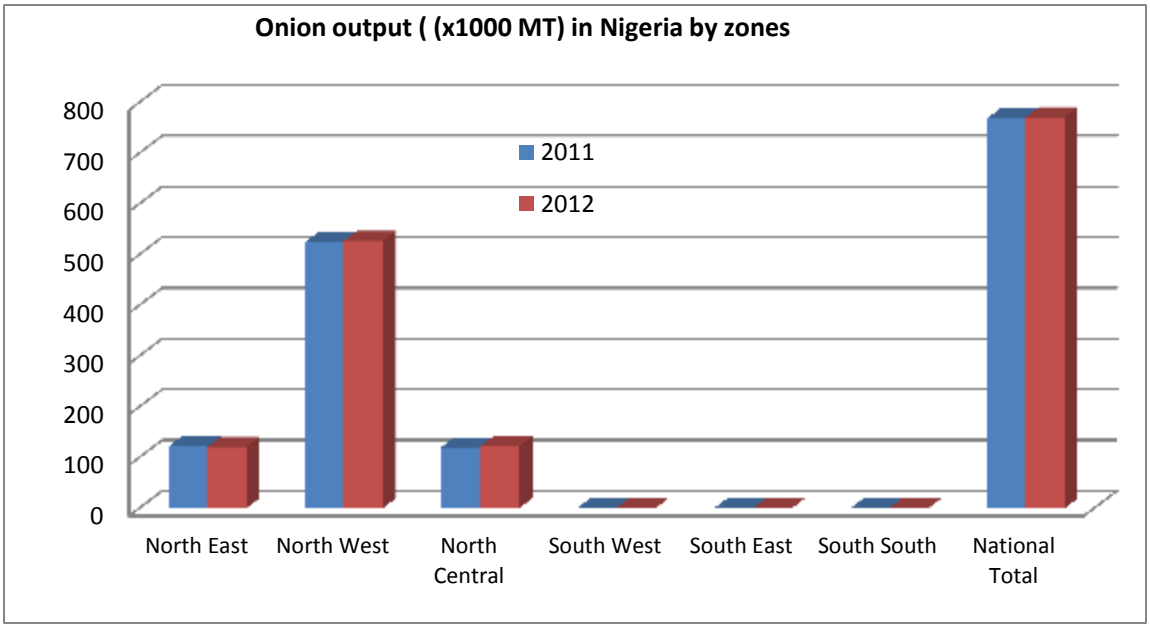
Vegetables

Three major vegetable crops were surveyed in 2012, namely tomato, onion and okro.

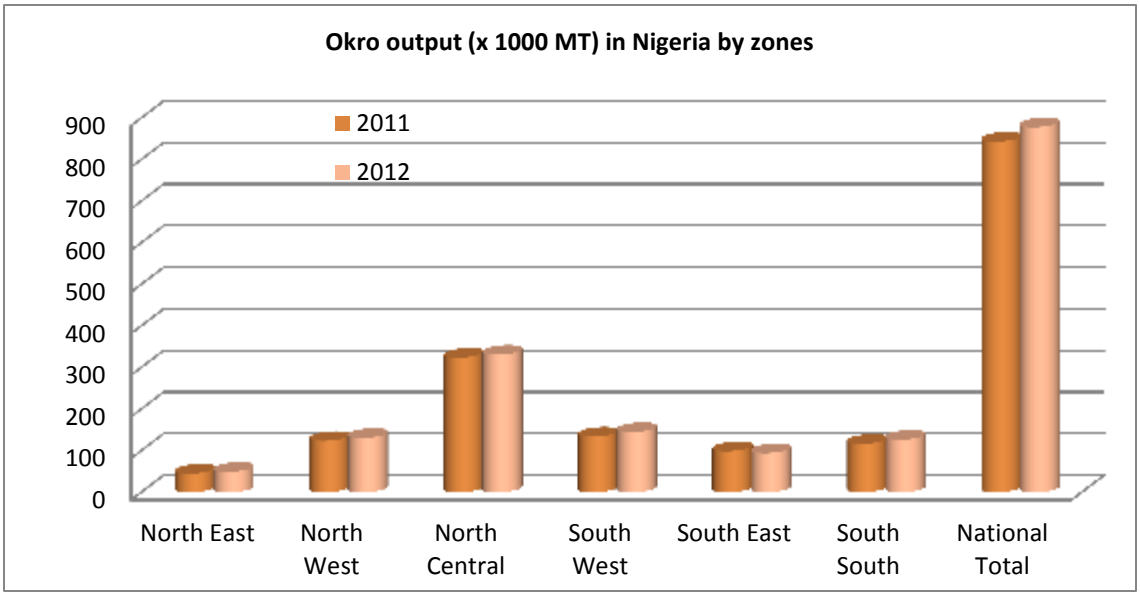


Tomato is being cultivated in all the agro ecological zones of the country. Vegetable production area is estimated at about 323,750 ha in 2012 which represent about 8.70% increase from 297,830 ha recorded in 2011. The output of tomato had increased by 2.37% in 2012 when compared to what was obtained in 2011. Onion is cultivated mainly

in northern states of Nigeria with very little amounts in the south west zone. The total estimated crop land area for Onion was 382,480 ha in 2012. Onio crop land area increased by 2.42% in 2012 over the 373,450 ha recorded in 2011. The production of onion had increased marginally in 2012 by 0.40% when compared to 2011. Okro is



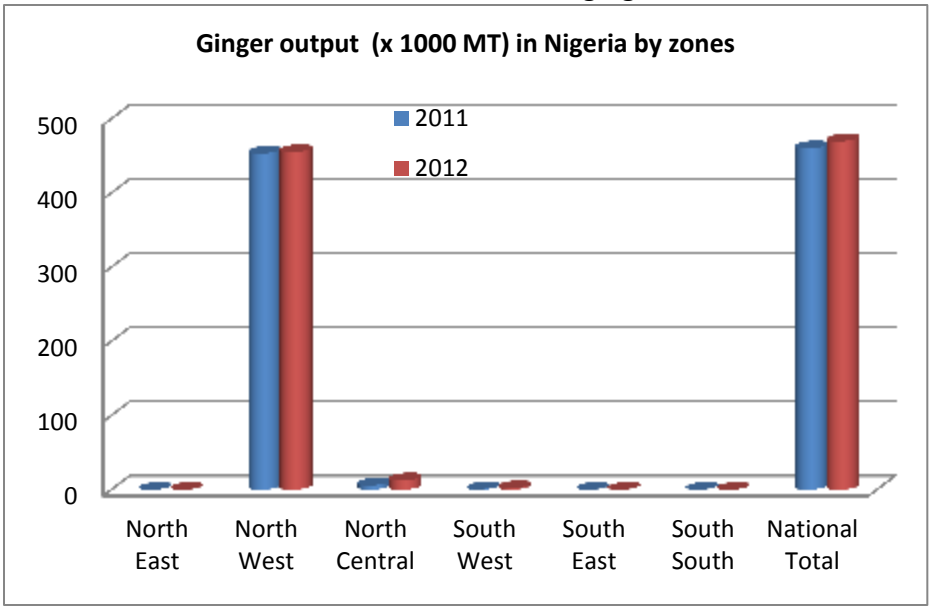
grown in all agro ecological zones of Nigeriawith a total estimated crop land area of 850,380 ha in 2012. Estimated crop land area for okro increased by 4.38% over that of



2011 figure of 814,690 ha. The production output figure of okro increased by 4.11% in 2012.

Ginger

Ginger an important spice crop cultivated in the North West and North central zone with some production in the South west.The land area for ginger is estimated at about 51,950 ha in 2012. Ginger production area increased to 48,910 ha which is 6.22% increase over 2011 figure. Similarly, output of ginger increased by 2.07% in 2012 compared to what was obtained in 2011.



Good incentives helped increase cotton production in 2012 season

3.10.1a: Cultivated land Area Estimates (Sorghum, Maize, Rice and Ginger) (X 1000 hectares)

North East Zone

STATE	SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
BORNO	911.11	912.23	0.12	93.9	94.0	0.06	134.83	136.65	1.35
YOBE	208.17	210.05	0.90	99.4	99.9	0.54	42.06	42.06	0.00
BAUCHI	183.53	185.66	1.16	84.0	84.5	0.60	37.37	37.48	0.27
GOMBE	142.72	144.19	1.03	98.7	99.7	1.02	48.60	50.84	4.62
ADAMAWA	114.72	113.99	-0.63	81.9	81.0	-1.08	35.42	36.84	4.02
Total	1560.3	1566.1	0.38	213.8	234.9	9.88	298.3	303.9	1.87

North West Zone

STATE	SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE			GINGER		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
JIGAWA	242.94	245.57	1.08	86.6	65.8	-24.03	40.92	42.69	4.34	n.a	n.a	n.a
KATSINA	354.24	354.86	0.17	288.2	289.9	0.60	57.43	59.70	3.95	n.a	n.a	n.a
SOKOTO	199	203.76	2.39	119.0	119.2	0.15	45.52	48.21	5.91	n.a	n.a	n.a
KEBBI	177.00	166.80	-5.77	166.6	166.9	0.20	35.68	37.80	5.97	n.a	n.a	n.a
ZAMFARA	186	186	0.00	44.2	46.8	5.79	24.45	25.84	5.69	n.a	n.a	n.a
KANO	609.69	607.48	-0.36	211.0	219.0	3.77	117.79	114.49	-2.80	n.a	n.a	n.a
KADUNA	270.65	269.72	-0.34	396.8	404.8	2.03	170.59	171.98	0.82	45.59	48.12114	5.55
Total	2039.5	2034.2	-0.26	1312.4	1312.4	0.00	492.4	500.8	1.70	45.6	48.1	5.55

North Central Zone

STATE	SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE			GINGER		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
TARABA	204.7	206.5	0.90	303.5	313.0	3.12	203.74	203.73	-0.01	n.a	n.a	n.a
PLATEAU	203.8	203.3	-0.23	259.0	262.1	1.20	75.90	78.23	3.07	n.a	n.a	n.a
NASARAWA	106.6	107.7	1.02	185.2	188.1	1.57	80.33	83.41	3.83	1.25	1.38	10.73
FCT	30.5	30.5	0.19	23.1	24.2	4.97	25.69	25.72	0.15	n.a	n.a	n.a
NIGER	433.4	423.1	-2.38	416.4	417.6	0.28	156.81	157.06	0.16	n.a	n.a	n.a
KWARA	90.3	93.7	3.76	132.5	138.0	4.12	150.29	152.46	1.44	n.a	n.a	n.a
KOGI	92.3	87.2	-5.54	331.9	342.4	3.17	60.92	62.29	2.24	n.a	n.a	n.a
BENUE	97.7	93.8	-4.02	113.9	115.9	1.80	144.34	147.29	2.04	1.73	2.10	21.89
Total	1259.3	1245.8	-1.07	1765.4	1801.2	2.03	898.1	910.2	1.35	3.0	3.5	17.21

South West Zone

STATE	SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE			GINGER		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
OSUN	n.a	n.a	n.a	86.95	81.5	-6.22	22.25	22.25	0.00	n.a	n.a	n.a
OYO	32.05567	24.61157	-23.22	284.37	284.4	0.01	23.9	23.9	0.00	n.a	n.a	n.a
EKITI	n.a	n.a	n.a	157.54	160.8	2.07	80.82	82.25	1.78	n.a	n.a	n.a
ONDO	n.a	n.a	n.a	238.80	238.8	0.00	51.04	52.85	3.53	n.a	n.a	n.a
OGUN	n.a	n.a	n.a	350.92	353.4	0.69	12.01	12.09	0.70	n.a	n.a	n.a
LAGOS	n.a	n.a	n.a	71.97	74.9	4.07	8.07	7.70	-4.56	0.34	0.34	0.00
Total	32.1	24.6	0.00	1190.5	1193.8	0.27	198.1	201.1	0.00	0.3	0.3	0.00

South East Zone

STATE	MAIZE			RICE		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
ANAMBRA	38.29	38.58	0.76	15.78	15.77	-0.03
ENUGU	81.55	84.48	3.59	41.58	41.95	0.90
EBONYI	2.96	2.91	-1.74	113.02	114.57	1.37
ABIA	69.27	72.68	4.93	9.04	9.04	0.00
IMO	121.24	133.25	9.91	329.64	329.55	-0.03
Total	313.3	331.9	5.94	509.1	510.9	0.36

South -South Zone

STATE	SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE			GINGER		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
AK/IBOM	n.a	n.a	n.a	59.06	62.22	5.35	8.49	8.56	0.81	n.a	n.a	n.a
BAYELSA	n.a	n.a	n.a	34.42	35.75	3.86	42.2	43.45	2.97	n.a	n.a	n.a
C/RIVER	n.a	n.a	n.a	121.92	105.27	-13.66	90.96	92.17	1.33	n.a	n.a	n.a
DELTA	n.a	n.a	n.a	89.71	90.19	0.54	13.36	13.51	1.09	n.a	n.a	n.a
EDO	n.a	n.a	n.a	47.97	48.68	1.50	13.09	13.71	4.77	n.a	n.a	n.a
RIVERS	n.a	n.a	n.a	63.80	64.07	0.43	15.48	15.59	0.75	n.a	n.a	n.a
Total	0.0	0.0	0.00	357.83	344.0	-3.87	175.1	178.5	1.91	0.0	0.0	0.00
National Total	4891.2	4870.8	-0.42	5153.3	5218.2	1.26	2571.1	2705.3	5.22	48.9	52.0	6.22

North East Zone

STATE	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			CASSAVA		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
BORNO	n.a	n.a	n.a	216.86	215.3178	-0.71	217.07	217.17	0.05	n.a	n.a	n.a
YOBE	n.a	n.a	n.a	42.12	42.52	0.95	166.40	166.18	-0.13	4.89	3.91	-19.87
BAUCHI	n.a	n.a	n.a	393	392.50	-0.13	393.90	391.58	-0.59	2.04	2.38	16.43
GOMBE	n.a	n.a	n.a	37.42	37.49	0.17	137.49	137.82	0.28	3.05	3.06	0.35
ADAMAWA	112.70	112.55	-0.13	44.21	42.61	-3.63	169.95	168.69	-0.74	17.57	17.76	1.08
Total	112.7	112.6	-0.13	733.6	730.4	-0.43	1084.8	1081.5	-0.31	27.6	27.1	-1.58

North West Zone

STATE	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			CASSAVA		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
JIGAWA	n.a	n.a	0	112.93	111.45	-1.32	155.48	155.53	0.03	n.a	n.a	n.a
KATSINA	5.51	7.17	30.29	126.53	128.56	1.60	108.77	107.76	-0.93	14.77	15.96	8.09
SOKOTO	n.a	n.a	n.a	110.9	110.79	-0.10	165.93	166.70	0.46	4.49	4.68	4.12
KEBBI	12.63818	12.78	1.15	106.39	106.89	0.46	139.97	142.57	1.85	83.56	84.60	1.25
ZAMFARA	4.988182	4.46	-10.39	134.9	134.9	0.00	162.89	165.36	1.52	n.a	n.a	n.a
KANO	n.a	n.a	n.a	162.08	163.41	0.82	130.70	128.43	-1.73	2.63	2.76	4.98
KADUNA	258.90	258.70	-0.08	60.69	62.75	3.40	180.44	180.46	0.01	106.46	106.46	0.00
Total	282.0	283.1	0.39	814.4	818.8	0.53	1044.2	1046.8	0.25	211.9	214.5	1.20

North Central Zone

STATE	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			CASSAVA		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
TARABA	214.41	214.10	-0.18	167.88	170.14	1.34	101.33	102.29	0.95	127.41	128.41	0.78
PLATEAU	137.21	135.32	-1.38	38.66	39.86	3.11	25.98	25.02	-3.69	373.49	375.54	0.55
NASARAWA	143.82	144.79	0.67	132.88	134.13	0.94	66.00	67.16	1.76	18.44	18.16	-1.54
FCT	120.83	120.88	0.04	14.16	13.86	-2.15	15.42	15.88	3.02	18.46	21.18	14.71
NIGER	335.97	333.84	-0.63	85.01	85.35	0.40	309.77	311.46	0.55	281.90	281.29	-0.22
KWARA	83.70	82.39	-1.57	141.08	140.06	-0.73	25.02	23.85	-4.64	19.076	19.01	-0.30
KOGI	119.66	124.07	3.69	107.96	109.51	1.43	48.20	50.32	4.40	22.13	22.23	0.46
BENUE	228.71	229.06	0.12	33.50	35.33	5.49	106.38	106.67	0.27	41.46	38.58	-6.93
Total	1384.5	1384.5	0.00	721.2	728.3	0.98	698.1	702.7	0.65	902.4	904.4	0.23

South West Zone

STATE	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			CASSAVA		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
OSUN	112.06	112.18	0.11	1.95	1.89	-2.77	n.a	n.a	#VALUE!	84.7	85.4	0.83
OYO	138.03	138.47	0.32	13.93	14.48	3.94	8.230856	8.60	4.59	148.89	149.01	0.08
EKITI	175.12	177.62	1.43	27.87	27.60	-0.98	n.a	n.a	#VALUE!	191.5	189.09	-1.26
ONDO	133.21	133.96	0.56	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	#VALUE!	127.24	126.7	-0.42
OGUN	135.98	135.78	-0.14	6.49	6.39	-1.67	35.04	35.04	0.00	219.77	219.98	0.10
LAGOS	146.80	147.18	0.27	1.61	1.65	2.01	2.98	2.98	0.00	61.32	61.52	0.33
Total	841.2	845.2	0.00	51.9	52.0	0.00	46.3	46.6	0.00	833.4	831.7	0.00

South East Zone

STATE	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			CASSAVA		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
ANAMBRA	128.17	129.88	1.33	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	106.93	106.98	0.05
ENUGU	122.88	123.02	0.12	1.84	1.81	-1.60	1.65	2.75	66.31	288.66	288.67	0.00
EBONYI	154.49	154.85	0.23	1.69	1.74	2.80	1.05	1.05	0.00	176.59	176.59	0.00
ABIA	159.80	160.57	0.48	0.44	0.47	8.46	n.a	n.a	n.a	149.7	150.01	0.21
IMO	166.61	167.97	0.81	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	240.44	241.03	0.25
Total	732.0	736.3	0.59	4.0	4.0	1.39	2.7	3.8	40.58	962.3	963.3	0.10

South -South Zone

STATE	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			CASSAVA		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
AK/IBOM	257.74	258.98	0.48	13.01	13.52	3.93	n.a	n.a	n.a	106.93	106.98	0.05
BAYELSA	279.51	281.43	0.69	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	150.18	151.02	0.56
C/RIVER	244.52	292.9	19.78	13.05	13.68	4.82	13.01	13.07	0.39	357.24	357.2	-0.01
DELTA	120.07	120.94	0.72	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	157.24	157.24	0.00
EDO	98.47	98.62	0.15	4.59	4.59	0.00	n.a	n.a	n.a	123.7	123.7	0.00
RIVERS	172.85	174.04	0.68	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	191.8	191.9	0.05
Total	915.5	967.9	5.73	17.6	18.3	0.00	13.0	13.1	0.39	980.2	981.1	0.09
National Total	4267.9	4329.7	1.45	2342.8	2351.8	0.39	2889.1	2894.5	0.19	3917.8	3922.1	0.11

North East Zone

STATE	COWPEA			COCOYAM			Benniseed			Soybean		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
BORNO	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.021	0.021	0.00	12.38	14.91	20.46	n.a	n.a	n.a
YOBE	10.98	10.97	-0.08	n.a	n.a	n.a	5.17	6.48	25.21	n.a	n.a	n.a
BAUCHI	1.96	1.10	1.73	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.19	-0.06	-106.54	39.57	40.57	2.54
GOMBE	191.8	192.48	0.36	n.a	n.a	n.a	1.11	1.11	0.00	10.07	11.07	10.01
ADAMAWA	154.23	154.07	-0.11	n.a	n.a	n.a	11.19	9.45	-21.13	22.84	25.08	9.85
Total	359.0	359.5	0.15	0.3	0.3	0.00	31.7	31.9	0.76	72.5	76.7	5.88

North West Zone

STATE	COWPEA			COCOYAM			Benniseed			Soybean		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
JIGAWA	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
KATSINA	14.77	13.36	-9.53	8.26	8.92	7.95	n.a	n.a	n.a	26.35	25.90	-1.71
SOKOTO	4.91	4.87	-0.92	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	18.62	21.40	14.93
KEBBI	84.04	84.64	0.72	n.a	n.a	n.a	8.85	11.15	26.04	11.15	12.71	13.97
ZAMFARA	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	3.48	8.70	149.88	6.22	7.59	21.92
KANO	2.60	2.64	1.54	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.91	-18.06	-2087.03	49.14	46.87	-4.63
KADUNA	168.17	163.70	-2.66	2.80	2.98	6.49	8.63	5.74	-33.54	68.70	68.59	-0.17
Total	274.5	269.2	-1.92	11.1	11.9	7.58	21.9	7.5	-65.55	180.2	183.1	1.59

North Central Zone

STATE	COWPEA			COCOYAM			Beniseed			Soybean		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
TARABA	285.76	289.16	1.19	15.22	15.50	1.91	45.92	45.79	-0.29	72.09	73.62	2.13
PLATEAU	39.83	41.09	3.16	6.58	6.94	5.47	68.96	70.35	2.02	31.11	28.37	-8.80
NASARAWA	140.32	140.48	0.11	11.19	11.10	-0.80	n.a	n.a		61.07	62.90	2.99
FCT	4.15	4.43	6.68	n.a	n.a		17.31	18.90	9.75	3.76	3.23	-14.22
NIGER	89.23	92.85	4.06	23.60	24.70	4.70	5.79	6.87	18.82	11.99	12.95	8.07
KWARA	83.86	86.75	3.45	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	24.33	26.25	7.93
KOGI	292.46	294.75	0.78	11.42	11.06	-3.12	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
BENUE	276.76	277.29	0.19	15.05	15.30	1.65	n.a	n.a	n.a	114.44	111.53	-2.55
Total	1212.4	1226.8	1.19	83.1	84.6	1.88	138.0	142.0	2.92	318.8	318.9	0.02

South West Zone

STATE	COWPEA			COCOYAM			Soybean		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
OSUN	86.5545	88.75	2.54	25.64	25.33	-1.23	n.a	n.a	n.a
OYO	149.26	149.52	0.17	5.97	5.67	-5.07	5.55	7.81	40.65
EKITI	91.30	94.06	3.02	23.48	23.98	2.11	4.89	4.72	-3.57
ONDO	125.35	123.09	-1.80	41.33	41.82	1.18	9.28	9.28	0.00
OGUN	219.77	220.97	0.55	33.09	33.09	0.00	n.a	n.a	n.a
LAGOS	61.31	63.26	3.18	11.05	11.27	1.92	5.99	5.39	-9.93
Total	733.6	739.7	0.00	140.6	141.2	0.00	25.7	27.2	0.00

South East Zone

STATE	COWPEA			COCOYAM			Soybean		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
ANAMBRA	86.92	86.67	-0.29	20.29	20.66	1.83	n.a	n.a	n.a
ENUGU	208.65	201.28	-3.53	27.65	27.28	-1.35	8.85	10.35	16.84
EBONYI	76.58	77.53	1.24	10.03	10.19	1.60	2.62	0.01	-99.82
ABIA	49.69	51.94	4.53	10.9	10.64	-2.32	n.a	n.a	n.a
IMO	140.14	140.35	0.15	16.92	15.78	-6.74	n.a	n.a	n.a
Total	562.0	557.8	-0.75	85.8	84.6	-1.44	11.5	10.4	0.00

South -South Zone

STATE	COWPEA			COCOYAM			Beniseed			Soybean		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
AK/IBOM	89.18	89.12	-0.06	43.64	44.45	1.87	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
BAYELSA	28.42	28.56	0.50	27.56	27.92	1.32	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
C/RIVER	17.7	17.9	1.13	46.20	47.27	2.33	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
DELTA	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
EDO	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
RIVERS	1.95	1.99	2.05	17.08	17.58	2.92	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Total	48.1	48.5	0.80	90.8	92.8	0.00	0.0	0.0	n.a	0.0	0.0	0.00
National Total	3189.5	3201.5	0.37	411.7	415.3	0.89	191.5	181.4	-5.25	608.7	616.2	1.24

North East Zone

	Cotton			Okro			Onion			Tomato		
STATE	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
BORNO	29.58	39.63	33.99	4.11	4.85	17.98	n.a	n.a	n.a	23.54	24.27	3.11
YOBE	na	na	na	2.55	1.38	-45.83	n.a	n.a	n.a	13.98	13.01	-6.97
BAUCHI	na	na	na	2.42	2.33	-3.58	45.15	45.4	0.59	16.32	16.22	-0.61
GOMBE	na	na	na	3.6	3.52	-2.34	36.53	37.9	3.75	4.99	5.60	12.18
ADAMAWA	19.8	21.29	7.54	1.64	1.64	0.00	33.8	33.8	0.00	5.57	5.56	-0.12
Total	49.4	60.9	23.39	14.3	13.7	-4.19	115.5	117.1	1.42	64.4	64.7	0.40

North West Zone

STATE	Cotton			Okro			Onion			Tomato		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
JIGAWA	na	na	na	10.1	11.00	8.95	32.77	32.09	-2.07	na	na	na
KATSINA	66.51	64.83	-2.53	2.17	2.02	-7.06	39.01	39.68	1.73	2.15	2.15	0.00
SOKOTO	19.44	20.61	6.06	6.35	9.62	51.47	46.15	47.51	2.96	47.09	48.21	2.38
KEBBI	10.99	11.33	3.00	10.61	10.80	1.79	43.1	44.29	2.76	17.45	17.97	2.99
ZAMFARA	42.2	42.2	0.00	12.99	12.99	0.00	17.35	19.06	9.85	28.05	30.66	9.30
KANO	36.27	44.93	23.90	1.95	4.06	107.93	9.46	8.41	-11.11	0.31	0.31	0.00
KADUNA	na	na	na	32.48	34.36	5.78	53.45	54.27	1.54	5.96	7.47	25.29
Total	175.4	183.9	4.84	76.7	84.8	10.69	241.3	245.3	1.67	101.0	106.8	5.70

North Central Zone

STATE	Cotton			Okro			Onion			Tomato		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
TARABA	10.79	16.81	55.81	5.39	5.76	6.94	8.25	12.04	45.97	4.19	7.41	76.80
PLATEAU	23.98	27.31	13.90	3.75	5.94	58.42	1.49	-1.77	-218.99	2.06	4.05	96.61
NASARAWA	n.a	n.a	n.a	15.61	12.61	-19.21	na	na	na	2.00	4.05	102.55
FCT	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.27	0.24	-10.25	na	na	na	1.44	2.00	39.10
NIGER	n.a	n.a	n.a	47.09	47.16	0.14	na	na	na	16.01	17.73	10.77
KWARA	n.a	n.a	n.a	17.07	17.74	3.89	na	na	na	1.68	2.89	72.07
KOGI	n.a	n.a	n.a	9.51	9.62	1.11	na	na	na	5.14	8.37	62.82
BENUE	n.a	n.a	n.a	22.06	25.74	16.70	6.57	7.57	14.10	9.42	10.94	16.10
Total	34.8	44.1	26.91	120.8	124.8	3.36	16.3	17.8	8.93	41.9	57.4	36.96

South West Zone

STATE	Okro			Onion			Tomato		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
OSUN	3.97	2.97	-25.25	n.a	n.a	n.a	8.12	10.87	33.86
OYO	25.3	25.38	0.31	n.a	n.a	n.a	10.25	10.74	4.81
EKITI	1.92	3.52	83.09	n.a	n.a	n.a	5.12	5.32	3.91
ONDO	1.48	3.56	140.49	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.88	0.88	0.00
OGUN	22.12	21.31	-3.67	n.a	n.a	n.a	11.03	11.47	4.15
LAGOS	18.56	16.80	-9.46	0.37	2.27	-71.79	7.97	7.47	-6.30
Total	73.4	73.5	0.00	0.4	-2.3	0.00	43.4	46.8	0.00

South East Zone

STATE	Okro			Tomato		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
ANAMBRA	3.91	7.09	81.38	2.20	3.59	63.15
ENUGU	4.64	6.40	38.00	3.83	5.16	34.71
EBONYI	13.97	13.04	-6.63	10.00	7.87	-21.33
ABIA	8.74	11.70	33.86	3.11	3.11	0.00
IMO	11.00	11.74	6.69	4.75	4.75	0.00
Total	42.3	50.0	0.00	23.9	24.5	0.00

South -South Zone

STATE	Cotton			Okro			Onion			Tomato		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
AK/IBOM	n.a	n.a	n.a	151	151	0.00	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
BAYELSA	n.a	n.a	n.a	96.79	97.88	1.13	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
C/RIVER	n.a	n.a	n.a	89.92	89.82	-0.11	n.a	n.a	n.a	11.38	12.09	6.22
DELTA	n.a	n.a	n.a	79.94	89.9	12.46	n.a	n.a	n.a	6.25	5.77	-7.68
EDO	n.a	n.a	n.a	54.7	58.39	6.74	n.a	n.a	n.a	5.59	5.77	3.22
RIVERS	n.a	n.a	n.a	166.0	167.5	0.90	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Total	0.0	0.0	0.00	487.4	503.5	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.00	23.2	23.6	0.00
National Total	259.6	289.0	11.33	814.7	850.4	4.38	373.4	377.9	1.20	297.8	323.7	8.70

3.10.1b. PRODUCTION ESTIMATES (SORGHUM, MAIZE, RICE AND GINGER (X 1000 MT)

North East Zone

STATE	SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
BORNO	905.32	894.00	-0.25	498.98	623.92	25.04	146.39	246.43	68.34
YOBE	202.98	200.44	-0.25	18.15	25.27	39.20	33.15	98.23	196.32
BAUCHI	186.60	176.06	-4.69	346.51	373.75	7.86	66.95	68.21	1.88
GOMBE	159.81	154.72	-2.20	203.00	209.44	3.17	92.60	99.98	7.97
ADAMAWA	129.99	129.94	0.97	189.18	189.71	0.28	42.27	43.60	3.16
Total	1584.7	1555.2	-0.87	1255.8	1422.1	13.240	381.4	556.4	45.91

North West Zone

STATE	SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE			GINGER		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
JIGAWA	283.40	282.67	-0.74	120.48	129.98	7.89	13.49	98.41	629.54	n.a	n.a	n.a
KATSINA	387.69	367.73	4.37	273.13	288.97	5.80	56.82	60.09	5.74	n.a	n.a	n.a
SOKOTO	249.99	247.44	0.01	16.90	19.346	14.42	58.57	66.65	13.79	n.a	n.a	n.a
KEBBI	222.58	215.90	2.06	150.88	159.92	5.99	58.75	63.61	8.27	n.a	n.a	n.a
ZAMFARA	718.78	718.90	-1.02	50.27	54.73	8.88	23.58	25.02	6.09	n.a	n.a	n.a
KANO	1074.86	1076.34	-1.14	546.82	558.78	2.19	268.86	269.01	0.06	n.a	n.a	n.a
KADUNA	484.31	485.98	-1.34	770.68	792.61	2.85	360.67	361.06	0.11	453.41	455.18	0.39
Total	3421.6	3395.0	-0.22	1929.2	2004.3	3.90	840.7	943.8	12.26	453.4	455.2	0.00

North Central Zone

STATE	SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE			GINGER		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
TARABA	190.943	187.361	0.893	430.518	433.035	0.585	294.233	294.312	0.027	n.a	n.a	n.a
PLATEAU	385.166	386.259	0.284	643.419	645.529	0.328	170.383	170.414	0.018	n.a	n.a	n.a
NASARAWA	184.831	189.969	2.780	181.215	182.516	0.718	184.896	185.804	0.491	0.650	3.840	490.842
FCT	52.247	52.980	1.402	43.929	45.506	3.591	57.079	58.920	3.225	n.a	n.a	n.a
NIGER	598.350	600.419	0.346	661.072	662.644	0.238	141.193	143.096	1.348	n.a	n.a	n.a
KWARA	143.496	146.777	2.286	195.196	195.716	0.267	501.414	502.300	0.177	n.a	n.a	n.a
KOGI	107.912	109.188	1.182	375.912	377.150	0.329	490.429	492.441	0.410	n.a	n.a	n.a
BENUE	201.355	201.708	0.175	165.713	168.764	1.841	306.878	307.084	0.067	5.290	8.627	63.080
Total	1864.3	1874.7	0.56	2697.0	2710.9	0.515	2146.5	2154.4	0.37	5.9	12.5	0.00

South West Zone

STATE	SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE			GINGER		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
OSUN	n.a	n.a	n.a	149.573	150.394	0.549	36.398	49.600	36.271	n.a	n.a	n.a
OYO	26.465	26.248	-0.821	224.850	225.299	0.200	42.260	97.300	130.241	n.a	n.a	n.a
EKITI	n.a	n.a	n.a	342.919	345.925	0.877	76.839	79.841	3.907	n.a	n.a	n.a
ONDO	n.a	n.a	n.a	553.087	556.216	0.566	106.055	107.678	1.530	n.a	n.a	n.a
OGUN	n.a	n.a	n.a	536.887	541.138	0.792	34.941	39.900	14.194	n.a	n.a	n.a
LAGOS	n.a	n.a	n.a	211.860	212.466	0.286	29.451	43.800	48.720	0.820	2.06	151.31
Total	26.5	26.2	-0.82	2019.2	2031.4	0.607	325.9	418.1	28.28	0.8	2.1	0.00

South East Zone

STATE	MAIZE			RICE		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
ANAMBRA	90.203	91.219	1.126	36.628	98.200	168.102
ENUGU	153.860	154.220	0.234	76.790	77.782	1.291
EBONYI	6.329	6.795	7.358	407.550	404.782	-0.679
ABIA	90.496	90.491	-0.005	23.800	23.800	0.000
IMO	171.776	172.683	0.528	1.819	33.100	1720.163
Total	512.7	515.4	0.535	546.6	637.7	16.66

South -South Zone

STATE	SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE			GINGER		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
AK/IBOM	n.a	n.a	n.a	65.476	67.505	3.099	1.157	1.389	20.021	n.a	n.a	n.a
BAYELSA	n.a	n.a	n.a	35.450	44.841	26.493	78.038	99.300	27.246	n.a	n.a	n.a
C/RIVER	n.a	n.a	n.a	330.655	333.203	0.771	196.770	187.067	-4.931	n.a	n.a	n.a
DELTA	n.a	n.a	n.a	164.523	167.370	1.731	12.380	18.200	47.014	n.a	n.a	n.a
EDO	n.a	n.a	n.a	74.248	94.287	26.988	23.056	129.300	460.817	n.a	n.a	n.a
RIVERS	n.a	n.a	n.a	96.100	99.902	3.956	14.760	115.350	681.505	n.a	n.a	n.a
Total	0.0	0.0	#DIV/0!	766.5	807.1	5.305	326.2	550.6	68.81	0.0	0.0	0.00
National Total	6897.1	6851.0	-0.67	9180.2	9701.241	5.675	4567.3	5261.0	15.19	460.2	469.7	2.07

North East Zone

STATE	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			CASSAVA		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
BORNO	n.a	n.a	n.a	201.309	201.354	0.022	59.330	59.340	0.017	n.a	n.a	n.a
YOBE	n.a	n.a	n.a	67.170	66.931	-0.356	65.860	65.860	0.000	24.614	24.915	1.223
BAUCHI	n.a	n.a	n.a	454.353	453.342	-0.223	63.920	63.950	0.047	18.799	17.472	-7.056
GOMBE	n.a	n.a	n.a	49.267	49.282	0.029	72.590	72.600	0.014	12.653	13.232	4.583
ADAMAWA	3.020	3.020	0.000	84.284	85.753	1.743	19.940	19.950	0.050	21.869	21.957	0.401
Total	3.0	3.0	0.00	856.4	856.7	0.00	281.6	281.7	0.02	77.9	77.6	0.00

North West Zone

STATE	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			CASSAVA		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
JIGAWA	n.a	n.a	n.a	9.769	8.737	-10.564	92.950	92.980	0.032	135.845	135.845	0.000
KATSINA	2.100	2.100	0.000	85.710	85.710	0.000	83.980	80.990	-3.560	143.457	144.160	0.490
SOKOTO	n.a	n.a	n.a	65.477	68.167	4.108	81.240	81.280	0.049	n.a	n.a	n.a
KEBBI	14.340	14.340	0.000	58.490	59.165	1.153	82.700	82.920	0.266	607.485	607.514	0.005
ZAMFARA	4.890	4.890	0.000	134.534	137.048	1.869	79.370	83.600	5.329	n.a	n.a	n.a
KANO	n.a	n.a	n.a	33.578	32.684	-2.665	84.540	83.300	-1.467	25.025	24.209	-3.260
KADUNA	723.322	723.305	-0.002	366.790	367.037	0.067	64.030	64.020	-0.016	1725.616	1725.652	0.002
Total	744.7	744.6	0.00	754.3	758.5	0.00	568.8	569.1	0.05	2637.4	2637.4	0.00

North Central Zone

STATE	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			CASSAVA		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
TARABA	2894.368	2894.257	-0.004	240.195	243.059	1.192	88.500	98.090	10.836	2384.474	2384.414	-0.002
PLATEAU	255.363	255.113	-0.098	20.752	23.090	11.266	97.600	98.800	1.230	453.366	453.358	-0.002
NASARAWA	2956.277	2956.340	0.002	86.713	86.949	0.272	25.510	24.732	-3.050	1485.854	1486.212	0.024
FCT	2595.118	2596.140	0.039	8.060	8.056	-0.046	31.320	29.400	-6.130	45.911	46.932	2.224
NIGER	362.331	362.861	0.146	432.934	432.840	-0.022	79.060	79.100	0.051	938.225	939.737	0.161
KWARA	5298.697	5298.403	-0.006	35.012	35.135	0.351	23.500	23.567	0.286	1310.425	1310.453	0.002
KOGI	1489.249	1489.869	0.042	78.142	78.145	0.004	19.280	19.800	2.697	4406.420	4406.650	0.005
BENUE	1059.581	1060.063	0.045	402.051	402.164	0.028	56.150	56.294	0.257	3663.742	3663.804	0.002
Total	16911.0	16913.0	0.01	1303.9	1309.4	0.00	420.9	429.8	2.11	14688.4	14691.6	0.00

South West Zone

STATE	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			CASSAVA		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
OSUN	675.828	675.388	-0.065	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	1401.876	1401.865	-0.001
OYO	779.587	779.544	-0.006	10.650	10.559	-0.859	n.a	n.a	n.a	1726.045	1726.250	0.012
EKITI	1554.917	1555.049	0.009	0.060	0.060	0.000	n.a	n.a	n.a	1520.744	1520.782	0.002
ONDO	2289.260	2289.330	0.003	0.060	0.060	0.000	n.a	n.a	n.a	2908.310	2908.611	0.010
OGUN	259.009	260.027	0.393	5.910	6.080	2.877	n.a	n.a	n.a	3183.610	3183.692	0.003
LAGOS	61.521	63.522	3.253	3.711	3.471	-6.469	n.a	n.a	n.a	968.583	968.367	-0.022
Total	5620.1	5622.9	0.05	20.4	20.2	0.00	0.0	0.0	#DIV/0!	11709.2	11709.6	0.00

South East Zone

STATE	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			CASSAVA		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
ANAMBRA	960.147	960.340	0.020	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	1730.295	1730.387	0.005
ENUGU	3254.245	3254.407	0.005	1.249	1.963	57.224	n.a	n.a	n.a	3685.040	3685.241	0.005
EBONYI	1788.522	1789.831	0.073	1.010	1.010	0.000	n.a	n.a	n.a	1204.656	1205.981	0.110
ABIA	618.780	619.467	0.111	7.210	7.210	0.000	n.a	n.a	n.a	701.343	702.093	0.107
IMO	782.654	782.913	0.033	0.080	0.080	0.000	n.a	n.a	n.a	3626.333	3626.383	0.001
Total	7404.3	7407.0	0.04	9.5	10.3	0.00	0.0	0.0	#DIV/0!	10947.7	10950.1	0.00

South -South Zone

STATE	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			CASSAVA		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
AK/IBOM	306.180	306.295	0.038	0.901	1.013	12.394	n.a	n.a	n.a	1535.130	1535.822	0.045
BAYELSA	170.226	170.171	-0.032	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	481.903	480.493	-0.293
C/RIVER	3402.960	3403.084	0.004	13.318	14.142	6.185	n.a	n.a	n.a	5956.600	5956.657	0.001
DELTA	1231.265	1231.368	0.008	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	1725.409	1725.269	-0.008
EDO	355.426	355.428	0.000	4.018	4.977	23.865	n.a	n.a	n.a	696.073	696.073	0.000
RIVERS	966.315	966.864	0.057	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	1947.750	1948.022	0.014
Total	6432.4	6433.2	0.01	18.2	20.1	0.00	0.0	0.0	#DIV/0!	12342.9	12342.3	0.00
National Total	37115.5	37123.7	0.02	2962.8	2975.3	0.42	1271.4	1280.6	0.72	52403.5	52408.5	0.01

North East Zone

STATE	COWPEA			Cotton			COCOYAM			Benniseed		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
BORNO	445.726	445.766	0.009	11.900	12.941	8.748	0.460	0.460	0.000	n.a	n.a	n.a
YOBE	56.297	56.505	0.371	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	1.851	4.713	154.600
BAUCHI	245.221	244.381	-0.343	n.a	n.a	n.a	2.010	2.010	0.000	9.307	10.259	10.226
GOMBE	83.535	84.760	1.466	9.200	9.861	7.187	20.311	20.367	0.275	0.869	1.938	122.990
ADAMAWA	27.859	27.425	-1.559	2.100	2.892	37.735	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Total	858.6	858.8	0.02	23.2	25.7	0.00	22.8	22.8	0.24	12.0	16.9	0.00

North West Zone

STATE	COWPEA			Cotton			COCOYAM			Benniseed		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
JIGAWA	56.639	56.921	0.499	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	3.436	-0.605	-117.599
KATSINA	68.247	69.030	1.147	9.900	10.415	5.198	n.a	n.a	n.a	1.808	5.127	183.625
SOKOTO	94.820	95.075	0.269	11.900	11.968	0.570	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
KEBBI	55.764	54.702	-1.905	9.960	9.848	-1.125	n.a	n.a	n.a	8.602	15.490	80.077
ZAMFARA	158.605	160.075	0.926	2.000	2.210	10.500	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
KANO	98.530	98.899	0.375	4.790	4.718	-1.503	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
KADUNA	42.624	43.226	1.412	n.a	n.a	n.a	24.335	23.946	-1.601	n.a	n.a	n.a
Total	575.2	577.9	0.47	38.6	39.2	0.00	24.3	23.9	-1.60	13.8	20.0	0.00

North Central Zone

STATE	COWPEA			Cotton			COCOYAM			Benniseed		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
TARABA	26.483	29.584	11.710	0.417	0.427	2.416	66.913	68.924	3.006	49.900	51.123	2.451
PLATEAU	14.582	18.018	23.566	0.800	0.830	3.750	16.395	15.757	-3.893	6.980	7.559	8.299
NASARAWA	46.476	50.843	9.397	n.a	n.a	n.a	62.736	63.652	1.460	57.481	58.954	2.563
FCT	10.958	15.041	37.264	n.a	n.a	n.a	6.960	6.960	0.000	4.933	5.822	18.018
NIGER	49.600	51.604	4.041	n.a	n.a	n.a	92.448	92.586	0.150	9.070	10.304	13.603
KWARA	3.270	3.239	-0.940	n.a	n.a	n.a	53.523	54.210	1.284	8.907	8.907	0.000
KOGI	53.723	55.926	4.102	n.a	n.a	n.a	71.030	72.480	2.041	13.410	15.401	14.841
BENUE	27.997	29.406	5.034	n.a	n.a	n.a	37.043	36.996	-0.126	50.765	51.653	1.750
Total	233.1	253.7	8.83	1.2	1.3	0.00	407.0	411.6	1.11	201.4	209.7	0.00

South West Zone

STATE	COWPEA			Cotton			COCOYAM		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
OSUN	1.469	3.785	157.654	n.a	n.a	n.a	228.992	226.000	-1.307
OYO	6.690	7.600	13.595	n.a	n.a	n.a	47.320	46.854	-0.985
EKITI	18.431	19.649	6.610	n.a	n.a	n.a	256.438	257.667	0.479
ONDO	151.070	151.070	0.000	7.790	7.790	0.000	296.836	297.308	0.159
OGUN	2.130	2.130	0.000	n.a	n.a	n.a	152.817	155.101	1.495
LAGOS	1.430	2.138	49.493	n.a	n.a	n.a	49.877	49.591	-0.575
Total	181.2	186.4	2.84	7.8	7.8	0.00	1032.3	1032.5	0.02

South East Zone

STATE	COWPEA			COCOYAM		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
ANAMBRA	n.a	n.a	n.a	163.016	163.896	0.540
ENUGU	1.350	1.350	0.000	262.139	261.738	-0.153
EBONYI	1.188	0.978	-17.632	97.960	96.924	-1.057
ABIA	0.380	0.380	0.000	146.417	144.299	-1.447
IMO	n.a	n.a	n.a	142.156	141.731	-0.299
Total	2.9	2.7	-7.18	811.7	808.6	-0.38

South -South Zone

STATE	COWPEA			Cotton			COCOYAM			Beniseed		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
AK/IBOM	1.274	0.776	-39.085	n.a	n.a	n.a	263.400	263.400	0.000	n.a	n.a	n.a
BAYELSA	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	152.248	150.477	-1.164	n.a	n.a	n.a
C/RIVER	6.727	5.941	-11.678	n.a	n.a	n.a	290.705	292.216	0.520	n.a	n.a	n.a
DELTA	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	62.681	65.536	4.555	n.a	n.a	n.a
EDO	1.690	1.690	0.000	n.a	n.a	n.a	110.569	110.578	0.008	n.a	n.a	n.a
RIVERS	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	87.970	87.312	-0.748	n.a	n.a	n.a
Total	9.7	8.4	-13.24	0.0	0.0	0.00	967.6	969.5	0.20	0.0	0.0	0.00
National Total	1860.8	1887.9	1.46	70.8	73.9	4.44	3265.7	3269.0	0.10	227.3	246.6	8.50

North East Zone

STATE	Soybean			Okro			Onion			Tomato		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
BORNO	n.a	n.a	n.a	18.960	19.172	1.119	15.900	15.900	0.000	253.696	254.288	0.233
YOBE	n.a	n.a	n.a	9.640	9.640	0.000	35.900	37.608	4.758	4.280	3.114	-27.237
BAUCHI	0.942	1.200	27.433	5.717	7.452	30.346	59.715	59.420	-0.493	92.393	90.665	-1.870
GOMBE	0.100	0.100	0.000	4.982	4.821	-3.234	4.980	2.615	-47.484	73.600	73.600	0.000
ADAMAWA	0.360	0.380	5.556	5.980	8.569	43.290	5.400	5.400	0.000	9.020	9.693	7.461
Total	1.4	1.7	19.857	45.3	49.7	9.662	121.9	120.9	-0.78	433.0	431.4	-0.376

North West Zone

STATE	Soybean			Okro			Onion			Tomato		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
JIGAWA	20.01	21.64	8.16	0.34	0.34	0.00	56.78	56.78	0.00	9.02	8.246	-8.58
KATSINA	35.02	35.90	2.51	12.83	13.62	6.15	35.44	36.91	4.15	7.21	13.775	91.00
SOKOTO	7.69	7.98	3.77	19.17	22.11	15.32	116.02	116.08	0.047	267.83	271.276	1.28
KEBBI	4.09	5.09	24.45	38.22	38.96	1.92	109.43	109.65	0.209	56.38	56.709	0.58
ZAMFARA	4.44	5.02	13.02	32.61	34.78	6.64	95.35	95.37	0.025	134.42	134.738	0.24
KANO	60.26	61.02	1.24	9.79	10.58	8.00	94.16	94.86	0.742	4.301	6.23	44.75
KADUNA	67.00	67.90	1.34	10.96	10.74	-1.93	17.51	17.51	0.000	68.679	68.13	-0.81
Total	198.5	204.6	3.039	123.9	131.1	5.812	524.7	527.2	0.47	547.9	559.1	2.05

North Central Zone

STATE	Soybean			Okro			Onion			Tomato		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
TARABA	52.32	53.96	3.136	46.78	43.66	-6.66	59.40	60.42	1.729	43.99	46.33	5.30
PLATEAU	1.60	1.97	22.89	49.13	47.40	-3.51	19.46	18.24	-6.272	23.88	26.09	9.26
NASARAWA	6.47	6.78	4.68	23.31	24.88	6.71	n.a	n.a	n.a	18.95	19.78	4.38
FCT	4.89	4.99	2.02	29.79	33.95	13.96	n.a	n.a	n.a	18.95	19.86	4.83
NIGER	14.32	16.05	12.09	0.78	1.86	136.20	n.a	n.a	n.a	73.90	74.72	1.11
KWARA	33.03	34.53	4.55	48.11	49.69	3.28	n.a	n.a	n.a	9.21	11.78	27.94
KOGI	15.01	15.75	4.94	74.36	76.41	2.75	n.a	n.a	n.a	33.63	35.58	5.80
BENUE	190.00	191.05	0.55	51.91	53.31	2.69	41.57	43.32	4.213	29.51	31.35	6.23
Total	317.7	325.1	2.342	324.2	331.2	0.00	120.4	122.0	1.29	252.0	265.5	5.349

South West Zone

STATE	Soybean			Okro			Onion			Tomato		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
OSUN	n.a	n.a	n.a	7.411	13.31	79.66	n.a	n.a	n.a	25.42	27.14	6.76
OYO	0.36	0.38	5.55	35.65	36.24	1.65	n.a	n.a	n.a	28.62	29.81	4.15
EKITI	6.94	8.01	15.31	9.00	14.23	58.05	n.a	n.a	n.a	17.17	19.05	10.94
ONDO	n.a	n.a	n.a	4.02	4.02	0.00	n.a	n.a	n.a	3.04	4.38	44.07
OGUN	n.a	n.a	n.a	27.49	26.73	-2.77	n.a	n.a	n.a	80.89	81.89	1.24
LAGOS	0.64	0.69	7.81	50.48	50.43	-0.10	1.070	1.085	1.398	33.09	31.65	-4.34
Total	7.9	9.1	14.27	134.1	145.0	0.00	1.1	1.1	1.40	188.2	193.9	3.027

South East Zone

STATE	Soybean			Okro			Tomato		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
ANAMBRA	n.a	n.a	n.a	18.64	17.23	-7.56	9.94	11.60	16.75
ENUGU	1.12	1.21	8.03	19.89	19.02	-4.37	11.06	12.45	12.58
EBONYI	1.26	1.29	2.38	17.70	14.77	-16.50	20.62	20.13	-2.37
ABIA	n.a	n.a	n.a	19.22	17.94	-6.63	1.39	2.85	105.55
IMO	n.a	n.a	n.a	23.85	25.67	7.62	1.48	3.55	140.49
Total	2.4	2.5	5.04	99.3	94.7	0.00	44.5	50.6	0.00

South -South Zone

STATE	Soybean			Okro			Onion			Tomato		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
AK/IBOM	n.a	n.a	n.a	11.39	13.60	19.46	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
BAYELSA	n.a	n.a	n.a	15.72	21.13	34.43	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
C/RIVER	n.a	n.a	n.a	12.55	13.91	10.82	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
DELTA	n.a	n.a	n.a	20.40	20.31	-0.41	n.a	n.a	n.a	22.46	22.46	0.000
EDO	n.a	n.a	n.a	13.19	13.56	2.76	n.a	n.a	n.a	12.31	13.02	5.733
RIVERS	n.a	n.a	n.a	43.53	44.16	1.44	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Total	0.0	0.0	0.00	116.8	126.7	0.00	0.0	0.0		34.8	35.5	0.00
National Total	527.9	619.6079	9.70	843.6	878.3	4.11	768.1	771.2	0.40	1500.4	1536.0	2.37

3.11.1A.: SUMMARY OF CROP LAND AREA : SORGHUM, MAIZE, MILLET, RICE AND GINGER (X 1000 HA)

Zone/Year	SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE			GINGER		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
North East	1560.3	1566.1	0.38	213.78	1074.08	402.42	298.30	303.89	1.87	0.00	0.00	0.00
North West	2039.5	2034.2	-0.26	1312.40	1212.42	-7.62	492.40	500.75	1.70	45.59	48.12	5.55
North Central	1259.3	1245.8	-1.07	1765.41	1806.22	2.31	898.07	910.24	1.35	2.98	3.49	17.21
South West	32.06	24.61	-23.22	1190.55	1223.79	2.79	198.10	201.06	1.49	0.34	0.34	0.00
South East	0.0	0.0	0.00	313.40	334.92	6.87	509.08	510.90	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00
South South	0.0	0.00	0.00	357.83	343.99	-3.87	175.10	178.45	1.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
National Total	4891.2	4870.8	-0.42	5153.37	5995.41	16.34	2571.06	2605.29	1.33	48.91	51.95	6.22

3.11.1B.: SUMMARY OF CROP LAND AREA : YAM, GROUNDNUT, MILLET AND CASSAVA (X 1000 HA)

Zone/Year	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			CASSAVA		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
North East	112.70	112.55	-0.13	733.62	730.44	-0.43	1084.79	1081.46	-0.31	27.56	27.13	-1.58
North West	282.05	283.14	0.39	814.44	818.77	0.53	1044.22	1046.83	0.25	211.93	214.48	1.20
North Central	1384.49	1384.48	0.00	721.18	728.28	0.98	698.12	702.69	0.65	902.41	904.45	0.23
South West	841.22	845.22	0.48	51.88	52.03	0.28	46.25	46.63	0.82	833.42	831.70	-0.21
South East	731.97	736.32	0.59	3.98	4.04	1.39	2.71	3.80	40.58	962.32	963.28	0.10
South South	915.45	967.95	5.73	17.64	18.27	3.57	13.02	13.07	0.39	980.16	981.06	0.09
National Total	4267.88	4329.65	1.45	2342.75	2351.82	0.39	2889.10	2894.48	0.19	3917.80	3922.09	0.11

3.11.1C. SUMMARY OF CROP LAND AREA: COWPEA,COCOYAM, BENISEED AND SOYBEAN (X 1000 HA)

Zone/Year	COWPEA			COCOYAM			Beniseed			Soybean		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
North East	358.98	359.52	0.15	0.30	0.30	0.00	31.66	31.90	0.76	72.48	76.74	5.88
North West	274.49	269.22	-1.92	11.06	11.90	7.58	21.87	7.54	-65.55	180.19	183.05	1.59
North Central	1212.39	1226.80	1.19	83.07	84.63	1.88	137.97	142.00	2.92	318.80	318.87	0.02
South West	733.56	739.67	0.83	140.58	141.15	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.71	27.20	5.79
South East	562.01	557.79	-0.75	85.81	84.58	-1.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.48	10.36	-9.78
South South	48.07	48.45	0.80	90.85	92.78	2.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
National Total	3189.50	3201.45	0.37	411.66	415.34	0.89	191.50	181.44	-5.25	608.67	616.22	1.24

3.11.1A: SUMMARY OF CROP LAND AREA: COTTON, OKRO, ONION AND TOMATO (X 1000 HA)

Zone/Year	Cotton			Okro			Onion			Tomato		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
North East	49.38	60.93	23.39	14.32	13.72	-4.19	115.48	117.12	1.42	64.40	64.66	0.40
North West	175.41	183.91	4.84	76.66	84.85	10.69	241.29	245.32	1.67	101.01	106.77	5.70
North Central	34.77	44.13	26.91	120.75	124.81	3.36	16.31	17.77	8.93	41.94	57.44	36.96
South West	0.00	0.00	0.00	73.35	73.53	0.25	0.37	2.27	514.79	43.37	46.77	7.83
South East	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.26	49.97	18.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.89	24.48	2.45
South South	0.00	0.00	0.00	487.35	503.49	3.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.22	23.63	1.76
National Total	259.56	288.96	11.33	814.69	850.38	4.38	373.45	382.47	2.42	297.83	323.74	8.70

3.11.2 A. ZONAL SUMMARY OF OUTPUTS (sorghum, maize, Rice, Ginger (X 1000 MT)

	SORGHUM			MAIZE			RICE			GINGER		
Zone	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
North East	1584.70	1555.16	-1.86	1255.81	1315.08	4.72	381.35	491.44	28.87	0	0	0.00
North West	3421.60	3394.95	-0.78	1929.16	1977.34	2.50	840.74	959.83	14.17	453.41	455.18	0.39
North Central	1864.3	1874.66	0.56	2696.97	2710.86	0.51	2146.50	2154.37	0.37	5.94	12.46	109.89
South West	26.465	26.24	-0.82	2019.17	2031.43	0.61	325.94	538.11	65.10	0.82	2.06	151.31
South East	0	0	0.00	512.66	515.40	0.54	546.58	655.7	19.96	0	0	0.00
South South	0	0	0.00	766.45	783.10	2.17	326.16	461.60	41.53	0	0	0.00
National Total	6897.076	6851.03	-0.67	9180.24	9701.24	5.68	4567.29	5261.03	15.19	460.17	469.71	2.07

Zone	YAM			GROUNDNUT			MILLET			CASSAVA		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
North East	3.02	3.02	0.00	856.38	856.66	0.03	281.64	281.7	0.02	77.93	77.97	0.05
North West	744.65	744.63	0.00	754.34	758.54	0.56	568.81	569.09	0.05	2637.42	2637.38	0.00
North Central	16910.98	16913.05	0.01	1303.85	1309.43	0.43	420.92	429.78	2.11	14688.42	14691.56	0.02
South West	5620.12	5622.86	0.05	20.39	20.22	-0.79	0	0	0.00	11709.17	11709.57	0.00
South East	7404.34	7406.95	0.04	9.54	10.26	7.48	0	0	0.00	10947.67	10950.09	0.02
South South	6432.37	6433.21	0.01	18.23	20.13	10.39	0	0	0.00	12342.86	12342.34	0.00
National Total	37115.5	37123.73	0.02	2962.767	2975.27	0.42	1271.37	1280.574	0.72	52403.48	52408.9	0.01

Zone	COWPEA			COCOYAM			Benniseed			Soybean		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
North East	858.63	858.83	0.02	39.46	31.69	-19.70	22.78	22.83	0.24	12.03	1.68	-86.03
North West	575.22	577.92	0.47	228.90	218.45	-4.56	24.33	23.94	-1.60	13.84	240.25	1635.23
North Central	233.08	253.66	8.83	7.70	7.93	3.01	407.04	411.56	1.11	86.44	325.09	276.07
South West	181.22	186.37	2.84	7.79	7.79	0.00	1032.28	1032.52	0.02	0	9.08	0.00
South East	2.91	2.70	-7.18	0	0	0.00	811.68	808.585	-0.38	0	2.5	0.00
South South	9.69	8.41	-13.24	0	0	0.00	967.57	969.51	0.20	0	0	0.00
National Total	1860.78	1887.91	1.46	283.8665	265.87	-6.34	3265.70	3268.97	0.10	527.90	619.6079	9.70

Zone	Cotton			Okro			Onion			Tomato		
	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change	2011	2012	% Change
North East	1.41	2.35	67.98	45.28	49.65	9.66	121.9	120.94	-0.78	432.99	431.36	-0.38
North West	235.02	234.62	-0.17	123.94	131.14	5.81	524.70	527.183	0.47	547.85	559.10	2.05
North Central	318.01	328.86	3.41	324.21	331.20	2.15	120.43	121.99	1.29	252.03	265.51	5.35
South West	7.95	12.65	59.16	134.07	144.98	8.13	1.07	1.09	1.40	188.25	193.95	3.03
South East	2.38	2.49	4.79	99.314	94.66	-4.69	0	0	0.00	44.50	50.62	13.74
South South	0	0	0.00	116.80	126.7	8.48	0	0	0.00	34.78	35.48	2.03
National Total	564.76	580.97	2.87	843.62	878.33	4.11	768.10	771.20	0.40	1500.40	1536.02	2.37

CROP PRODUCTION IN NIGERIA IN 2011 AND 2012

Crop/Year	2011	2012
MAIZE	9180.242	9701.241
SORGHUM	6897.076	6851.034
RICE	4567.29	5261.039
GINGER	460.17	469.7111
YAM	37115.5	37123.73
COWPEA	1860.784	1887.913
GROUNDNUT	2962.767	2975.27
MILLET	1271.37	1280.574
CASSAVA	52403.48	52408.5
COCOYAM	3265.707	3268.976
Benniseed	227.3194	246.6463
Soybean	527.9041	619.6079
Cotton	70.7574	73.90043
Okro	843.624	878.3311
Onion	768.1033	771.2032
Tomato	1500.406	1536.015

Cultivated Area in Nigeria in 2011 and 2012

Crop	2011	2012
MAIZE	5153.37	5218.195
SORGHUM	4891.151	4870.802
RICE	2571.055	16971.80
GINGER	48.91	51.95399
YAM	4267.879	4329.655
COWPEA	3189.502	3201.452
GROUNDNUT	2342.752	2351.824
MILLET	2889.102	2894.478
CASSAVA	3917.796	3922.094
COCOYAM	411.6595	415.3407
Benniseed	191.5011	181.4389
Soybean	608.6675	616.2248
Cotton	259.5606	288.9603
Okro	814.69	850.3776
Onion	373.445	382.4748
Tomato	297.829	323.7375

AVERAGE CROP YIELD IN NIGERIA IN 2011 AND 2012

Crop	2011			2012		
	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
MAIZE	5101.84	9088.44	1.781405	5218.195	9701.241	1.859118
SORGHUM	4842.24	6828.106	1.410113	4870.802	6851.034	1.406552
RICE	2545.345	4521.617	1.776426	2605.285	5261.039	2.019372
GINGER	48.4209	455.5683	9.408505	51.95399	469.7111	9.040905
YAM	4225.2	36744.34	8.696473	4329.655	37123.73	8.574294
COWPEA	3157.607	1842.177	0.583409	3201.452	1887.913	0.589705
GROUNDNUT	2319.325	2933.139	1.264652	2351.824	2975.27	1.265091
MILLET	2860.211	1258.656	0.440057	2894.478	1280.574	0.442419
CASSAVA	3878.618	51879.44	13.37575	3922.094	52408.5	13.36238
COCOYAM	407.5429	281.0278	0.689566	415.3407	3268.976	7.870589
Benniseed	189.5861	3233.05	17.05321	181.4389	246.6463	1.359391
Soybean	602.5808	559.1124	0.927863	616.2248	619.6079	1.00549
Cotton	256.965	72.0621	0.280436	260.9603	73.90043	0.283186
Okro	806.5431	835.1878	1.035515	850.3776	878.3311	1.032872
Onion	369.7106	760.4222	2.056804	382.4748	771.2032	2.01635
Tomato	294.8507	1485.402	5.037809	323.7375	1536.015	4.744632

Rice production expanded in response to ATA. Weed problem is one of the many issues to be resolved in the rice value chain

Livestock

Livestock has historically constituted one of Nigeria's major economic resources in terms of livelihoods and its populations, but has remained the poor stepchild of petroleum and crop production in terms of its contribution to trade and export. The total value of livestock, based on mid 1991 market prices, is crudely estimated to be in the region of ₦60 billion; undoubtedly a major national asset, and a renewable resource worthy of sustained future development. However, some factors limit the development of the livestock sub-sector of agriculture in Nigeria. These limiting factors vary from vary from area to area, and species to species.

The most widely reported constraints to livestock production relate to: animal health care and disease control; the limited capacity of extension services; conflict between pastoralists and arable farmers; and the prevalence of theft, which deters investment. Previous years reports of Agricultural Performance Survey in Nigeria had illustrated the near absence of livestock data. This year's report is not in any form different in terms of lack of livestock data in some states of Nigeria. Recommendation had been made severally by previous Wet Season Reports for the establishment of livestock census unit in all the three tiers of government in Nigeria.

Livestock population

Table 5a shows livestock population and commercial farms in Nigeria. Large population of cattle, sheep and goats were reported in Borno, Bauchi, Ekiti, Enugu, FCT and Kano states. Large populations of poultry were reported in Bauchi, Ekiti, Ondo, Kano and Rivers State. Large population of rabbits was reported in Bauchi and Ondo States. Bayelsa State reported the existence of domesticated grasscutter.

Table 5a: LIVESTOCK POPULATION AND COMMERCIAL FARMS IN NIGERIA

	LIVESTOCK TYPE	TOTAL POULATION	POPULATION OF COMMERCIAL STOCK	No of CMMERCIAL FARMS AND AVERAGE HOLDINGS		REMARKS
				No of Farms	Average Herd or Flock Size	
North East						
Borno	Cattle, sheep and goats	250000	10000	Over 20	200 - 500	Pastoralists/Individuals
Bauchi	Cattle; Sheep; Goat; Poultry; Rabbits	2,000,000; 3,000,000; 4,000,000; 5,000,000; 500,000;	500,000; 1,000,000; 2,000,000; 20,000,000, Nil;	25,000; 34,000; 66,600; 600,067; Nil	20; 30; 20; 3,000; Nil;	-
Gombe	Cattle; Poultry	36; 2377;	NA	NA	NA	
North West						
Kano	Cattle; sheep; goat; poultry (exotic); poultry (local)	1000000; 3000000; 4000000; 4000000; 6000000;			>1000	
North Central						
FCT	Cattle, sheep/goats, poultry	1530000; 250000; 16,600,000	1300000; 50000; 15600000	41000; 12115; 10039	10-15; 15-400; 50 - 1000	
Kwara	Cattle; Goat; Sheep; Chicken;	220; 7,200; 1,920; 400,000;		40; 5; Nil; Nil	20; Nil; Nil; Nil;	
South West						
Ondo	Poultry; Pigs; Cattle; Sheep; Goats; Rabbits	630795; 10094; 24918; 32923; 85804; 7880			200; 25; 8; Nil; Nil; 10	
Ekiti	Poultry; cattle; sheep and goats; pig	NA	1125400; 2015; 250000; 5000	2507; 22; 550; 42	4010; 85; 10; 36	
South East						
Enugu	Poultry; pig; goats; sheep	40000; 9000; 3000; 800.	40000; 9000; 3000; 800.	200; 160; 300; 80.	100-200; 10-50; 5-10; 5-10.	
Cross River	Poultry	NA	500000	250	NA	
Bayelsa	Cattle; sheep; goats; pigs; rabbit; grasscutter; poultry	400; 340; 570; 490; 365; 300; 135000	NA	NA	7; 12; 10; 8; 10; 3; 2000	
Rivers	Poultry; Cattle	12,700	1,100,000; 100	57; 1	3,000; 100	

Note; Data were not available for most of the States and remained a serious challenge to the development of the livestor sub-Sector.

Livestock diseases and pests

Livestock diseases and pest are shown in Tables 5c and 5d.

Cattle

In Cattle production, the following diseases were prevalent: CBPP in Bauchi, Gombe, Jigawa, Katsina and Kano; FMD in Bauchi, Bayelsa, Benue, Gombe, Jigawa, Kano and Plateau States.; Feed poisoning occured in Bayelsa States. Other reported disease conditions of cattle were Streptotricosis, LSD and trypanosomiasis. States such as Gombe, Katsina, Jigawa, Kano, Lagos and Bayelsa vaccinated their stocks against some of the prevalent diseases.

Sheep and goats

There were reported cases of PPR, Worm infestation, pneumonia, foot rot and mange as the most common diseases that affected sheep and goats in 2012. States such as Bayelsa, Gombe, Jigawa, Katsina, Kano, Lagos and Rivers States treated and vaccinated large population of their sheep and goats.

Poultry

There was an improvement in the level of intensification of poultry production this year. The practice of intensive, semi-intensive and free range systems of rearing of chicken and other poultry species still exist side by side, however, a clear shift of farmers to intensive system of production was reported across the country. In a few large scale commercial farms, exotic birds have been introduced. Inadequate feed and veterinary services were among the drawbacks that the farmers complained about in most of the states. Some poultry farmers had some difficulties in securing veterinary services resulting in mortality due to the severity of outbreak of diseases such as Marek, Newcastle, and Gumboro and fowl typhoid in most parts of the country.

Table 5c: Livestock pest and diseases (Cattle)

	Disease or Pest	Location of incidence	Total stock of Animal	Number of Animal Affected	%	No Vaccinated or Treated	Number Culled due to infection	REMARKS
North East								
Bauchi	CBPP, FMD	Bauchi, Gamawa, Zaki, Misau, Katagum, Darazo.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Gombe	CBPP; FMD; LSD	Dukku & Gombe; State wide; Akko, Kaltungo & Balanga	85; 150; 46;	20; 40; 8;	23.5; 26.7; 17.4;	84; 40; 8;	1;	Controlled; Controlled; Controlled;
North West								
Katsina	CBPP	Ung-Doka; Faskari	46.	17.	36	29	5.	Ring vaccination
Jigawa	CBPP		15250	40	0.26	8750		
Kano	CBPP	State-wide	1000000	370000	NA	144388	-	
North Central								
Plateau	FMD; Tricosis;	Jos South; Jos South;						
FCT	Trypanosomiasis, tick, worm, FMD	Paiko-Kore						
Benue	FMD	State wide	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
South West								
Lagos	Mastitis Ticks Trypanosomosis	Ojo Apa Agbowa	50 30 45	20 30 1		20 30 1	 1	
South East								
Cross River	Strestioitricosis/Ectoparasites	Obudu cattle ranch		206	NA	NA	NA	
Bayelsa	Food poisoning; Damatophilosis; FMD; Tick infestation	Ayakoro; Kaiama; Elebele; Elebele.	21; 6; 60; 60.	18; 3; 5; 32.	86; 50; 8.3; 53			

Table 5d: Livestock pest and disease (sheep goats and poultry)

LIVESTOCK PEST AND DISEASES								
SHEEP, GOAT AND POULTRY								
	Disease or Pest	Location of incidences	Total stock of Animal	Number of Animal Affected	%	No Vaccinated or Treated	Number Culled due to infection	REMARKS
North East								
Bauchi	PPR, IBD	Bauchi, Gamawa, Zaki, Misau, Katagum, Darazo.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Gombe	PPR; Helminthosis; NCD; Fowl typhoid; CRD;	State wide; State wide; Deba & Gombe; Gombe; State wide;	80; 80,358; 15,000; 18,000; 16,000;	35; 19,675; 4,000; 7000; 6,000;	43.8; 24.5; 26.7; 38.9; 37.5;	75; 80,358; 9,000; 7,000; 8,000;	5; Nil; 1,000; 1,200; 2,000;	Controlled; Controlled; Controlled;
North West								
Katsina	PPR; Mareks; NCD	Jibia; Zango; Batagarawa; Katsina	50; 378; 120; 1004; 1200; 800.	-, 8; 14; 50; 30; 40;	-, 2; 11.66; 4; 2.5; 5.	-, 370; 106; 950; 1100; 800.		
Jigawa	PPR		12272	1712	13.95	15000		
Kano	PPR NCD	State-wide	7000000 10000000	311000 670000	4 7	144388 194825	 273000	
Kaduna	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
North Central								
FCT	Tick, PPR	Paikon-Kore	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Benue	PPR	Statewide	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	

South West								
Ekiti	Diarrhoea Mange Cold-catarrh Coccidiosis Newcastle	Igede/Ilawe Ado/Ilawe Statewide - -	50 33 200	5 4 10 - -		1 1 - - -		
Lagos	Mastitis Footrot Hardware Newcastle Gumboro Coccidiosis	Ojo Agbowa Imota Ojo Imota Agege	20 10 7 1500 800 300	5 1 1 500 250 300		5 1 1 500 250 300		

South East								
Enugu	Ticks, worms/ flukes							
Akwa Ibom	Newcastle disease, coccidiosis and fowl typhoid	Essen Udim	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Bayelsa	Foot rot; Mange; PPR; Coccidiosis; Lice; Gumboro.	Bomadi; Bomadi; Yenagoa; Imiringi; Etegwe; Elebele.	80; 80; 21; 2500; 1800; 2200.	15; 23; 04; -; -; -;	19; 29; 19; -; -; -	15; 23; 21; 2500; 1800; 2200.	NA, NA, 1; 10; NA; 2.	
Rivers	PPR; Helminthosis; Mange; Coccidiosis; Newcastle disease; Fowl typhoid	State wide				Nil; 850; 121; 164,000; 187,000; 92,0000;	11,000; 24,000; 2,300;	

Fisheries

Fisheries Input

The fisheries input procurement and distribution across the country was dismal in 2012 compared to 2011. Only Edo State provided data in support of procurement and distribution of fisheries input such as out board engines fishing nets and floats. The procurement and distribution data of fisheries inputs is unavailable from all the other states including FCT. This perhaps could be due to lack of funds or budgetary allocation for fisheries production, hence there is an urgent need to recognize the importance of fish production and accord it the required attention to enhance the production which was seriously reduced across the states.

Table: 1 Fish (input) Supply in 2011 and 2012

North West Zone

State	Type of input	Quantity procured by Government		Quantity distributed by govt.	
		2011	2012	2011	2012
Adamawa	NA	Na	Na	Na	Na
Bauchi	Fingerlings Fish feeds Drugs	30,000 1300 bags 200 sachets	Na	30,000 1300 bags 200 sachets	Na
Borno	Na	Na		Na	
Gombe	Na	Na		Na	
Yobe	Fingerlings Feeds	10,000 180bags	Na	Na	Na
Jigawa	Gill nets Hooks Cast nets Seine nets Trawl nets Boats	Na	Na	Na	Na
Kaduna	Fish feeds Drugs Local feeds	150bags/15kg	Na	Na	Na
Kano	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na
Katsina	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na

North Central Zone

State	Type of input	Quantity procured by Government		Quantity distributed by govt.	
		2011	2012	2011	2012
Kebbi	Bundles of nets Assorted hooks Wooden boats	150 50 50	NA	150 50 50	
Bayelsa	Heterobranchus fingerlings	NA	NA	Na	Na
Delta	Fish seeds Tarpaulin tanks Burkinabe smoking kilns	Na Na Na	Na Na Na	Na Na Na	Na Na Na
Edo	25Hp obe 8Hp obe Fishing nets Twine Floats	3 7 250bundles 1,111 pcs 4,445 pcs	Na Na Na Na Na	25Hp obe 8Hp obe Fishing nets Twine Floats	3 7 250bundles 1,111 pcs 4,445 pcs
Ekiti	7	Na	Na	Na	Na
Lagos	250bundles	4 76 Bundles	Nil Nil	4 74 Bundles	Nil Nil
Ogun	1,111 pcs	Na	Na	Na	Na
Osun	4,445 pcs	250 rolls 200 bundles 600,000 tilapia 250 dozens 150 sheets	Na	200 rolls 200 bundles 600,000 tilapia 250 dozens 150 sheets	Na

Fisheries Diseases

Aquaculture productions were affected by various diseases as reported (Table.**). These diseases include bacterial, fungal and viral diseases. Broken skull disease has a wide spread as most of the states reported. Fish parasites such as Hirudinea, Leeches, Lue, Helminthes, Skin infections, Ulcerative caudal fin White patches on the head, Broken head and Predators such as Dragon flies, Monitor lizard, Snakes and Frogs were reported in Ekiti, Taraba, Ondo, Rivers, Bauchi, Jigawa, Kaduna, Bayelsa, Kano and Edo State effects ranges between light to heavy infestation was reported. Pest and diseases persist in most states; this is a major challenge to fish farmers because of lack of know how and manpower in disease diagnosis and treatment. Poor feeding, insufficient water supply and poor management of fish stocked is another challenge faced by the fish farmers.

There is urgent need to train fisheries technical staff on fish diseases prevention, diagnosis and treatment to forestall losses encountered when farmers are faced with these challenges. Fish farmers if possible should be trained on how to produce their feeds using locally available but nutritionally balanced feed resources.

Table 2: Fisheries Pests and Diseases Situation

Fish species	Pest/diseases	States Where Reported	Severity	Control Measures undertaken
Catfish **Clarias Spp** **Heterobranchus Spp**	Bacterial infection, Lue, Salmonella. Protozoa, helminths Broken head	Ekiti Taraba, kaduna	Low	Managed
Heterobronchusspp	Nutritional deficiency, skin infection broken head	Rivers	High Low	
Catfish (Clarias Spp)	Hirudinea Leeches, Ulcerative caudal fin White head broken head Gill rot Barbell rot	Bayelsa Bauchi	Severe	Water quality management
Catfish Hybrid	Fungal	Jigawa	Mild	Little / no treatment
Catfish	Fungal and Viral infections	Kano	Severe	Anti biotics and Good Water management

Fisheries Production Estimate

Data from seven states on artisanal fisheries output in 2012 compared with 12 Statesin 2011 is presented on Table 3. This included both inland and coastal artisanal fisheries. Fifteen (15) states also had data on fisheries output which included both artisanal and aquaculture production in the year 2011.

In 2012, a total number of 10 states had data on fisheries output which included both Artisanal and Aquaculture productions. Eight states had data for aquaculture production and 6 others for artisanal inland output production. Artisanal fisheries production indicated that a certain level of increase in 3 states which are Sokoto (21.01%), Bauchi (0.73%) and Kano (100.22%). However, Niger (3.64%), Gombe (19.51) and Jigawa (10.10%) states had reduced landingby 3.64%, 19.51% and 10.10% respectively in 2012 compared to 2011 and 2010.This may be attributed to lack of operational inputs for fishing.

The aquaculture production for 4 states out of 6 that had data on aquaculture indicated an appreciable increase in production output in 2012. The states were Abia, Bauchi, Ekiti, and Ondo States with 5.10%, 6.38%, 12.50% and 7.10% values respectively.

In Kano, and Benue states and the FCT reduced values of output were recorded (48.00%, 63.71% and 52.72% respectively) in 2012 compared with 2011. The reduction may be attributed to lack of proper support from government, insufficient aquaculture skills, diseases and high cost of feed and fingerlings.

Table: Domestic fish Production in Nigeria (2001-2011)

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

Source: FDF 2012

Projected domestic fingerlings production from 2000 – 2011

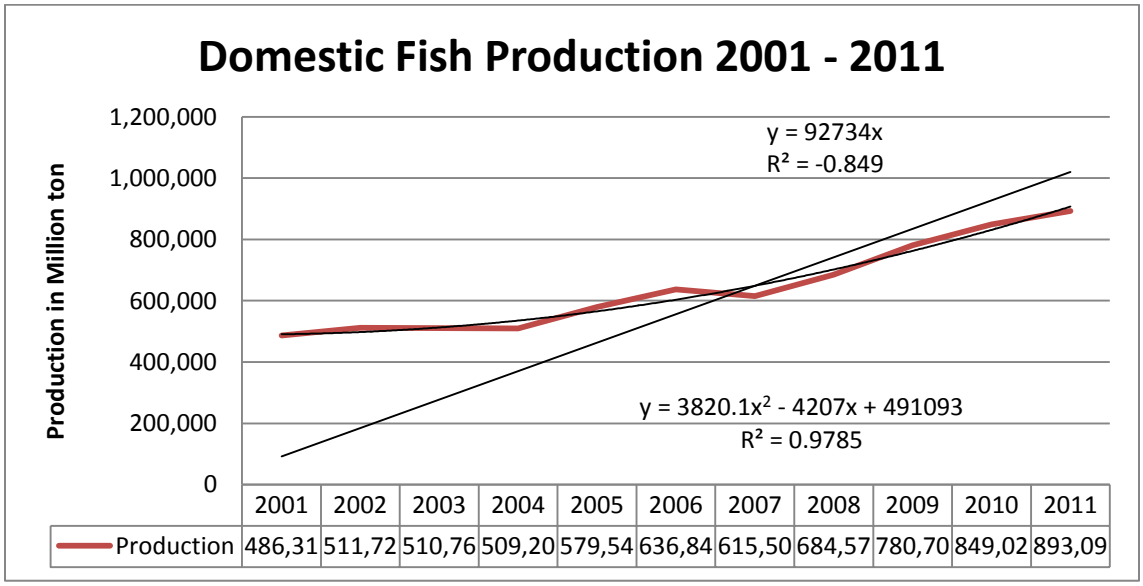


Table: Projected domestic fingerlings production from 2000 – 2011

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

Source: AIFP, 2008

Table: Production Estimates for Fisheries by Various States (MTg)

S/N	State	Artisanal inland fish catch			Artisanal Coastal Fish catch			Aquaculture		
		2011	2012	%Change[1]	2011	2012	%Change	2011	2012	%Change
1	Bauchi	12.31MT	12.40MT	0.73	NA	NA		47.00MT	50.00MT	6.38
2	Gombe	1.39MT	7.42MT	-19.51	NA	NA		2.46MT	1.98MT	43.38
3	Jigawa	29,770MT	17,341MT	-41.75	NA	NA		1,099MT	2,930MT	62.49
4	Sokoto	19,180MT	23.210MT	21.01	NA	NA		NA	NA	
5	Kano	46.45MT	93.0MT	100.22	NA	NA		7,800MT	15,000MT	-48.00
6	Taraba	NA	NA		NA	NA		16,000MT	NA	
7	Nasarwa	7.500MT	NA		NA	NA		82MT	NA	
8	FCT	NA	NA		NA	NA		27,811MT	18,211MT	-52.72
9	Niger	55,000MT	53,000MT	-3.64	NA	NA		NA	NA	
10	Kogi	NA	NA		NA	NA		318.24MT	NA	
11	Benue	NA	NA		NA	NA		964.52MT	350.06MT	-63.71
12	Osun	400MT	NA		NA	NA		1,200MT	NA	
13	Oyo	NA	NA		NA	NA		27,000MT	NA	
14	Ekiti	NA	NA		NA	NA		40MT	45MT	12.5
15	Ondo	NA	NA		NA	NA		219.649MT	235.249MT	7.10
16	Ogun	13,170.790MT	NA		NA	NA		8,374.610MT	NA	
17	Lagos	NA	NA		95,077MT	NA		14.911MT	NA	
18	Abia	NA	NA		NA	NA		2160.35MT	2270.53MT	5.10
19	Bayelsa	36,409.59	68,048.85		NA	NA		48,000	NA	

Table : Fish Import by Sector from 2001 - 2009

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

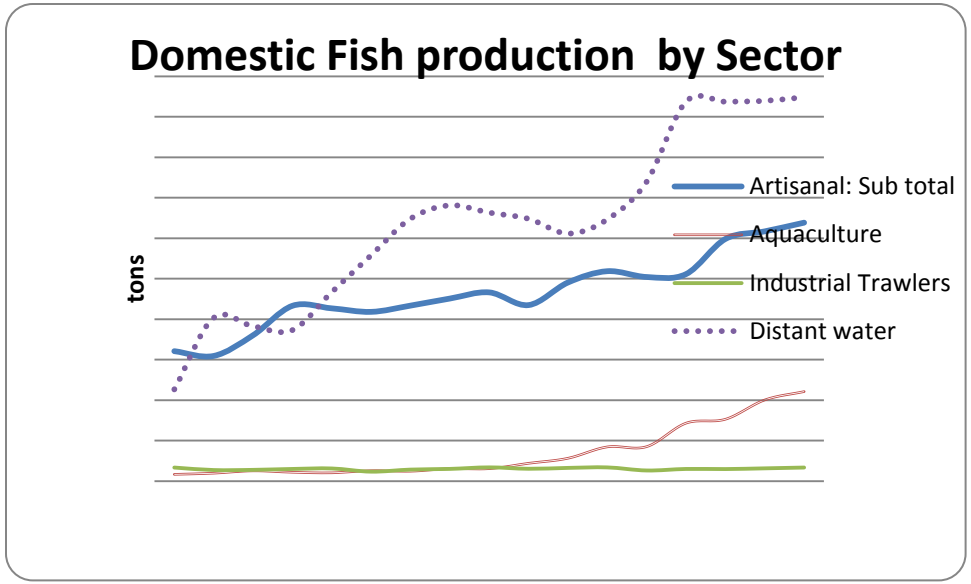
Source: NBS

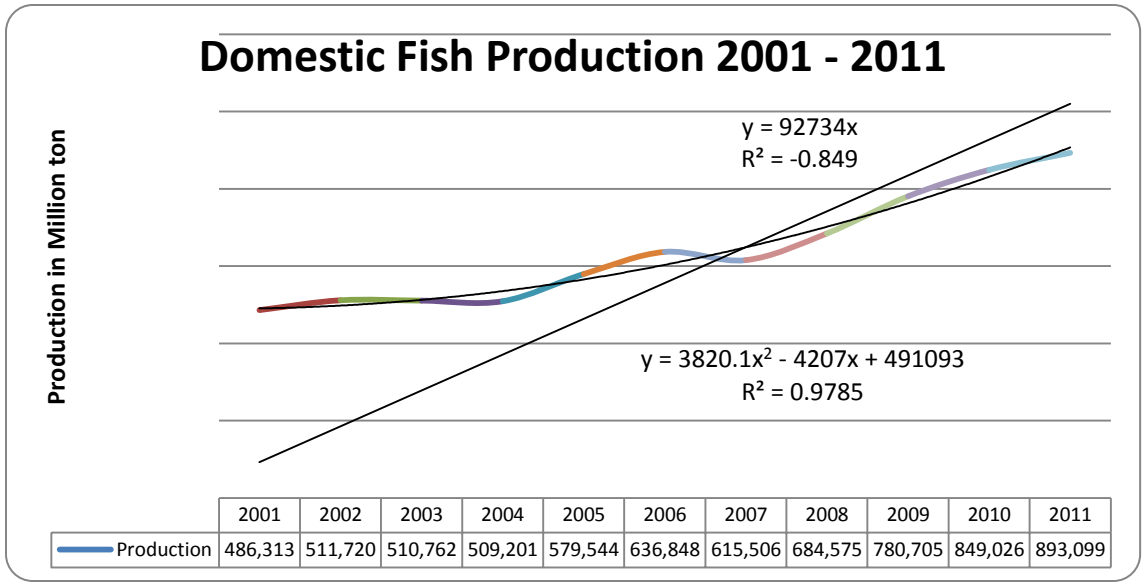
Table 3: Nigerian Fish Supply by Sectors (tones) 1995-2011

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

SummaryTable 3. Nigerian Fish Supply by Sectors (tones) 1995-2011

S/No	Sectors/year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	Artisanal: Sub total	320,955	309,200	360,220	433,069	426,786	418,064	433,537	450,965	466,203	434,830	490,594	518,539	504,227	511,382	598,211	616,981	638,486
2	Aquaculture	16,619	19,490	25,265	21,738	20,458	25,720	24,398	30,664	30,677	43,950	56,355	84,533	85,087	143,207	152,796	200,535	221,128
3	Industrial Trawlers	33,479	27,244	27,703	29,955	31,139	23,308	28,378	30,091	33,882	30,421	32,595	33,778	26,193	29,986	29,698	31,510	33,485
4	Distant water	226,448	403,273	382,442	373,044	466,840	557,884	648,197	681,152	663180	648,033	611,520.50	646,484	739,666	937,428	937415	939410.5	948406.5





	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Production	486,313	511,720	510,762	509,201	579,544	636,848	615,506	684,575	780,705	849,026	893,099

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

ADP Funding and Staffing Adequacy in 2012

As usual, activities of the Agricultural Development Programmes (ADPs) nationwide, in 2012, included regular training of extension personnel, farm visits, and extension programme planning, monitoring and evaluation.However, most of the public-funded extension Institutions is being weakened by inadequate and untimely release of funds from government. Table ** below highlights the ADPs' funding and staffing situation in 2012, across Nigeria. Generally, it shows that funding, number and quality of staffing in the ADPs across the country were inadequate.The challenge of poor funding was visible in Kano, Edo, Delta, Enugu, Benue, Zamfara and Bauchi States. Most of the other states recorded poor funding or non-release of funds. The ADPs in Gombe, Kano and Edo states received fair levels of funding in 2011 algthough inadequate yet not sustained in 2012. It can be seen that generally,the ADPs are increasingly being poorly-funded in addition to their long standing problem of inadequate yet poorly motivated extension personnel.

Staffing

The ADPs current staffing situation is highlighted in Table 1. Generally the staff strength is weak due to financial and other problems facing the ADPs. In most of these organizations,there are vacant positions waiting to be filled, especially the Extension Agents (EAs) position. Most extension staffs lack adequate skills and practical exposure, relevant to their functions, due to lack of access to training opportunities, as a result of the funding problem.The poor level of funding discouraged the recruitment of young extension staff in most of the ADPs. Currently the average age of extension agents in most of the ADPS ranged from 45 to 55 years. In many states, up to 35 % of the existing staff will retire over the next 4 years and more than 74 % will retire within the next 10 years. Unless the challenges of poor funding and ageing staff are urgently addressed, short to medium term sustainability of agricultural growth anchored on effective and energetic extension staff will be compromised. Already, the poor funding is reflecting on a widening EA: Farm family ratio and poor extension services across the states. To save these agencies from total collapse, urgent and innovative intervention at the Federal level seems compelling.

Farm families

Kano State has the highest population of farm families of about 994,656. This was followed by AkwaIbom State with 685,095 and Kaduna State with 606,007. However, none of these states, recorded any major change in population of farm families, from the 2011 figures, a factor which is likely connected with rural-urban migration of youths and low number of VEAs (see Table ** below).

Number of VEAs: The UN recommended EA: Farmer ratio is 1:500 – 800. This ratio is the ideal for ease of coverage by village Extension Agent VEAs, however in developing

countries with low or moderate economy an EA:Famer ratio of 1:1000 is considered reasonable. This year Kano, Bauchi and Ebonyi States had the highest number of VEAs of 705, 600 and 553 respectively. However, when compared to 2011, only Enugu and Kwara States recorded EAs increase from 22 – 80 and 120 – 137 respectively this year. Majority of the states remain static. The funding inadequacy of the ADPs across the country might have being the cause of non-employment of additional VEAs.

EA: Farmer ratio: this year Bayelsa, Anambra, Cross River and Benue States have the highest EA: Farmer ratio with 1:10,568, 1:9409, 1:4721 and 1:4000 respectively (see Table **). On the other hand Adamawa was the state with the lowest EA: farmer ratioof 1:1212. Again this prevalence of large EA: Farmer ratio is closely connected with the low number of frontline EAs. The current trend that had persisted for several years as most ADPs could not recruit new VEAs, even with the dire need, due to the funding problem. Thus transforming agriculture in Nigeria in the light of the current number of extension personnel would reguire pragmatic personnel out-source mechanisms that are sustainable in the short to medium terms.

Number of Subject Matter Specialists (MSs): The SMSs are the main link between research institutes and the ADPs. Proven and relevant technologies from research are taught by the SMSs to the VEAs. Feedback to research as a way of evaluating progress is also achieved through the SMSs, especially during Fortnightly Trainings (FNTs) and Monthly Technology Review Meetings (MTRMs). Hence, the availability of SMSs in different agricultural enterprise – crop, livestock and fisheries, agro-processing and women-in-agriculture – remains a major performance indicator in the ADP system. AkwaIbom, Oyo and Bauchi States hadthe highest number: 30, 28 and 27 SMSs respectively, while Edo State hadthe least (only 3). In most cases the number of SMSs depended on the number of Zones operated by a State ADP. Table 2 shows that Katsina, Osun, Lagos and Ondo had no SMSs. Generally, there was low number of SMSs across the country. This implies that transfer of improvedagricultural technologies to the farmers and other end userswasprobably seriously affected.

Number of Block Extension Supervisors (BESs): The BESs has an important role to play in extension activities especially under the Training and Visit extension system. The BES is the supervisory agent who ensures EA's promptness. The number of BESs should depend on the number of VEAs with a standard BES: VEA ratioof 1:8. At present Akwa Ibom BEAs and VEAs numbering 35 and 205; Abia had 38 and 79; Adamawa 42 and 297; while Kano had 87 and 705. Majority of the States had low BES: VEAratio, which under normal conditions, should serve as an advantage with regards to supervision.

Block Extension Agent (BEAs) (WIA): This yearBorno, Adamawa Jigawa, Niger, Benue,Osun, Cross-Rivers and Bayelsa States reported not having BEAs(WIA). Extension contact to women serves to empower them in order to meet their challenges.Thus women were probably not adequately served out in the 5 states during the year 2012

under review.On the other hand, AkwaIbom, Imo and Abia, States had the highest number of BEAs (WIA): 39, 38 and 38 respectively.

Number of Extension Visits to Farmers: This year thirteen state ADPs**:** Borno, Adamawa, Jigawa,Kebbi, Sokoto, Kano,Taraba, Kwara, Osun, Lagos, Ondo, Enugu, and Cross rivers did not report the number farm visits conducted. On the other hand, Kaduna and Plateau had the highest number of visits: 45,604 and 31,500 respectively, while Zamfaraand Bayelsa had very low number of visits to farmers.

SPAT, MTP and OFAR: The success in technology dissemination and adoption by farmers depends on the number and effectiveness of SPAT, MTP and OFAR techniques conducted by ADPs. Contrary to the previous year, these techniques have drastically declined in 2012. Borno, Adamawa, Katsina, Jigawa, Sokoto, Niger and Ondo states conductedvery few SPAT, MTPs and OFARs in 2012. On the other hand the following states had more MTPs in 2012 than in 2011: Yobe 650, Kogi 250. OFARs conducted: Plateau 77 and Yobe 75, the highest so far. However, Taraba and Abia States had the highest number of SPATs conducted: 4,106 and 3,375 respectively.

FNTs/MTs and MTRMs/QTRMs: The accomplishment of extension delivery largely depends on regular training and meetings of frontline VEAs which is usually carried out through FNTs/MTs and MTRMs. FNTs/MTs and MTRMs were not conducted by 41% of the ADPs due to financial and logistical problems. However, Anambra, Ekiti, Benue, Kogi Benue conducted the highest number of FNTs of 68,48,32 and 22 respectively in the current year.

The MTRM is an interactive forum where researchers train subject matter specialist who in turn train VEAs during FNT meetings and go round to train farmers on new technologies. Funding problems compelled many ADPs to modify the MTRM, to QTRM, yet the achievement across the country was low. This year 65% of the ADPs conducted MTRM. Only Nasarawa and Abuja fully met their MTRM targets, while Abia, Nasarawa and Ogun each had only one out of the total planned.

TABLE2 ADP Extension Activities

NORTH EAST ZONE

Extension Activities																	
state	Years		No. of Farm Families	Zones	SMSs	BES	BEA's/WIA	VEAs	VEA Visits	SPATs	FNTs/MTs	MTRMs / QTRMs	MTPs	OFARs	No. of Groups /Coops	EA/Farmer Ratio	No. of farmers Trained	No. of farmers field schools
Borno	2011	Tar	536,322	3	8	63	-	600	-	1395	-	-	-	-	-	1:1000	-	-
		Ach	536,322	3	8	63	-	273	-	360	-	-	-	-	-	1:1964.55	-	-
	2012	Tar	536,322	3	8	63	--	600	-	1395	-	-	--	-	-	-1:1000	-	-
		Ach	536,322	3	8	63	-	273	-	360	-	-	-	-	-	1:1964.55	-	-
Yobe	2011	Tar	407,834	2	12	32	32	350	31872	-	24	12	830	90	54	1:2472	8	1350
		Ach	407,834	2	12	32	8	265	31872	-	11	8	650	75	54	1:2472	-	1350
	2012	Tar	407,834	2	12	32	32	350	31872	-	-	12	830	90	54	1:2472	-	1350
		Ach	407,834	2	12	32	8	265	31872	-	11	8	650	75	54	1:2472	-	1350
Bauchi	2011	Tar	34,837	3	30	44	140	500	-	-	12	12	290	-	100	-	20,000	81
		Ach	34,837	3	30	44	16	306	-	-	5	3	290	-	52	-	-	81
	2012	Tar	-	3	27	50	110	600	2845	-	-	12	224	60	500	1:800	5000	81
		Ach	648510	3	27	24	36	285	1328	-	-	4	224	47	1768	1:1731	3375	76
Gombe	2011	Tar	253,378	11	7	81	81	250	9	250	20	12	-	-	81	1:1000	2430	108
		Ach	253,378	11	7	81	81	169	0	49	0	24	-	-	68	1:1255	1146	42
	2012	Tar	253,378	11	7	81	81	250	40	89	20	12	-	-	81	1:1000	2430	81
		Ach	253,378	11	7	81	81	169	9	89	0	24	-	-	81	1;1255	2025	81
Adamawa	2011	Tar	450,000	4	20	46	-	450	10,000	-	26	4	200	20	450,000	1:1000	30,000	-
		Ach	360,000	4	6	42	-	297	-	-	-	-	-	-	360,000	1:1212	30,000	-
	2012	Tar	450,000	4	20	46	-	450	151,000	-	26	4	200	20	450,000	1:1000	30,000	-
		Ach	360,000	4	6	42	-	297	-	-	-	-	-	-	360,000	1:1212	30,000	-

NORTH WEST ZONE

No. of Ext. Workers																	
State	Years		No. of Farm Families	Zones	SMSs	BES	BEA's/WIA	VEAs	VEA Visits	SPATs	FNTs/MTs	MTRMs / QTRMs	MTPs	OFARs	No. of Groups /Coops	EA/Farmer Ratio	No. of farmers Trained	No. of farmers field schools
Jigawa	2011	Tar	373,000	4	8	47	-	376	10,752	-	24	12	224	50	-	1:1000	-	-
		Ach	373,000	4	8	47	-	224	10,752	-	-	-	218	32	-	1:2054	-	27
	2012	Tar	525,000	4	8	47	-	376	-	-	24	12	183	19	-	-	-	-
		Ach	373,000	4	8	47	-	183	-	-	-	-	183	15	-	-	-	27
Katsina	2011	Tar	500,000	-	4	54	500	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1:1000	-	-
		Ach	250,000	-	-	54	500	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1:3000	-	-
	2012	Tar	500,000	3	-	54	500	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1:1000	300,000	-
		Ach	500,000	3	-	25	500	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1:3000	468,000	-
Sokoto	2011	Tar	432,133	2	8	32	27	256	-	-	12	-	100	2	-	1:4000	1000	24
		Ach	432,133	2	5	16	27	72	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1:4000	460	24
	2012	Tar	NA	2	8	32	37	256	-	-	12	-	100	1	-		1200	24
		Ach	NA	2	5	16	5	72	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		560	24

NORTH WEST ZONE

No. of Ext. Workers																	
State	Years		No. of Farm Families	Zones	SMSs	BES	BEA's/WIA	VEAs	VEA Visits	SPATs	FNTs/MTs	MTRMs / QTRMs	MTPs	OFARs	No. of Groups /Coops	EA/Farmer Ratio	No. of farmers Trained	No. of farmers field schools
Kebbi	2011	Tar	-	-	25	32	40	205	-	-	24	4		24	-		-	-
		Ach	525,000	4	20	32	36	198	-	-	-	-	242	4	-	1:2608	-	-
	2012	Tar	-	-	25	32	40	205	-	-	-	-		24	-	-	-	-
		Ach	-	-	20	32	36	198	-	-	-	-	185	4	-	-	-	-
Zamfara	2011	Tar	350,000	2	10	48	48	272	12	-	-	-	240	5	100	1:1000	300	27
		Ach	180,000	2	8	34	34	172	4	-	-	-	120	3	25	1:1944	60	9
	2012	Tar	350,000	2	10	48	48	272	12	-	-	-	250	5	100	1:1000	300	81
		Ach	180,000	2	8	34	34	172	4	-	-	-	240	1	25	1:1944	150	27
Kano	2011	Tar	1.2m	3	9	399	255	1625	-	-	-	12	-	-	30,000	-	-	-
		Ach	840,895	3	9	85	85	705	-	-	-	6	-	-	12,000	1:1,844	-	-
	2012	Tar	1.3m	3	12	705	255	1625	-	-	-	12	-	-	30,000	-	-	-
		Ach	994,656	3	9	87	85	705	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	-	-
Kaduna	2011	Tar	606,007	4	6	60	132	606	116,352	4000	12	12	-	3000	1,066	1:1000	27	-
		Ach	606,007	4	6	29	47	187	45,604	702	12	3	-	630	1,066	1:3240	5	-
	2012	Tar	606,007	4	6	60	132	606	116,352	4000	12	12	-	3000	1,066	1:1000	27	-
		Ach	606,007	4	6	29	47	187	45,604	574	7	2	-	470	1,066	1:3240	-	-

NORTH CENTRAL ZONE

No. of Ext. Workers																	
State	Years		No. of Farm Families	Zones	SMSs	BES	BEA's/WIA	VEAs	VEA Visits	SPATs	FNTs/MTs	MTRMs / QTRMs	MTPs	OFARs	No. of Groups /Coops	EA/Farmer Ratio	No. of farmers Trained	No. of farmers field schools
Taraba	2011	Tar	288,000	4	5	30	30	288	-	8,000	24	12	200	-	100	1:1000	-	-
		Ach	230,000	4	5	18	-	90	-	4,920	-	-	10	-	64	1:13200	-	-
	2012	Tar	288,000	4	5	30	30	288	-	8,000	24	12	200	-	100	1:1000	-	-
		Ach	230,000	4	5	18	-	90	-	4,106	-	-	-	-	64	1:3200	-	-
Plateau	2011	Tar	325,082	3	18	32	32	192	67,200	-	24	11	-	90	-	1:1000	-	81
		Ach	325,082	3	18	32	14	102	35,350	-	18	4	-	74	-	1:3187	-	32
	2012	Tar	325,082	3	18	32	32	192	67,200	-	24	11	276	103	-	1;1000	-	-
		Ach	325,082	3	18	26	11	90	31,500	-	10	3	180	77	-	-	-	-
Nasarawa	2011	Tar	180,433	3	18	26	19	156	25,344	-	26	12	200	12	24	1:1000	4,146	81
		Ach	180,433	3	18	26	19	132	24,192	-	26	11	200	12	24	1:1368	1002	81
	2012	Tar	180,433	3	18	26	19	156	25,344	-	26	12	200	14	24	1:1000	1305	81
		Ach	180,433	3	18	26	19	130	16,896	-	26	8	200	13	8	1:1388	189	14
FCT	2011	Tar	120,000	4	20	12	24	93	22,360	-	24	12	140	16	7,500	-	7,440	27
		Ach	100,000	4	20	12	24	83	8,880	-	6	7	7	14	7,100	-	2,000	27
	2012	Tar	120,000	4	20	12	24	93	22,360	-	24	12	140	10	8,000	-	7,440	27
		Ach	101,000	4	20	12	24	81	9,000	-	8	16	-	4	7,600	-	2,100	-

NORTH CENTRAL ZONE

No. of Ext. Workers																	
State	Years		No. of Farm Families	Zones	SMSs	BES	BEA's/WIA	VEAs	VEA Visits	SPATs	FNTs/MTs	MTRMs / QTRMs	MTPs	OFARs	No. of Groups /Coops	EA/Farmer Ratio	No. of farmers Trained	No. of farmers field schools
Niger	2011	Tar	-	3	15	18	-	200	2,880	1792	24	12	550	38	150	1:1000	150	-
		Ach	-	3	15	18	-	192	2,105	-	1	1	-	3	150	1:2000	50	-
	2012	Tar	-	3	15	18	-	200	2,880	1792	24	12	-	38	150	1:1000	150	-
		Ach	-	3	15	18	-	**192**	1500	-	-	1	-	-	150	1:2000	30	-
Kwara	2011	Tar	250,000	4	4	16	16	300	-	-	25	12	43	-	-	1:2000	-	-
		Ach	200,000	4	4	4	4	120	-	-	20	10	43	-	-	1:2500	-	-
	2012	Tar	300,000	4	20	29	28	280	-	-	25	12	20	-	-	1:2000	-	-
		Ach	280,000	4	12	7	9	137	-	-	12	6	12	-	-	1:2190	-	-
Kogi	2011	Tar	228,964	4	20	24	24	192	11,904	-	26	12	3180	5	80	1: 300	-	60
		Ach	228,964	4	15	24	24	100	6,100	-	22	5	3064	2	80	1: 1000	-	50
	2012	Tar	-	4	20	24	24	192	11,904	-	26	12	670	5	80	1: 300	-	-
		Ach	-	4	15	24	24	100	3,000	-	22	2	250	5	80	1: 1000	-	-
Benue	2011	Tar	413,159	3	8	46	-	398	38,658	-	48	12	2000	-	-	1:1000	-	-
		Ach	413,159	3	6	46	-	98	8658	-	48	12	1141	-	-	1:3500	-	-
	2012	Tar	413,159	3	8	46	-	398	40,000	-	48	12	2500	-	-	1:1000	-	-
		Ach	413,159	3	4	-	-	98	10,000	-	32	8	1500	-	-	1:4000	-	-

SOUTH WEST ZONE

No. of Ext. Workers																		
State	Years		No. of Farm Families	Zones	SMSs	BES	BEA's/WIA	VEAs	VEA Visits	SPATs	FNTs/MTs	MTRMs / QTRMs	MTPs	OFARs	No. of Groups /Coops	EA/Farmer Ratio	No. of farmers Trained	No. of farmers field schools
Osun	2011	Tar	256,000	3	-	30	-	248	-	-	26	12	4	9	-	1:1000	-	-
		Ach	-	3	-	24	-	-	-	-	23	8	3	2	181	1:1984	11,145	-
	2012	Tar	256,000	3	-	30	-	248	-	-	26	12	3	7	-	1:1000	-	-
		Ach	-	3	-	18	-	-	-	-	15	5	-	3	-	1:1984	5,525	-
Oyo	2011	Tar	415,030	4	20	28	28	224	26,928	-	26	12	-	-	-	1:800	415,030	27
		Ach	162,908	4	15	28	21	85	8,136	-	16	1	-	-	-	1:3773	162,908	50
	2012	Tar	415,030	4	28	28	28	224	26,928	-	26	12	-	-	-	1:800	415,030	81
		Ach	119,895	4	28	28	21	85	9,370	-	17	4	-	-	-	1:3997	131,266	35
Ekiti	2011	Tar	123,000	2	16	16	16	128	10,652	3,040	48	12	-	10	146,000	1:1000	-	-
		Ach	123,000	2	8	16	12	46	7,763	1,278	48	12	-	3	98,000	1:3000	-	81
	2012	Tar	200,000	3	24	16	16	128	3,500	480	72	12	16	10	-	1:1000	-	-
		Ach	200,000	3	12	16	12	46	2960	645	48	8	-	-	-	1:3000	-	81
Ogun	2011	Tar	360,000	4	20	20	20	128	4980	698	26	12	266	-	47	1:800	166	81
		Ach	125,000	4	16	20	13	83	1743	47	26	4	188	-	27	1:3364	83	46
	2012	Tar	360,000	4	20	20	20	128	4980	1200	26	12	152	-	164	1:800	246	81
		Ach	130,000	4	16	20	13	83	2805	800	16	1	40	-	40	1:3364	140	40

SOUTH WEST ZONE

No. of Ext. Workers																	
State	Years		No. of Farm Families	Zones	SMSs	BES	BEA's/WIA	VEAs	VEA Visits	SPATs	FNTs/MTs	MTRMs / QTRMs	MTPs	OFARs	No. of Groups /Coops	EA/Farmer Ratio	No. of farmers Trained	No. of farmers field schools
Lagos	2011	Tar	332,401	3	-	16	16	128	12,662	40	26	3	60	-	2,000	1:1600	50	27
		Ach	130,000	3	-	16	13	64	10,009	40	26	3	53	-	1,500	1:1612	50	30
	2012	Tar	332,401	3	-	16	16	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Ach	135,000	3	-	16	11	62	4993	32	13	3	32	-	-	1:1612	-	-
Ondo	2011	Tar	1,000	2	-	18	36	160	33,000	1,084	1004	12	2000	91	1,296	1:1480	2,000	91
		Ach	1,480	2	-	18	22	92	10,450	162	162	6	400	40	1,296	1:1480	400	42
	2012	Tar	-	2	-	18	36	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Ach	-	2	-	18	22	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOUTH EAST ZONE

No. of Ext. Workers																	
State	Years		No. of Farm Families	Zones	SMSs	BES	BEA's/WIA	VEAs	VEA Visits	SPATs	FNTs/MTs	MTRMs /OTRMs	MTPs	OFARs	No. of Groups /Coops	EA/Farmer Ratio	No. of farmers Trained	No. of farmers field schools
Anambra	2011	Tar	338,721	4	20	24	22	176	2276	204	104	12	250	5	290	1:1000	1890	54
		Ach	2700	4	18	13	8	29	1135	180	92	2	160	-	210	1:9409	1280	41
	2012	Tar	338,721	4	20	24	22	176	2,296	204	104	12	250	5	270	1:1000	1890	33
		Ach	0	4	18	13	8	29	1,160	150	68	2	138	-	230	1:9409	1140	0
Enugu	2011	Tar	246,542	3	15	24	24	192	1,092	118	24	12	-	5	180	1:1500	200	-
		Ach	246,542	3	10	15	15	22	817	360	16	2	-	-	152	1:6848	103	-
	2012	Tar	246,542	3	15	17	17	427	1092	2316	24	12	-	6	-	1:1000	1000	-
		Ach	246,542	3	15	17	17	80	Nil	534	17	Nil	-	-	-	1:3081	200	-
Ebonyi	2011	Tar	-	3	5	24	24	435	32,032	2000	26	12	154	6	-	-	200	81
		Ach	-	3	5	24	24	257	-	900	18	-	26	-	-	-	45	9
	2012	Tar	-	3	5	24	24	435	32,032	2320	26	12	154	6	-	-	200	81
		Ach	435,229	3	5	24	24	154	16,016	770	9	-	13	-	-	-	-	27
Imo	2011	Tar	303,333	3	20	38	38	526	144	2137	24	12	-	-	1000	1:1000	3	81
		Ach	303,333	3	15	32	32	49	144	1446	24	12	-	-	900	1:3333	29	72
	2012	Tar	303,333	3	20	38	38	526	150	1912	24	12	-	6	1000	1:1000	59,000	81
		Ach	-	3	15	27	38	43	140	761	16	8	-	-	500	1:3333	49650	72
Abia	2011	Tar	-	3	18	38	38	279	17796	2180	26	12	600	3	-	1:800	2340	81
		Ach	315,910	3	18	38	38	79	2451	333	24	3	77	2	2158	1;5265	-	-
	2012	Tar	-	3	18	38	38	279	17796	20563	26	12	600	3	-	1:800	2340	81
		Ach	410345	3	18	38	38	79	2691	3375	15	1	38	2	2158	1;5265	-	6

SOUTH - SOUTH ZONE

No. of Ext. Workers

State	Years		No. of Farm Families	Zones	SMSs	BES	BEA's/WIA	VEAs	VEA Visits	SPATs	FNTs/MTs	MTRMs / QTRMs	MTPs	OFARs	No. of Groups /Coops	EA/Farmer Ratio	No. of farmers Trained	No. of farmers field schools
Edo	2011	Tar	180,000	3	6	18	18	144	1,697	400	26	12	100	4	2500	1:3750	1000	-
		Ach	180,000	3	3	10	1	27	1,245	300	18	4	60	1	2000	1:3750	1000	-
	2012	Tar	180,000	3	3	18	18	144	1,697	500	26	12	100	4	2500	1:3750	1000	-
		Ach	180,000	3	3	10	1	27	1,245	390	18	4	60	2	2000	1:3750	1000	-
Bayelsa	2011	Tar	-	3	7	16	16	174	100	50	24	12	50	5	300	1:1000	-	81
		Ach	95,100	3	5	-	-	9	20	20	-	-	16	-	180	1:10,568	-	27
	2012	Tar	-	3	7	16	16	174	100	50	24	12	50	5	600	1:1000	-	81
		Ach	95,100-	3	5	-	-	14	10	4	1	-	2	-	-	1:10,568	-	27
Delta	2011	Tar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Ach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2012	Tar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Ach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C/River	2011	Tar	-	3	15	18	-	144	12,960	-	-	4	-	-	225	1:1000	-	54
		Ach	481,506	3	15	18	-	120	5563	-	-	-	-	-	225	1:4013	-	54
	2012	Tar	-	3	15	18	-	144	12,960	-	-	4	-	-	225	1:1000	-	54
		Ach	481,506	3	15	18	-	102	-	-	-	2	-	-	225	1:4721	-	63
Ak/Ibom	2011	Tar	685,092	6	30	40	40	274	44,304	8755	26	12	231	-	-	1:1000	-	-
		Ach	685,095	6	30	40	40	219	9,144	4551	26	4	27	-	-	1:3086	-	-
	2012	Tar	685,095	6	30	40	40	274	44,304	8990	26	6	231	-	-	1:2902	-	-
		Ach	685,092	6	30	35	39	205	15825	2006	14	3	16	-	-	1:2902	-	-
Rivers	2011	Tar	500,000	3	12	48	48	282	9,360	1632	26	12	-	-	3000	1:1000	-	81
		Ach	479,186	3	7	20	9	68	3,093	482	16	-	-	-	2942	1:6749	-	36
	2012	Tar	500,000	3	12	48	48	282	7,040	1560	26	12	3	3	-	1:1000	3	50
		Ach	350,000	3	7	21	7	55	3,400	600	17	-	-	-	-	1:3450	-	1

Table 1 Status of ADP Funding, Adequacy and Quality of Staff in 2012

North East Zone

State	Funding		Adequacy and quality of staffing		Remarks
	2011	2012	2011	2012	
ADAMAWA	Poor	Poor	Inadequate	Inadequate	Funding should be improved while more extension agents should be employed.
BAUCHI	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Funding and stuffing need to be improve
BORNU	Nil	Nil	Inadequate	Inadequate	Funding should be provided while more extension agents should be employed.
GOMBE	Inadequate	Fair	Fair	Fair	More extension agents should be employed.
YOBE	Inadequate	Fair	Inadequate	Fair	

North West Zone

State	Funding		Adequacy and quality of staffing		Remarks
	2011	**2012**	**2011**	**2012**	
KADUNA	Weak	Fair	Fair	Fair	Funding should be improved while more extension agents should be employed.
KANO	Inadequate	Fair	Inadequate	inadequate	Funding should be maintained and more Extension agents should be employed to meet the standard EAs/Farmer ratio.
JIGAWA	Fair	Fair	fair	Inadequate	Funding and EAs staffing should be improve
KATSINA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-
KEBBI	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Funding should be improved while more staffs should be recruited
SOKOTO	NA	NA	Very inadequate	Very inadequate	There is dire need for adequate funding and staffing
ZAMFARA	Very weak	Very weak	Fair	Fair	Improved funding and staffing with EAs is very necessary

North Central Zone

State	Funding		Adequacy and quality of staffing		Remarks
	2011	2012	2011	2012	
BENUE	Adequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Improved funding and employ more EA staffing
FCT	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Funding should be improve and recruit additional extension staff.
KOGI	Inadequate	NA	Fair	Fair	Government should ensure adequate and timely release of fund, while more extension agents should be employed.
KWARA	Inadequate	NA	Fair	Fair	Additional funds should be provided and more Extension agents should be employed
NASSARAWA	Fair	Fair	Inadequate	Fair	More fund should be provided while additional EAs should be recruited
NIGER	Fair	Nil	Fair	Fair	Funding should be provided and more EA's staff should be improved.
PLATEAU	Weak	Weak	Inadequate	Inadequate	Improved funding and staffing is very necessary
TARABA	Poor	Poor	Inadequate	Inadequate	Government need to provide fund and also recruit additional extension staff.

South West Zone

State	Funding		Adequacy and quality of staffing		Remarks
	2011	2012	2011	2012	
Osun	Fair	Fair	Nil	Nil	More fund should be provided while EAs should be employed
Ogun	No fund was released	Fair	Inadequate	Inadequate	Adequate and timely funding is essential while additional EAs should be recruited
Oyo	Nil	Nil	Inadequate	Inadequate	Funding should be provided while additional EAs should be recruited
Lagos	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Funding and stuffing should be improve
Ondo	Weak	Inadequate	Fair	Fair	Funding should be adequately provided and staffing with SMSs is very essential
Ekiti	Inadequate	Fair	Fair	Nill	Improved funding and staffing of EAs is very necessary

South East

State	Funding		Adequacy and quality of staffing		Remarks
	2011	2012	2011	2012	
Anambra	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Improved funding and adequate staffing of EAs is very necessary
Enugu	Nil	Nil	Inadequate	Inadequate	Funding should be improved while more extension agents should be employed.
Imo	No was fund release	No was fund release	Inadequate	Poor	Funding should be adequately and timely release while more extension agents should be employed.
Abia	Nil	Nil	Poor	Poor	Fund should be adequately provided and more EAs should be recruited
Ebonyi	Nil	Nil	Inadequate	Inadequate	Fund should be allocated to ADP while adequate and qualified EAs should be recruited

South South Zone

State	Funding		Adequacy and quality of staffing		Remarks
	2011	2012	2011	2012	
River	Nil	Nil	Inadequate	Inadequate	Government need to provide fund and also recruit additional extension staff.
Bayelsa	Nil	Nil	Inadequate	Inadequate	Government need to provide adequate fund and recruit more extension staff.
Akwa- Ibom	No was fund release	No was fund release	Poor	Very Poor	Adequate and timely funding is very essential> Agricultural extension is at the back burner in the state.
Cross River	Fair	Adequate	Fair	Fair	Funding should be maintained and more EAs should be employed.
Edo	Inadequate	Fair	Poor	Poor	Improve funding and recruit enough EAs. Extension infrastructure is very weak.
Delta	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very Poor	Adequate and timely funding is very essential. Agricultural extension is at the back burner in the state. Extension infrastructure is very weak.

TRAINING NEEDS OF ADPs IN 2012

As usual, this year's survey assessed the Training Needs of the 36 State Agricultural Development Programmes (ADPs) in the country. Although the response rate was good (72%), however, 10 states (28%) failed to provide data on their training needs. As Table 1 illustrates, generally the trainings needed were location-specific. However, kind of training required were needed by two or more ADPs, these included: data processing and analysis, extension management, GPS application in extension, ICTs, full-time academic programmes and short refresher training courses (see Table 1). Proportionally the key areas in which trainings were needed were: full-time academic courses (16%), short refresher trainings/MTRMs/pre-season (9%) and data collection processing & analysis (4%). Other important areas of training need include: extension management (3%), farm management (3%), GPS application in extension (3%) and ICTs (3%).

Generally, regular training of staff is a major challenge faced by ADPs in Nigeria. Over the years, the main hindrance to training has been shortage of funds. As a result, most of the ADPs had not been able to sustain regular training of their personnel. Since agricultural information is a public good, a key implication of the current situation for policy, is the need for state governments to adequately fund the ADPs. On their part, the ADPs should look inwards and direct more effort towards exploring alternative ways of raising funds to support their activities. On the part of research, there is need for national studies on these issues – to document and improved the understanding of the nature and effects of poor funding of extansion services and implications for personnel development and succession/sustainability of the ADPs their impact on agriculture in Nigeria.

Table : Capacity building needs of ADPs in Nigeria reported in 2012

	Farmer sensitization on ATA (how to facilitate farmers access to inputs under ATA	2	1.73
2	Financial management & accounting	2	1.73
3	Fish breeding and feeding techniques	1	0.86
4	Fish post-harvest technologies	1	0.86
5	Fisheries production	2	1.73
6	Full-Time Academic Courses [OND, HND, BSc, PGD, MSc, PhD]	18	15.51
7	Gender issues including gender budgeting	1	0.86
8	GPS application in extension	3	2.58
9	Graphic Art	1	0.86
10	Human resource management	1	0.86
11	ICTs	3	2.58
12	Leadership & group dynamics	2	1.73
13	Livestock production pacrtices	2	1.73
14	Management of extension service Institution	2	1.73
15	Human resource and infrastructure Management	1	0.86
16	Managing grassroots development and rural cooperatives	1	0.86
17	Market information system support techniques	2	1.73
18	Methods of sourcing credit, administration and recovery of credits	1	0.86
19	Participatory extension methodologies	1	0.86
20	Pre-season, MTRMs, Workshops & Refresher Courses	10	8.64
21	Production & processing	2	1.73
22	Project management and Reporting	1	0.86
23	Project monitoring and evaluation	2	1.73
24	Public administration	2	1.73
25	Radio & TV programming	2	1.73

	Farmer sensitization on ATA (how to facilitate farmers access to inputs under ATA	2	1.73
26	Records & information management	1	0.86
27	Rural institutions development (Group operations and management	1	0.86
28	Safety & defensive driving	1	0.86
29	Safety handling of agrochemicals	1	0.86
30	Skill gap analysis	1	0.86
31	Soil analysis	2	1.73
32	Spraying techniques and pesticide usage skill	1	0.86
33	Stores management	1	0.86
34	Strategic management	1	0.86
35	Use of internet	1	0.86
36	Use of Microsoft Excel	1	0.86
37	Value Addition (to perishable products- (Processing)	1	0.86
38	Value Chain Analysis and approaches	1	0.86
39	Techniques for Mobilizing and ensuring participation of Women in Agriculture	2	1.73
	Total	**115**	**100**
	Mean	**1.8**	

Cocoyam wilwas prevalent in 2012 inflicting heavy losses to farmers in Kaduna and Katsina States

Summary of the problems needing research

The above table ***shows the field problems that needed research intervention in 2012 annual wet season survey. The survey covered thirty six (36) states of the federation and FCT Abuja. The problems differ from zone to zone.

Development of feed fomula from local materials especially for poultry and fishwere ranked the most pressing problems research needing all the geo-political zones. These were followed by need forheat tolerant and disease resistant varieties of tomato in the north east and west, and for southern states, heat tolerant wheat and low temperature tolerant maize and rice varieties for irrigation season.

Problems of pre-mature fruit and flower abortion, die-back and other diseases of cocoyam wereidentified across the zones. Low productivity of most of the variety of crops and livestock species in used by farmers remained a problem for research to tackle. Striga infestation, high cost of production and how to secure agricultural land especially at peri-urban sites and imrpving farm gate price are major concerns to farmers identified.

The other problems need research attention are related to arming farmers with multi-purpose trees species, crops and livestock species that are adptable to climate changeespecially drought, resistance to pests and diseases as well as development of commercializable new products from local crops.

TABLE 1: PROBLEMS NEEDING RESEARCH ACCORDING TO STATES

PROBLEMS NEEDING RESEARCH

	CROPS	LIVESTOCK	FISHERIES	AGROFORESTRY	IRRIGATION ENGINEERING	EXTENSION	WIA	OTHERS
ADAMAWA, BAUCHI	Heat tolerant tomato variety (tomato that tolerate heat), Maize vareity that do with less fertilizer, Cowpea variety that is resistance to Striga Nutrient efficient maize varieties Drought tolerant varieties	Genetic improvement to our local breads (Cattle and Sheep), Improvement of pasture development for ruminant animal utilization, Improvement on local feed formulation for efficient poultry production	Fresh feed formulation using locally available materials	Research on importance and use of jatropha and terapia plant (seeds, leaves, stem etc.)	Rain water harvesting using available local materials for agricultural purposes, Research on drip irrigation to minimise water losses through evapotranspiration and leaching	Lack of supervision visit, Inadequate quality staff	Research on pest harvest technologies on perishable agricultural commodities, Labour saving devices on WIA activities	Crop production, Rearing of Animals, Poultry farming
BAUCHI								
BORNO	Problems of nematodes in tomato field, Stem borer in millet farms	Lack of drugs and feeds	No fingerlings on fish ponds Fish feeds from local materials	Multi-purpose trees species	NA	Lack of enough staff and and extension materials, Non proper funding and non or late arrivals of input	Lack of storage and processing equipment such as refrigerator and cooking materials	NA
GOMBE	Drought resistance varieties Heat tolerant wheat and tomato varieties	Animal nutrition and Livestock diseases control	Substitute to fish meal, Hypophysation of latex sp gymnastic sp, use of cashew, melon etc as a source of protein	Drought resistance tree crops	NA	Use of super-Gro, sellective post-emergence herbicide on parasitic weeds and yellow twining weed on field crop	Dadawa processing, energy saving cooking stoves that is cheap	Animal traction
TARABA	Striga restance varieties of maize and sorghum	NA	Feed formulation using available local material	Eradication of cancer worms in citrus both in nursery and orchard	NA	NA	NA	NA
YOBE	Control of common diseases of crops	Effective method of livestock farming, Pest and diseases management skill	NA	Method of forestry enhancement	NA	Communication skill	NA	NA

NORTH WEST

JIGAWA	**Heat tolerant tomato variety**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
KADUNA	High yielding variety of maize, rice, sorghum, millet, Improved agronomic practices and the Cereals and legumes diseases and pest control Simple Ginger splitting mechines. Control for Cocoyam wilt	Develop improved breed and upgrade the local breeds animal feeds and feeding methods, Feed formulation and nutrition and tracing and demarcation of grazing facilities for a more reward livestock production system and effective diseases control	Feed formulation to reduce cost of production and maximize profit, improve hatchery technology and sourcing of good stock, improve technology on fish farm management, diseases control in fish stock management	Biological control on fruit flies and mealy-bugs on tree crops, Method of establishing of nursery and production of improved seedlings	NA	NA	NA	
KANO	Problems of nematodes insect attack, diseases and drought tolerant variety	Diseases proliferation, Feed conversion	Improve species, feed, medication husbandry improved technology	Improved variety, Diseases tolerant, Drought tolerant	Simple and modern technology	New approach to extension delivery, Imformation technology	NA	NA
KATSINA	Pest and diseases resistant varieties, Drought tolerant variety, Early maturing varieties		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
KEBBI	soil fertility, Processing and storage	Cross breeding in poultry and small ruminant,	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SOKOTO	Improved crop varieties in terms of drought/striga resistance, short duration and fertilizer responsiveness/ Imroved bird-scaring technologies	Feed formulation using local feedstuffs Fast growing livestock breeds Feed conversion efficiency using indigenous breeds	Species combination Feed formulation using local materials	Improved forage species for livestock feeding Improved indigenous tree species that are fast growing for shelterbelt and desert control	Soil and water management practices for irrigation Irrigation scheduling Storage and preservation structures for farm produce	Research methodology Adaptive rates of inputs Teaching and extension methods	Agro-processing Preservation techniques	Farming systems research (Crop densities, ratios etc)

ZAMFARA	Pest and diseases on vegetable especially tomato that cause powdery web on the crop and does not respond to pesticide application,	Research on deworming of livestock need to be conducted especially on antihelininthes which becomes resistance to drugs application	Intergeneric hybridization of claris sp., Identification of cross with the best growth performance, Identification and analysis of the best agro-waste ingredient for formulation of floating fish feeds Low cost and long duration improve fresh fish presentation techniques/equipment	NA	Underground water monitoring for effective utilization of underground water resources	NA	NA	NA

NORTH CENTRAL

BENUE	Improved production and storage of yam. High yielding soybean and rice varieties	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
KOGI	**Pest control on cowpea at the peak of rains, Stem borer control in maize**	**NA**	**Economic analysis and evaluation of local pelleted feeds and foreign floating feeds on claris sp. Composition of fish production in an earthen concrete and plastic ponds**	**Problem of premature dropping of fruits trees such as citrus, pawpaw, mango**	**NA**	**Training and evaluation of extension officers**	**processing and preservation of fresh vegetables, processing equipment and packaging to add value to the products**	**NA**
FCT	Development of drougth resistance variety of crops, Control of leaf hopper on vegetables, Indigenous pest control methods	Development of local drugs and vaccine for poultry	Fish feed formulation, Fish sp. Combination for profit maximization	Improved variety of fruit and vegetables crops	Fabrication of simple farm tools, Improved irrigation tools	Development of improved participatory extension	Expansion of cassava based cuisine, improved juice making technique	NA

KWARA	Development of drougth resistance variety of crops, Control of leaf hopper on vegetables, Indigenous pest control methods	NA	Formulation of fish feeds from local materials	Dual purposed tree species and control of termites	Efficient irrigation and water management for increasing crop production (therefore reducing crop stress)	NA	NA	NA
NASSARAWA	Flower abortion, Post emergency herbicide for mixed cropping, Control of taro-blast on cocoyam	Hatching of eggs (chicken) using kerosene incubator	High mortality of heterobranchus hatching to fry	Research on farming system related to agro-forestry for farmers adoption			Processing and preservation of fresh vegetables for 1-7 days	NA
NIGER	Best method of controlling scale insect on yam setts, Best variety of groundnut for oil production, Groundnut Sheller, Striga control options in cereals	Use of indigenous technology for the treatment dermatophilosin (kirchi) in cattle as compare to the use orthodox medicine	Hybrid of tilapia, Formulation of feed using local materials, Improved water quality for the fish	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
PLATEAU	Control of fungal diseases of cocoyam, Control of field and store potato tuber moth	Control of coccidiosis in piglets, Control of neo-natal mortality in rabbits and dogs	Fish feed formulation and preservation, Fish fingerlings production and management	Control of fruitlessness in mango and avocado pear, Processing of strawberry coffee and sheanuts	NA	NA	Value addition on agricultural produce such as cassava, tomato, beniseed, soybeans, moringa, sheanut and etc.	NA

South West

EKITI	Tomato wilt pathogens, Fruit flies in citrus, Stem borer in maize and rice	prevention of catarrh in small ruminants, Effective control of infection and diseases	NA	Fruit flies diseases	Effective technology on small scale irrigation systems /schemes	Appropriate Information Technology for extension officer	Food processing and utilisation, Storage of major crops produced in Ekiti State	
LAGOS	Tomato wilt, Coconut fruit abortion, Brown blotch of ugu, Black sigatoka diseases of plantain	Alternative and cheap energy ingredient in animal/fish feeds, Conversion of waste into protein and energy, Quail bird management, Odour control in poultry	Fresh water culture fish species, Locally made floating feed, Alternative to fish meal as protein source, Diagnosis of fish diseases, Fresh water shrimp culture. Appropriate moisture level determination in Fish smoking	Packaging and packaging material for Agricultural product, Appropriate drying temperature for agricultural produce	Water application: quality and timing in vegetable production and rice cultivation, Appropriate irrigation method for lagos state soil	Market network linkage for agric enterprises, Appropriate extension communication strategies	Revalidation of new technology on gender specific, Nutritional benefit of value crops, Improved processing techniques on tomato into paste	appropriate application of salt in aquaculture
OGUN	Control of bacterial blight in tomato, Right cotton variety suited south west agro ecology, Yam non staking method, Control of insect on cotton	Provision of prolific breeds of sheep and goats and Complete enumeration census of livestock farmers in the state	Complete fisheries and aquaculture diagnostic survey in ogun state, Fish health stress (water mould) finserostin and broken skull.	Determination of planting time for optimum yield of plantain and banana	Training on the use of small scale irrigation technique and equipment	Conduct survey on the level of continuance and discontinuance of agricultural technologies	Alternative utilization option and packaging of products-Maize, Iru, Soya, Milk and Cassava	

OSUN	Insect pest attack (stem/pod borer), Determination of level of Vitamin A in the popular cassava cultivar, Factors causing the oblivion of local tomato among farmers in the south west	Epidermio-research on diseases patterns in birds, cattle, pigs and goats, Simple technology to check feed quality, Database of livestock farmer, Eco-friendly litter material, Farmers participatory approach in value chain development, Agricultural database in the state of osun	Breeding of heteriotisniticus	NA	NA	NA	Mechanical processing of locust bean	NA
OYO	Tomato wilting and pepper rot, Pawpaw (fungal attack), Maize (stem borer), Cowpea segregation	Feed: Alternative Supplement to maize	Production of locally made floating feed, Post harvest Technology, Fish diseases	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

South East

ENUGU	Leaf curl and shedding in pepper, Lipson and die-back of cocoyam	Using cheaper material for poultry feed formulation	NA	Rot and abortion of green guava fruit, Flower and fruit abortion in coconut and citrus	Using local material to build irrigation channel and pump to cut cost of installation	Integration of LG agric department into extension service		
EBONYI	Rice africanGullmage, Yam processing and storage	Poultry, Alternative to compounded feed to reduce cost	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ABIA	Menace of rodent on maize in the field, Screening of cocoyam variety that withstand die-back diseases	High cost of feed and the need for alternative uses/substitutes	Production of made floating feed using locally agricultural raw materials.	NA	NA		Storage ability of soybean milk	NA
ANAMBRA	Incidence of yam beetle and cricket attack, millipede attack, Cocoyam fungal rot and die back.	Scarcity and high cost of D.O.C and feeds, Stock improvement in pig, goat and sheep and rabbit through upgrading and artificial insemination.	Floating fish feed production (Dryer), Equipment for fish processing, Getting all male tilapia fish	Mealy bug and diseases problems on paw-paw and guava, Cracking coconut	NA	NA	NA	NA
IMO	Coconut rot and leaf rot, Abortion of fruit in coconut, breadfruit and others, Black patch pest and diseases on guava	Local goat/sheep upgrading, Preservation of fodder	Value addition in fish production through the use of modern smoking kiln machine, Collomaries on tilapia (cause and control)	Abortion in indigenous fruit trees, Mortality in snail	Massive erosion problem and control, Locally adopted fabricated tillage machines	Extension inconsistence policy and evaluation	Value addition to some perishable local foods such as green amaranthus, pineapple, tomatoes etc.	Early/timely release of approved project fund, poor synergy between ADP and other world bank projects. The state should be include payment of hazard allowance as it is in MANR

SOUTH-SOUTH

BAYELSA	**Development of improved and adaptable variety of cocoyam**	**Feed formulation for livestock**	**Feed formulation for fisheries**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
RIVERS	Incidence of millipede attack on cassava, Cocoyam (colocasiaspp) bacterial blight diseases	By-product of food industry used for production of carbohydrate component of livestock feeds e.g. yam and cassava peel etc.	Possibility of breeding and stocking on brackish water	NYPA-palm: The utilization and its economic value, Improve quality honey bee keeping	NA	NA	NA	NA
AKWA IBOM	Yam beetle attack on yam tuber	NA	Lack of alternative fish to catfish, Diseases of fish	Leaf chlorosisGnetumafricanum	NA	High ratio of extension to farmers	Storage and preservation of fruit juice, Drying of agric product, Elimination of alkaloids when boillingxanthosoma. Spp. Of cocoyam	NA
CROSS RIVER	Red rice (weed) menace in rice fields, Post harvest produce management,	The use of cotton seed to produce animal feeds, Crossing the sokoto red with WAD	NA	Use of local materials for mushroom production, Feeding regime in homestead snail production	NA	Cocoyam leaf blight, Cocoyam corm rot	Glutin enriched cassava variety, Modern technology in post harvest management	NA
EDO	Tomato wilt, Absorption of tree crops	PPR	Feed utilization/pound construction	NA	Sprinkler		Processing and utilization of different crops	
DELTA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ONDO	NPK variety for different crops, Control of pest and diseases especially for tomato, Weed control alternative to chemical control	Improvement in small ruminant breeding, Improvement in local chicken breeding, In-breeding in small ruminants	Cost reduction in fish meal	Production of mango	General cost reduction in irrigation engineering	NA	Storage of farm produce, Processing technique for major crops	Mushroom culture and commercial production

TABLE 2: PROBLEMS NEEDING RESEARCH ACCORDING TO ZONES

NORTH EAST

PROBLEMS							
CROPS	LIVESTOCK	FISHERIES	AGROFORESTRY	IRRIGATION ENGINEERING	EXTENSION	WIA	OTHER
Heat tolerant tomato, Wheat varieties	Genetic improvement of local breads Cattle and Sheep	Fresh feed formulation using locally available materials	Research on importance and use of jatropha and terapia plant	Rain water harvesting using available local materials for agricultural purposes	Communication skill	Research on pest harvest technologies on perishable agricultural commodities	Crop production
High yielding maize varieties that do with less fertilizer And also resistant to striga	Pasture development for ruminant animal utilization	Lack of fingerlings on fish ponds	Drought resistance tree crops	Research on drip irrigation to minimise water losses through evapotranspiration and leaching		Labour saving devices on WIA activities	Rearing of Animals
Cowpea variety that is resistance to Striga	Improvement on local feed formulation for efficient poultry production	Hypophysation of latex sp gymnastic sp	Eradication of cancer worms in citrus both in nursery and orchard			Low staff strength	Poultry farming
Problems of nematodes in tomato field	Lack of drugs and feeds	Use of cashew, melon etc as a source of protein	Method of forestry enhancement			Lack of materials such as refrigerator and cooking materials	Animal traction
Stem borer in millet farms	Animal nutrition and Livestock diseases control					Dadawa processing	
Drought resistance varieties of crops	Effective method of livestock farming					Energy saving cooking stoves that is cheap	
Common diseases on crop	Pest and diseases management skill						

NORTH WEST

PROBLEMS							
CROPS	LIVESTOCK	FISHERIES	AGROFORESTRY	IRRIGATION ENGINEERING	EXTENSION	WIA	OTHER
Heat tolerant tomato variety	Development improved breed and upgrade of the local breeds	Feed formulation to reduce cost of production and maximize profit	Biological control of fruit flies and mealy-bugs on tree crops	Simple and modern technology	New approach to extension delivery	Nil	Nil
High yielding variety of maize, rice, sorghum and millet,	Animal feeds and feeding methods	Improve hatchery technology and sourcing of good stock, improve technology on fish farm management	Method of establishing of nursery and production of improved seedlings	Underground water monitoring for effective utilization of underground water resources	Information technology		
Improved agronomic practices and the Cereals and legumes diseases and pest control	Food formulation and Nutrition	Diseases control in fish stock management	Diseases and drought tolerant improved variety				
Problems of nematodes insect attack and pest, diseases and drought tolerant variety	Tracing and demarcation of grazing facilities for a more reward livestock production system and effective diseases control	Improve fish species and medication					
Early maturing varieties	Diseases proliferation	Intergeneric hybridization of claris sp.					
Processing and storage of crops	Feed conversion	Identification of cross with the best growth performance					
Pest and diseases on vegetable especially tomato that cause powdery web on the crop and does not respond to pesticide application	Cross breeding in poultry and small ruminant,	Identification and analysis of the best agro-waste ingredient for formulation of floating fish feeds					
	Research on deworming of livestock need to be conducted especially on antihelininthes which becomes resistance to drugs application	Low cost and long duration improve fresh fish preservation techniques/equipment					

NORTH CENTRAL

PROBLEMS							
CROPS	LIVESTOCK	FISHERIES	AGROFORESTRY	IRRIGATION ENGINEERING	EXTENSION	WIA	OTHER
Improved production and storage of crops especially tubers	Development of local drugs and vaccine for poultry	Economic analysis and evaluation of local pellet feeds and foreign floating feeds on claris sp.	Problem of premature dropping of fruits such as citrus, pawpaw and mango	Fabrication of simple farm tools	Training and evaluation of extension officers	Processing equipment	Nil
Pest control on cowpea at the peak of rains	Hatching of eggs (chicken) using kerosene incubator	Composition of fish production in an earthen concrete and plastic ponds	Improved variety of fruits	Improved irrigation tools	Development of improved participatory extension	Expansion of cassava based cuisine	
Stem borer control in maize and rice	Use of indigenous technology for the treatment dermatophilosin (kirchi) in cattle as compare to the use of orthodox medicine	Fish sp. Combination for profit maximization	Research on farming system related to agro-forestry for farmers adoption	Distribution of 54 units of irrigation pumps to dry season farmers		Improved juice making technique	
Development of drought resistance variety of crop, Control of worms/pests in cotton	Control of coccidiosis in piglets		Control of fruitlessness in mango and avocado pear	Efficient irrigation and water management for increasing crop production (therefore reducing crop stress)		Processing and preservation of fresh vegetables for 1-7 days	
Control of leaf hopper on vegetables	Control of neo-natal mortality in rabbits and dogs	Hybrid of tilapia	Processing of strawberry coffee and sheanuts				Value addition on agricultural produce: cassava, tomato, beniseed, soybeans, moringa, sheanut and etc.

PROBLEMS							
CROPS	LIVESTOCK	FISHERIES	AGROFORESTRY	IRRIGATION ENGINEERING	EXTENSION	WIA	OTHER
Indigenous pest control methods		Formulation of feed using local materials					
Flower abortion		Improved water quality for the fish					
Post emergency herbicide for mixed cropping		Fish fingerlings production and management					
Control of taro-blast on cocoyam							
Best method of controlling scale insect on yam setts							
Best variety of groundnut for oil production							
Development of groundnut Sheller and pod picker							
Control of fungal diseases of cocoyam							
Control of field and store potato tuber moth							

SOUTH WEST

PROBLEMS							
CROPS	LIVESTOCK	FISHERIES	AGROFORESTRY	IRRIGATION ENGINEERING	EXTENSION	WIA	OTHER
Processing equipment	Prevention of catarrh in small ruminants	Fresh water culture fish species	Fruit flies diseases	Effective technology on small scale irrigation systems/schemes	Appropriate programming for extension on Information Technology	Food processing and utilisation	Appropriate application of salt in aquaculture
Expansion of cassava based cuisine	Effective control of infection and diseases	Locally made floating feed	Packaging and packaging material for Agricultural product	Water application: quality and timing in vegetable and rice cultivation	Market network linkage for agric enterprises	Storage of major crops produced in Ekiti State	
Improved juice making technique	Alternative and cheap energy ingredient in animal and fish feeds	Alternative to fish meal as protein source	Appropriate drying temperature for agricultural produce	Appropriate irrigation method for lagos state soil	Appropriate extension communication strategies	Revalidation of new technology on gender specific	
Processing and preservation of fresh vegetables for 1-7 days	Conversion of waste into protein and energy	Diagnosis of fish diseases	Determination of planting time for optimum yield of plantain and banana	Procurement of irrigation pumps at low price	Conduct survey on the level of continuance and discontinuance of agricultural technologies	Nutritional benefit of value crops	
Value addition on agricultural produce: cassava, tomato, beniseed, soybeans, moringa, sheanut and etc.	Quail bird management	Fresh water shrimp culture		Training on the use of small scale irrigation technique and equipment		Improved processing techniques of tomato into paste	
	Odour control in poultry	Appropriate moisture level determination in Fish smoking		Alley farming		Alternative utilization option and packaging of produce: Maize, Iru, Soybean, Milk and Cassava	
	Provision of prolific breeds of sheep and goats	Complete fisheries and aquaculture diagnostic survey in ogun state				Mechanical processing of locust bean	
	Complete enumeration census of livestock farmers in the Ogun state	Fish health stress (water mould) finserostin and broken skull.					
	Epidermal-research on diseases patterns in birds, cattle, pigs and goats	Breeding of heteriotisniticus					

PROBLEMS							
CROPS	LIVESTOCK	FISHERIES	AGROFORESTRY	IRRIGATION ENGINEERING	EXTENSION	WIA	OTHER
	Simple technology to check feed quality	Post harvest Technology					
	Database of livestock farmer	Fish diseases					
	Eco-friendly litter materials						
	Farmers' participatory approach in value chain development						
	Agricultural database in the state of osun						
	Feed: Alternative Supplement to maize						

South East

PROBLEMS							
CROPS	LIVESTOCK	FISHERIES	AGROFORESTRY	IRRIGATION ENGINEERING	EXTENSION	WIA	OTHER
Leaf curl and shedding in pepper	Using cheaper material for poultry feed formulation	Production floating feed using locally agricultural raw materials.	Rot and abortion of green guava fruit	Using local material to build irrigation channel and pump to cut cost of installation	Integration of LG agric department into extension service	Storage of soybean milk	Early/timely release of approved project fund
Rice African Gullmage	Poultry, Alternative to compounded feed to reduce cost	Floating fish feed production (Dryer)	Flower and fruit abortion in coconut and citrus	Massive erosion problem and control	Extension inconsistence policy and evaluation	Value addition to some perishable local foods such as telferia, green amaranthus, pineapple, tomatoes etc.	Synergy between ADP and other World Bank project
Yam processing and storage	High cost of feed and the need for alternative uses/substitutes	Equipment for fish processing	Mealy bug and diseases problems on paw-paw and guava	Locally adopted fabricated tillage machines			The state should include payment of hazard allowance as it is in MANR
Menace of rodent on maize in the field	Scarcity and high cost of D.O.C and feeds	Getting all male tilapia fish	Cracking coconut				
Screening of cocoyam variety that withstand die- back diseases	Stock improvement in pig, goat and sheep and rabbit through upgrading and artificial insemination.	Value addition in fish production through the use of modern smoking kiln machine	Abortion in indigenous fruit trees				
Incidence of yam beetle, cricket and millipede attack	Local goat/sheep upgrading	Cause and control of Collomaries on tilapia	Mortality in snail				
Coconut fruit and leaf rot	Preservation of fodder						
Abortion of fruit in coconut, breadfruit and others							
Black patch pest and diseases on guava							
Telfena leaves scorching							

SOUTH-SOUTH

PROBLEMS							
CROPS	LIVESTOCK	FISHERIES	AGROFORESTRY	IRRIGATION ENGINEERING	EXTENSION	WIA	OTHER
Development of improved and adaptable variety of cocoyam	Feed formulation for livestock	Cost effective feed formulation for fisheries	NYPA-palm: The utilization and its economic value	General cost reduction in irrigation engineering	High ratio of extension agent to farmers	Storage and preservation of fruit juice	Mushroom culture and commercial production
Incidence of millipede attack on cassava	By-product of food industry used for production of carbohydrate component of livestock feeds e.g. yam and cassava peel etc.	Possibility of breeding and stocking on brackish water Shrimps production techniques in local ponds	Improve quality honey bee keeping		Cocoyam leaf blight	Drying of agric product	
Cocoyam (colocasiaspp) bacterial blight diseases	The use of cotton seed to produce animal feeds	Lack of alternative fish to catfish	Leaf chlorosisGnetum africanum		Cocoyam corm rot	Elimination of alkaloids when boiling xanthosoma Sp. of cocoyam	
Bettle attack on yam tuber	Crossing the sokoto red with WAD	Control of fish diseases	Use of local materials for mushroom production			Gluten enriched cassava variety	
Red rice (weed) menace in rice fields	Improvement in small ruminant breeding		Feeding regime in homestead snail production			Modern technology in post harvest management	
Post harvest produce management	Improvement in local chicken breeding		Production of mango			Storage of farm produce	
NPK variety for different crops	In-breeding in small ruminants					Processing technique for major crops	
Control of pest and diseases especially for tomato		Fish feeds from local sources, perinwinkle production in fresh water, local techniques for tilapia sexing					
Alternatives to chemical Weed control							

GENERAL CONSTRAINTS

A major constraint in the field this year related to ATA is late start of registration of afrmers and late delivery of planting materials as well as in adequate understanding of the operations of ATA. The operation of e-wallet scheme for the purchase of fertilizers and seeds through GSM were not clear to farmers especially in the Northern and Eastern agro-ecological Zones and not patronized by farmers in most of the south-south zone owing to lacj of awareness. Rigorous efforts should be made to educate farmers about the e-wallet and other ATA programmes in order to enhance the range of beneficiaries across the country especially in the south-south zone.

State Ministries of Agriculture and ADPs are faced with problems of inadequate or none availability of funds, lack of qualified Extension Agents, lack of mobility and poor remuneration of staff. Other general constraints are natural hazards such as in-security, drought, pests and diseases.

The single most important constraint experienced in 2012 was the massive flooding of farms and displacement of stttled communities in 20 states and the food and health crisis that followed the floods. The event stretched for the first time in several decades the capacity of the government to respeond to food demand emargencies.

Other problems are related to the:-

- Weak extension service
- Declining crop yields and soil fertilities
- Low adoption of technologies
- Massive urban drift by youths
- Increased insecurity
- Poor quality inputs especially seeds, agrochemicals and
- High cost of land preparation and tractors
- Pests and diseases
- Inadequate skill for irrigated agriculture
- Poor understanding of Value chain approach and innovation Platform concept
- Shortage of manpower (some extension cells are vacant)
- Laterelease of funds and poor supervision
- Lack of requisite data for planning remains an issue leading to myriad of estimates fromvarious sources.

General Constraints (North East Zone)							
States	Problems of Extension	Problems Needing Research	Commodity	NGO Name	Email Address/Address	Activities	Location Covered
Borno State	Lack of funds, Lack of mobility, lack of extension materials and Insufficient Staff	Quality seeds, Nematodes in tomato, Stem borers in millet	Sorghum, Rice, Tomato and Cassava.	AFAN, RIFAN, Cassava farm, Vegetable Producers, Fish Farmers.	NA	Crop production, rice production, Cassava farming, vegetable production and fish farming.	27 LGAs
Yobe State	Inadequate funding, inadequate extension agents	Effective methods of commercial farming, pest and disease management skills, forestry enhancement	NA	Women right initiative, CIDB	woyoright@yahoo.com	Agric support, microfinance	Yobe state
Bauchi	Inadequate Extension Staff &Mobility	Heat Tolorant Tomato, Cowpea Variety, Rearing of Animals	Millet, Surgum, Maize,G/Nut	Women Empowerment Initiative,	winbinig@yahoo.com	Capacity Building, Agricultural Loans	Bogoro, Darazo, Ganjuwa, Alkaleri,T/Balewa &Bauchi
Gombe	Lack of Trained Extension Workers	Drought Resistant Tree Crops	Millet, Surgum, Maize,G/Nut	DEC Bauchi	Bauchi	Extension, Microfinance	Kano, Gombe, Bauchi
Adamawa	High Farmer E.A. Ratio, Mobility, Lack of Incentives		Maize, Cassava, Surgum	Sebore Farms	Yola	Training of Farmers	Yola

North West Zone							
States	Problems of Extension	Problems Needing Research	Commodity	NGO Name	Email Address/Address	Activities	Location Covered
Katsina	Lack of Adequate Extension Staff	Drought Tolerant Varieties	Millet, Surgum, Maize,G/Nut				
Sokoto	Inadequate staffing, lack of mobility, inadequate funding.	Drought resistance crop varieties, farming system research, improved forage specie for livestock feeding	Rice, sorghum, tomato and onion	USAID and SG2000	ADP Sokoto	Rice value chain and crop production	State wide
Kebbi	Poor Funding and Mobility	Soil Fertility, Processing &Sporage	Raice, Maize, Cassava	BATN	gbengaibikunke@bat.com	Support to Farmers in Extension Service	Bugudo/Dandi
Zamfara	Poor Funding, Incentives, Inadequate Extension Agents, and lack of mobilty.	Pest and diseases of tomatoe and Eggplant,Resistant of Antihelininthes to drug application, Intergeneric hybridization of ClariasSp, low cost fresh fish preservation techniques	Cotton, Sorghum, Rice and Tomato	Sasakawa and IITA	NA	NA	NA
Jigawa	Understaffing, lack of mobility, lack of training	NA	Cassava, tomato and sorghum	SG2000 and IFAD	NA	Crop production, agro-processing, dessemination of agric technologies	All LGAs, some selected LGAs for IFAD
Kano	Funding, Lack of mobility for staff, no training package, absence of incentives, lack of demonstration materials and lack of access to modern information technology	Insects attacks on Leguminous crops, Drought tolerant varieties of crops, Yield increase, Diseases of crops and livestocks, feed conservation, Improved fish specie, Fish feeds, Food processing, mordern farming system.	Sorghum, Maize, Onion, Rice, Tomato, Soya bean and Livestock.	SG 2000, IITA, AGRA, N2 Africa and KKM	Tukur road and IITA	Extension	All over the states. But KKM covered only 6 LGAs
Kaduna	Staffing, Mobility, Poor Remuneration	Method of Establishment of Nursery &Production of improved Seedlings	Rice, Maize, Ginger, G/Nut	SG 2000	-	Maize Foundation	All Zones

North Central Zone							
States	Problems of Extension	Problems Needing Research	Commodity	NGO Name	Email Address/Address	Activities	Location Covered
Taraba	inadequate Staffing, mobility, & Funds	No Activities	NA	CRCN IRD	Marraraba	poultry, livestock, seedling, crop production	16 LGA's
Plateau	Staffing, Mobility, Funding	Control of coccidiosis in Piglets	Irish Potato, Soybean, Tomato	CRUDAN	Bukuru	Extension Services	State Wide
Nassarawa	Shortage of staff, lack of mobility and poor motivation	Flower abortion, Post-emergence herbicides for mixed cropping, Control of taro-blast on cocoyam, Hatching of eggs using kerosine incubator.	Cassava, Rice, Maize and Soyabeans.	YMCA and AGRA	Farm Training Centre Ikposoge	Yam minisett technology, Maize and Soyabean	Ikposoge, Duduguru, Kwara, Adogi, Doma and NasarawaEggon
FCT	Shortage of Manpower, Funds,	Development of drought resistance varieties	Rice, Cassava, Sorgum, Sweet Potato				
Niger	Funds and Logistics	Method of controlling scale insects on Yam setts	Maize, Rice, G/Nut, Cowpea	Dizengoff Nig. Ltd	57, Usman St. Maitama, Abuja	Demonstration & Sales of Chemicals	Zone 1 & Zone 2
Kwara	Inadequate Extension Staff, Untimely release of funds	NA	Cassava, Maize, Rice and Oil palm.	Action AID, Hellankella and Pro-green.	Ilorin	Empowering of women in production and processing, Production of purdue bags for storage of cowpea	Asa, Ilorin North, Ilorin South and Ilorin Central
Kogi	Lack of farm inputs, Lack of extension Kits	Pest control on cowpea at the peak of rains, Stem borer control on maize	Cassava, Rice, Oil palm and Cocoa	NA	NA	NA	NA
Benue	Funding	Improved Production Storage	Cassava, Tomatos, Rice, Soyabeans, Maize				

South West Zone							
States	Problems of Extension	Problems Needing Research	Commodity	NGO Name	Email Address/Address	Activities	Location Covered
Oyo	Funds & Mobility	Tomato Wilting & Pepper Rot.	Cassava, Yam, Maize, Cotton, Sheabutter	JDPC	OritaBasorun	Extension & Empowerment	All the LGAs
Osun	lack of vehicles, lack of incentives, Inadequate extension staff, lack of extension tools and poor renumeration of extension staff	Quality control on cassava and tomato processing and packaging, insect pest, determination of level of Vit . A in the popular cassava cultiver, Factors causing Oblivion of local tomato in the South West	Fish processing, Cassava, tomato, beef packaging, fattening of beef cattle, cocoa and oil palm	German International Cooperative(GIZ), Catholic Diocese of Osogbo, Justice Development and Peace Commission	Akure, Osogbo and P.O.Box 78 Osogbo	Cocoa livelihood programme, Fish farming	5 LGAs, Olapoma/Osogbo
Ondo	Inadequate mobility, Inadequate extension officers/agents	NPK varieties for different crops, Control of pest and diseases of crops especially tomato, weed control alternative to chemical control	NA	Country Women Association of Nigeria (CWDN), Catholic Millennium Farm.	Ijapo, Akure and Ondo road	Women empowerment, Micro financing, Skill development and Commercial farming	NA
Ogun	Funding	Cotton variety suited to south west, survey on level of continuance of agricultural technologies	NA	IDDC Ijebu Ode and JDPC	idbpr@yahoo.com, 234-8037-432182	Micro credit financing	Ijebu zone
Ekiti	Funds & Mobility	Tomato Wilt, Fruit Rot	Cassave, Rice, Oilpalm, Cocoa				
Lagos	Inadequate funding, inadequate mobility, inadequate office accomodation.	tomato wilting, black sigatoka disease of plantain/banana, coconut fruit abortion, odour control in poultry, quails bird management; Fresh water culturable fish specie, fresh water shrimp culture.	Maize, rice, cassava, Livestock and fishery	COWAN, Dangote foundation, APT/quick project, BATN, CMD, CDF, USAID, CEDPA/FORD foundation	20, Oduyemi street, Ikeja; 44/46 olarenwaju street, ikeja; Epe and Magodo	Credit and training; empowerment; capacity building; fish farming	All LGAs, Oregun, Epe
Edo	Inadequate funding, poor staffing and mobility.	Tomato wilt, processing and utilization of different crops	NA	LAPO (living above poverty organization	B/C	Financial assistance to farmers	All the 18 LGAs
Delta	Inadequate funding, poor staffing and mobility	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

South East Zone							
States	Problems of Extension	Problems Needing Research	Commodity	NGO Name	Email Address/Address	Activities	Location Covered
Enugu	Inadequate extension agents, lack of capacity training, mobility.	Leaf curl in pepper, flower and fruit abortion in coconuts	Rice, cassava, maize, cocoa, hides and skin	Women for women, CIDJAP, ASRUDE	Independence L/out Enugu, 2/5 IkwuanostUwani Enugu, 22 2nd AOC Trans Ekulu	Economic empowermenof women, Credit lending, training of farmers	6 LGAs, State wide
Ebonyi	Funding, Mobility, and Rain Coats	Poultry alternative to compounded feed to reduce cost	Rice, Cassava, Okro, Maize	Sudan United Mission, St. Joseph Farms	IgbenguIzzi&OmenyinIzzi	Extension Delivery and Plant Breeding	Izzza LGA, Izzi LGA, Abakaliki LGA
Cross River	Late release of funds, Non payment of field allowances, Non improvement of Extension Agents/ Farmer Ratio.	Red rice (Weed) and Post-harvest Produce Management, Use of cotton seed to produce animal feeds, Crossing Red Sokoto with West African Dwarf.	Cocoa, Oilpalm,Rice, Cassava, Aquaculture and Livestock	SARO Agro Science, GIZ Cocoa, Livelihood program and POWER	Saros Place, Plot 2068 Blk 18C Apapa, P.O.Box KIA 9698, Accra-Ghana and MOWA-CAL	Collaboration Extension, Strengthening of farmers Business skills, Sopport to Extension	State-Wide and Cocoa producing area of the State
Akwalbom	Funds & Mobility	Yam Beatle Attack on Yam Tubers	Cocoa, Oilpalm, Rubber, Plantain	Agromania	OdotNsitatai LGA	Extension Services	Akwa-Ibom State
Abia	Staffing, Funding and Mobility	Rodents on Maize, Cocoyam varieties that will withstand die back disease, High cost of animal feed and need for alternatives	Cassava, Cocoa, Oil palm and Rice.	NA	NA	NA	NA
Anambra	Staffing, Mobility, Poor Remuneration	Yam, Cocoa Yam	Oil Palm, Cassava, Rice	Nawial National Association for Women in Agric	No. 40 Tasia Rd, Onitsha	Gender Issues	Onitsha North LGA
Imo	Mobility, Funding, Low ratio of Extension Agents to Farmers, Lack of Irrigation Faccilities.	Cocoyam root and leaf rot, Abortion of fruits in Coconuts, Pest and disease in guava, Telferia leave Scorching, Upgrading of local goat and sheep.	Cassava processing, Palm oil processing, Fruit processing.	UJA-NGOZI Forum, AFAN, AGRON, Foward Africa, OhiamoFarms.	ZhimeMbano, Owerri and Avu	Youth empowerment in Agric, Extensio services in crop and L/Stock, Rice production, Crop production and processing.	Imo State
Bayelsa	Staffing, Mobility, and Funding	High cost of Animal Feed.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rivers	Funding, Staffing, mobility, absense of capacity building	Millipede attack on cassava and yam, cocoyam Bacterial Blight, Coconut die back disease	Cassava, Rice, Oil palm and Cocoa	NIMA, Green River Project, RSSDA	Port Harcourt and Agip Base, PH	Rural financing, Extension services	Rivers State, AGIP Host Communities

Sumarry and Conclusion

The Wet Season Agricultural Performance Survey (APS) for the year was conducted between 26th August and 3rd of September, 2012. The survey was carried out by the National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services (NAERLS) in collaboration with several other stakeholders in agricultural data generation and use. A broad scope of participation has been maintained to sustain improvement in the quality, utility and depth of data generated from the survey. The objectives of the survey were to: assess the agricultural performance during the wet season; make production forecasts; identify constraints to increased agricultural productivity and effective extension delivery service; and provide feedbacks for improved research and policy performance.

Nineteen multi-disciplinary teams of 57 scientists carried out the exercise across the states and FCT using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques, village listing and crops and area surveys conducted by the ADPs and other primary and secondary data sources. Structured questionnaire/ checklists, farm visits, interviews of over 1,764 farmers and Ministry/ADP officials were conducted during the exercise.

The rainfall situation in 2012 was substantially higher than of 2011. Heavy rains beyond expectations that resulted in floods occurred this year across the country in Kogi, Kwara, Lagos, and Adamawa States causing severe crop damages, some casualties and displacement of several settled farming communities. The rainy season extended beyond long term established duration in most parts of the country which induced a longer period of cloud overcasts that impeded optimum solar reception on crop surfaces. The early on-set of the rains enabled earlier planting of crops this year but the extended rainy season raised prospects of damage of early planted crops that matured during the rains because sun drying option was constrained. The cloudy nature of the season this year also raised the issue of mycotoxin, especially aflatoxin which farmers and consumers have to contend with.

The release of water into Nigeria from a dam in Cameroon republic in early September, 2012 compounded the situation resulting into more colossal losses of agricultural products especially along the shores of in River Niger and River Benue, the confluence town of Lokoja and all the states in the Niger Delta.

The data from 28 states and FCT showed that the number of functional tractors for farm operations decreased from 1,983 in 2011 to 1,662 in 2012. Similarly, the number of non-functional tractors increased from 832 to 1,178 within the same period. The number of privately owned functional tractors however increased from 868 in 2011 to 1,096 in 2012. Privately owned non-functional tractors were 61 in 2011 and 196 in 2012 indicating an increasing lack of capacity for private tractor operators to maintain their tractor. Related to this is the gradual disappearance of Tractor Hiring Units in many states.

In many states, private individuals and organizations are providing tractor hiring services and the prospects of increased involvement of private participation in such service received a boost under the Agricultural Transformation Agenda of the Federal Government. Many private tractor services providers were able to access credits under Growth Enhancement Support Scheme of ATA. A class of private tractor service providers is emerging across the country. Available records show a total the number of functional tractors of 2,530 owned by Government and private /organizations in the country in 2012. This value reflects the level of the challenges that farmers were confronted with during the 2012 season in their quest to mechanize agriculture in the country. The fact that the number of functional tractors continued to decrease annually is an issue of concern. It is becoming obvious that incentives may be required to stimulate sustainable private sector engagement to improve tractors availability to farmers at fair prices. Also, proper record-keeping of farm machinery and equipment for efficient scheduling of farm operations to achieve timeliness in agricultural production activities should be ensured.

As in previous years, the use of work bulls increased this year especially in Katsina, Borno, and Kano.

A few states made efforts to procure and distribute seeds, seedlings and cuttings of various crops and tree crops as in 2012. The quantities made available of these planting materials varied from one agro-ecological zone to the other but was grossly inadequate and late. In Gombe, Adamawa and Buachi States, farmers applauded the early supply of drought tolerant maize seeds by the AfDB- Community Based Agriculture and Rural Development (AfDB-CBARD) which is driving the adoption of improved seeds in these states.

Farmers reported that seeds of sorghum, soybeans, rice and maize, were supplied by ATA at no cost to only registered farmers. It is reported that less than 10% of the farmer's population were able to register before the closure of registration (scarcity of registration forms). Recipients of the seeds supplied by ATA reported that the seeds were supplied very late in August after most of them had planted and that they were keeping the seeds for future use. Across the country, the private sector seed dealers and the informal and community-based seed trade remained the primary sources of seeds to farmers. Incidences of adulteration of seeds were reported- this year and the need for timely supply of seeds remained a challenge for the National Agricultural Seed Council.

Few States governments also procured and distributed agro-chemicals such as crystallizer and agrolyzer, insecticides, herbicides, fungicides and lime. As in others years, poor access to modern inputs compromised expansion of production and the prospects of increasing youth's participation in agriculture.

Farmers applauded the initiative by the Federal Government to promote private sector dominance in the supply of agricultural inputs under Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) to leverage on government Growth Enhancement Support (GES) scheme. Implementation and compliance with the initiative varied across the country especially as it related to the use of e-wallet scheme of fertilizer supply to their farmers. About 50% of the States that provided data on GES showed very encouraging progresses in the implementation of the initiative. One key achievement of the scheme is that it eliminated the role of middlemen and government officials in the channel of fertilizer acquisition by farmers as well as made the product relatively affordable Under GES a bag of fertilizer sold for between N3,000 - N3,500 depending on the type. The open market prices for the same fertilizer bag ranged between N4,500 – N6,000 during the 2012 season. Farmers however complained that the two bags each farmer was allowed to buy under the scheme was too low and made appeal for upward reviews in addition to their appeal for extended period of registration and coverage of more farmers. Many farmers claimed ignorant of the scheme which calls for increased publicity and farmers' education at community level.

Labour Cost of Farm Operations

Labour cost of all farm operations increased during the 2012 season when compared to 2011.

The cost of land clearing recorded the highest price of N14, 000/ Ha in Ondo, FCT and Akwa Ibom States. The cost of ploughing was reported to be high in Nasarawa state (N 20,000/Ha) while the cost of ridging, planting and harvesting were high in Akwa Ibom, Lagos and Kaduna States respectively.

Food Commodity Prices

Market prices of major food commodities across the country as at July 2012 were compared with that of July 2011. The price of millet increased by 100%, in Gombe, 39% in Lagos, 33% in Bauchi and 30% Zamfara States. The price of maize increased by between 13 and 38% in most of the states with highest level of increase (38%) occurring in Lagos State followed by Akwa Ibom State (30%) and least 13 % in Kaduna State. During the period under review, the price of rice decreased between 45 and 6%. The highest level of rice price decrease occurred in Benue (45%) followed by Adamawa and Ebonyi States. The reduction in the price of rice implies that the increasing domestic production under ATA is impacting positively on local prices of rice across the country and likely to reduce rice imports (Fig. 1).

The prices of Sorghum and Cowpea increased in all the zones of the country. Yobe state reported more than 100% increase in the price of sorghum. In Taraba State, sorghum price increase was 33% while Kaduna, Akwa Ibom, Bauchi and Gombe each reported about 20%, increases in sorghum price. The price of cowpea sky- rocked this year to unprecedented levels across the country. Zamfara reported about 100% increase in the price of cowpea over the period under review while Benue and Adamawa states reported about between 39% and 16% increases. In September of 2012, the price of

cowpea reached record level of N350, 000 per ton. Also, the prices of Cassava products increased in all the Zones with Oyo and Osun States reporting increases of more than 100% for cassava tuber 75% in Edo State and 38% in Nassarawa State. The price of cassava gari increased by 20% in Enugu State in 2012 compared with 2011. However, a significant reduction in the prices of cassava gari was reported in Zamfara, Nassarawa and Oyo states. Ondo reported 22% reduction in the price of Cassava flours; and Kaduna & FCT reported 17% decreased in the price of cassava flour while Nassarawa, Gombe, Imo and Ebonyi State reported 1% increase in the price of Cassava flour. In many states, the marketing of cassava remained a challenge as substantial of the cassava tubers have been left harvested because the cost of harvesting (in Benue and Oyo States in particular) out-weighted the value of harvested tubers during the year under review.

Yam tubers, flour and sweet potato prices increased across the country. Adamawa reported about 167% increase in Sweet Potato price, while Niger, Cross Rivers, Nassarawa, Ondo, Akwa Ibom and Kebbi reported an increase in the price of yam tuber of between 56%, and 17%. A significant decrease in the prices of sweet potato in Osun (47%), Ondo (33%), Rivers (20%), Kwara (15%) and Plateau (11%) State was also reported. The price of Melon was reported to have increased sharply in the NEZ, SWZ, SEZ and SSZ. In Bauchi State, an increase of 130%, compared with Ogun State that recorded about 65% increase and Cross Rivers State that reported 50% increase in melon price. Price of melon however decreased in Ondo State by 44% and by about 42% in Enugu Benue and Akwa Ibom States. As much as 69% increase in soybean price was recorded in Kaduna State, 44 -45% in Bauchi States Bauchi Benue States, and 31% in Oyo State 31%. Irish potato prices increased in Akwa Ibom State by 41%, 25% in Oyo State and about 11% in both Nassarawa and Abia States.

Beef and goat meat prices experienced sharp increase across the nation. A rise of 100% in price of beef and goat meat was reported in Adamawa State while increases ranged from 33- 79% in most of the southern states.

The price of Mutton which increased across the country was more than 100% in Adamawa State, 127% in Nassarawa State and about 82% in Taraba and Kebbi States. In Ebonyi State, 40% increase in the price of Chickens was reported.

The price of fresh fish was also increased by 79% in Kaduna State, 59% in Kwara State and 29% in Ogun State. In Cross Rivers and Plateau States, the price of fresh fish recorded a decrease of 28% and 14% respectively.

Prices of dry fish decreased by 15% and 23% in Cross Rivers and Rivers states respectively unlike in Kwara, Nassarawa and Lagos States where increases of 57%, 49% and 36% were posted. Imo state reported more than 115% increase in dry fish price. The prices of eggs decreased marginally in SWZ and in a few other states. For example,

egg price decreased by 28% in Oyo State and by 4-7% in Ekiti, Plateau and Bauchi States.

Crop Area Estimates

The area devoted to the production of various crops increased except cocoyam that decreased by -5.39% this year in response to Government drive and incentives for increased agricultural contribution to national economy under its ATA. The increases were however more remarkable with rice, soybean and maize. Maize area increased from 5.1million hectares in 2011 to 5.3million hectares in 2012 which represent about 4% level of increase (Fig 2). Soybean area increased from 602,580 hectares in 2011 to 627,224 in 2012 reflecting about 6% level of increase. That of sorghum increased from 4.842 million to 4.891 million hectares which is about 1.0%. Rice area increased from 2.55 million hectares in 2011 to 2.7 million hectares in 2012

Production area of cotton showed signs of growth for the first time in seven years. A slight increase in cotton area from 256,967 hectares in 2011 to 260,960 hectares in 2012 was recorded. Cassava area also increased slightly from 3.878 million hectares in 2011 to 3.922 million hectares in 2012.Cowpea area increased by marginally from 3.157 million hectares to 3.2 million hectares which a 1.39 % level of increase. The area devoted to ginger production this year also increased by 7.3% from 48,910 hectares to 51.954 hectares.

Production Estimates

Figures 4- 6 show the output trend of major crops in Nigeria from 2002 to 2012. The out forecast this year for maize is 9.7 million tons compared with 9.088 million tons produced in 2011 which represent a 6.74% increase. Sorghum production will again inch up little by 0.34% from 6.829 million tons produced in 2011 to 6.851 million tons in 2012. Record output of rice is the forecast for this year reflecting an increase of 16.35 % from 4.521 million tons to 5.261 million tons.

The estimated output for yam this year is 37.123 million tons against the 36.744 million tons produced in 2011. Millet output forecast is 1.28 million tons this year compared with the 1.258 million tons produced last year which is an increase of 1.72%. Soybean is expected to post remarkable increase and the forecast is 10.82% increase from 559,112 tons in 2011 to 619,608 tons in 2012. Cotton production is estimated to increase by 1.3% this year over the figures for 2011.

On overall, the food and agricultural raw material prospects for 2012 looked good until the damaging impacts of heavy down pours and floods across the country.

The massive floods were experienced in more than 20 states in Nigeria during the last week of August and in September, 2012 which had damaging effects on output expectations captured in the forecasts made at the beginning of September 2012. Crops planted in flood plains areas along River Benue, its tributaries, part of River Niger and its tributaries as well as Niger – Delta region were mostly destroyed by more than 3

weeks of submerge. The crops in the following states Adamawa, Nasarawa, Benue, Niger, Kogi, Ebonyi, Anambra, Delta and Byelsa were lost to flood in 2012. The crops mostly affected are rice, maize, yam, soybean, cocoyam and cassava, respectively. The effect of the heavy down pours on cowpea was increased pests and disease pressures on the crop which is likely to depress its yield this year.

Impact of Flooding on the output forecasts

Following the heavy downpours and flooding that occurred in September of 2012, it has become expedient to quantify the impact of the flood on the anticipated outputs in order to enable pragmatic plans to manage potential negative fallouts of the event. The projected output reduction anticipated to emanate from the flood based on the exposure to the risk of damage because of the ecologies in which the crops are produced and the areas so far affected are as follows:-

The flood has already on a national scale, induced about 22.4 % depression on rice output, 14.6% depression on maize output; 11.2% decrease in soybean output; 9.3% reduction in cassava output and about 6.3% reduction in cowpea output. These represent losses of about 1.178 million tons of rice, 1.416 million tons of maize, 69,060 tons of soybean, 4.87 million and 118,944 tons of cassava and cowpea outputs respectively.

Strategic Grain Reserve

The purpose of national strategic grain reserves is to ensure year round food availability of food and food commodity price control and to meet the challenges of natural and civil disasters. However, private sector involvement in the provision of strategic grains is negligible and the process is laden with high level inefficiency that can be corrected.

Livestock and Fisheries

Livestock

The most widely reported constraints to livestock production were animal health care and disease control; the limited capacity of extension services; conflict between pastoralists and arable farmers; and the prevalence of theft and feed scarcity deter investment in livestock production. Previous years reports of Agricultural Performance Survey in Nigeria had indicated the near absence of livestock data. This year's report is not in any form different in terms of lack of livestock data in some states of Nigeria. Recommendations made severally by various stakeholders and in previous APS reports for the establishment of livestock census unit in the Federal Department of Livestock of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the paucity of livestock data encountered during the survey again justify the creation of such unit.

Livestock population

Huge populations of cattle, sheep and goats exist in Borno, Bauchi, Ekiti, Enugu, FCT and Kano states but no reliable data is available to understate projections. Large populations of poultry were reported in Bauchi, Ekiti, Ondo, Kano and Rivers State. Large population of rabbits was reported in Bauchi and Ondo States. In Bayelsa State, the promotion of grass-cutter is progressing remarkably.

LIVESTOCK DISEASES AND PEST

Cattle

The occurrence of CBPP was reported in Bauchi, Gombe, Jigawa, Katsina and Kano State. Foot and Mouth Disease reported in Bauchi, Bayelsa, Benue, Gombe, Jigawa, Kano and Plateau States. Feed poisoning was reported in Bayelsa State. Other reported disease conditions for cattle were Tricosis, LSD and *trypanosomiasis*. States like Gombe, Katsina, Jigawa, Kano, Lagos and Bayelsa vaccinated their stocks against some of the prevalent diseases.

Sheep and goats

PPR, Worm infestation, pneumonia, foot rot and mange were the most common diseases reportedly affected sheep and goats in 2012. However, Bayelsa, Gombe, Jigawa, Katsina, Kano, Lagos and Rivers States treated and vaccinated high population of their sheep and goats.

Poultry

An increased level of intensification of poultry production was recorded this year. While the practice of intensive, semi-intensive and free range system of rearing of chicken and other poultry birds exist side by side, an increasing shift to intensive systems were reported across the country. In a harmful of large scale commercial farms, exotic birds have been introduced. High cost of Feed and inadequate veterinary services (i.e. advisory service and drug administration) were among challenges that the farmers complained of in most of the states. Some poultry farmers had some difficulties in accessing veterinary services. Disease conditions that were severe that ware encountered across the country this year include- Newcastle disease, Gumboro and fowl typhoid and cholerea. Many Poultry farms complained of scarcity of locally made vaccines from NVRI, VOM which seems to enjoy broad based patronage owing to their efficacies. Expanding as well as decentralizing the local production capacities of vaccines of NVRI without compromising quality seems a viable intervention.

AQUACULTURE AND FISHERIES:

As in previous years, data for aquaculture and fisheries were largely not available in many States and even those available were very scanty and unreliable.

Fisheries Diseases

Pest and diseases of fish persisted in most the states; this is a major challenge to fish farmers 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 was another challenge faced by the fish farmers.

There is urgent need to develop a crop of efficient fisheries technical staff to provide advisory services for fish diseases prevention, diagnosis and treatment to forestall losses encountered when farmers are faced with these challenges. Also, a growing number of fish farmers have expressed desire for improved production and handling skills as well as on local feed formulation skills that optimizes the use of locally available feed resources.

From available records, the leading aquaculture production states in 2012 are FCT (27,811MT), Oyo (27,000MT), Kano (15,000MT) and Ogun (8,374MT). Catfishes-clarias and Heterobranchus dominated farmed species across the country. Artisanal fisheries production increased in 3 states which are Sokoto (21.01%), Bauchi (0.73%) and Kano (100.22%). The trend in aquaculture output show reduction of -3.64% in Niger, -19.51 % in Gombe and -10.1% in Jigawa States respectively. There was a reduction in aquaculture output in many states and the FCT in 2012 compared with 2011. The reduction may be attributed to lack of proper support from government, insufficient aquaculture skills, diseases, and cost of feed and fingerlings and market uncertainties in the wake of civil crisis that occurred in many states.

Many of the state governments appeared to have abandoned the funding of extension service. In a majority of the states where some forms of special projects such as FADAMA III is being implemented, commitment to agricultural extension in 2012 was essentially limited to the payment of counterpart funds. The challenge of poor funding was visible in Kano, Edo, Delta, Enugu, Benue, Zamfara and Bauchi States. Most of the other states recorded poor funding or non-release of funds. The poor level of funding discouraged the recruitment of young extension staff in most of the ADPs. Currently the average age of extension agents in most of the ADPS ranged from 45 to 55 years. In many states, up to 35 % of the existing staff will retire over the next 4 years and more than 74 % will retire within the next 10 years. Unless the challenges of poor funding and ageing staff are urgently addressed, short to medium term sustainability of agricultural growth anchored on effective and energetic extension staff will be compromised. To save these agencies from total collapse, urgent and innovative intervention at the Federal level seems compelling. The poor funding is reflecting on a widening EA: Farm family ratio across the states.

In 2012, the number of Extension Agents reduced in many states owing to retirements, mortality and movement of staff to other jobs. It is reported that poor funding problems of the ADPs across the country constrained the employment of additional VEAs.

EA: Farm family ratio in Bayelsa, Anambra, Cross River and Benue States was the highest with 1:10,568, 1:9409, 1:4721 and 1:4000 respectively. Adamawa State appears to be the state with low EA; farm family of 1:1212. This trend of dwindling number of VEAs had persisted over the years in most ADPs and is worsening.

Most ADPs especially Sokoto, Kano, Taraba, Osun, Lagos, Ondo, Enugu, Cross rivers States did not conduct farm visits. In contrast, Kaduna, Gombe, Buachi and Plateau States conducted several on-farm visits related to special projects such as AfDB-CBARD, Fadama III and TL2 being implemented in these states.

Forth Nightly Training (FNT) of farmers was not conducted by 41% of the ADPs due to financial and other logistics problems. Also, 65% of the ADPs conducted MTRM.

The highest number of farmers trained in 2012 was recorded by Katsina, Oyo, Adamawa, Bauchi, Anambra States and FCT which aggregated to less than 30,000 farmers. About 60% of the ADPs did not conduct any direct training for farmers this year including states that had well trained Farmers field school master trainers. Most of the states however sustained technical messages to farmers using the radio and Television programmes on Network and states media stations.

Many states did not establish farmer's field schools. Gombe, Ekiti Bauchi, Imo, Cross-river and Ogun states had the highest number of FFS recording 81, 81, 76, 72, 63 and 40 respectively while Oyo, Nasarawa, Abia and Rivers States had the lowest number of 1, 6 and 14, respectively.

Most of the technologies under OFAR are crop based. In Kwara, Nasarawa, Imo, Abia, Anambra Ekiti, Lagos, Osun, Bayelsa and Cross rivers States efforts were made to include OFAR packages on livestock.About 54% of the ADPs did not establish MTPs due to inadequate and untimely release of fund by government. Considerable improvement in the level of funding and commitment to support agriculture and extension services however occurred in Born State in 2012 unlike in the last 10 years when agriculture was completely neglected in the state.
The Federal Government during the years rolled out broad based programs (ATA) intended to induce investment driven strategic partnerships with the private sector and provide a range of incentives to unlock the potentials of agriculture to increase the sector contribution to economic growth. Under the ATA the country took giant strides to improving market connections and enhanced commodity value chain performance by promoting innovative incentive schemes in which deployment of agricultural subsidies get to intended beneficiaries. The quality of the inputs deployed to farmers under the scheme improved remarkably and the confidence farmers should have in the use of novel technologies are being re-instated by the participating private input suppliers who have expectedly up-scaled stewardship in support of their products.

Area devoted to the production and the expected outputs of most of the commodities of target under ATA increased in 2012 over figures of 2011 by a range of 11- 19 %. Natural calamity of massive floods experienced during the year significantly impacted on outputs. Under ATA improved seeds and fertilizer were distributed to farmers in 26 states of the federation and the FCT through the Growth Enhancement Support Scheme and e-wallet ICT application concept.

The objectives of the Agricultural Transformation Agenda are:

- ✓ Increase food and nutritional security;
- ✓ Enhance income of rural populace;
- ✓ Increase export earnings;
- ✓ Reduce imported dependency;
- ✓ Employment and job creation and;
- ✓ Provide correct policy, regulation and administrative framework

Most states have commenced implementation of activities on rice, cassava and maize/soybean value chains. So far, the Agricultural Transformation Agenda intervention created jobs in a few states like Gombe, Jigawa, Kebbi, Benue, Ekiti, Osun, Enonyi, Anambra, and Imo.

The use of vouchers and electronic-wallets (mobile phones) being used to distribute subsidizes on inputs to farmers, with the target of reaching 20 million farmers in 2015 was commended by most of the farmers especially in Kaduna State and by several development workers interviewed though there are areas of improvement.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. The heavy downpours in September which forced the release of water from the Dadin-Kowa Dam in Gombe state and another Dam in Cameroon caused massive floods in more than 20 states of the country. Many farmlands were submerged and crops worth several millions of naira destroyed. The forecasts of improved production due to field observations conducted late in August and early September have been negated.

   There is an urgent need to lay emphasis on dry season farming this year to ameliorate the expected shortfalls in Wet Season production arising from the damage inflicted by the heavy flooding and to ensure stable food supply and prices. Residual moisture from the floods will increase the production potential of significant areas to be used for dry-season production this 2012/2013 dry season. Serious investments in irrigation infrastructure and broad-based skill improvement to optimize the use of existing and yet to be developed irrigation facilities presents as overriding actions to be taken arising from the events of 2012.

2. Traditional farm tools still dominate agricultural production in Nigeria. This limits productivity and is a disincentive for engagement of youths in Agriculture. In spite of government efforts in acquiring tractors, the number of tractors available for field work has been reducing annually. Many tractors are down because of minor problems. Concerted efforts should be made towards ensuring effective after sales services for tractors, a more comprehensive inventory of tractors and other farm machines, and skill development for tractor repairs to keep existing tractors functional while acquiring new ones.
3. The effects of climate change are becoming more apparent and are complicating the pressure on the national research system to provide novel technologies for transformation of the nation's agriculture.
   Improved funding should be provided for research to develop appropriate technologies/maintain germplasm of biological resources for mitigating the effects of climate change- multi-purpose tree species for checking soil erosion, desertification, nutrient efficient crops, control of pests and diseases of crops, livestock and fisheries and low cost feeds and feeding techniques for fisheries and livestock.
4. Sustainable agricultural transformation requires active engagement of skilled extension personnel. Presently, the number of such personnel available is uncertain and the poor funding of the ADPs is negating efforts of the federal Government to revitalize agriculture. An Innovative federal intervention on the

issue of sustainable funding and personnel development at the ADPs would be a strategic development initiative to contemplate quickly to avert total collapse of the agriculture extension service in the country.

A complement to such intervention is a clear perspective support for the conduct of a national census of extension personnel and unemployed graduates with a view to factoring their integration into agricultural value chain incubation schemes upon which the transformation agenda would be leveraged.

5. The strategic grain reserve of the Federal Government is currently not being complemented at the state levels. To enhance effectiveness of the programme, state governments and the private sector need to take a more active responsibility in ownership, stocking and distribution and linked to commodity market evolution pathway. A situation in which the operation of the strategic grain reserve scheme is almost under the exclusive control of the Federal Government is unlikely to be sustainable.
6. There is paucity of data on livestock and fisheries production across the states. There is therefore the need to initiate the conduct of livestock population census and nationwide fisheries production survey in order to enhance the reliability of livestock and fisheries data for development planning.
7. There is the urgent need to train livestock and fisheries technical staff on diseases prevention, diagnosis and treatment to forestall losses encountered when farmers are faced with these challenges. Fish farmers especially should be trained on how to produce their feeds using locally available feed resources since over 70% of production cost is expended on feed purchases
8. Cassava glut was reported in many states especially Oyo, Kwara and Kogi with an estimated yield loss of 100% by most farmers. The current policy of cassava inclusion in bread and the establishment of Cassava Bread development Fund are steps in the right direction but some clarity on the mode and structure for the enforcement of the policy is necessary.
9. Inputs received by farmers through e-wallet under the Growth Enhancement Scheme, GES of ATA for the wet season was late and inadequate. The process of fine-tuning the scheme should be continued without off season holidays in order to address the anomalies detected in 2012
10. The progress made in the establishment of the Department of Extension at the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is highly commendable. The Department should be supported and strengthened for effective take-off to quickly deal with yet to be attended issue of lack of extension policy for the country.

Appendix 1
NAERLS ZONAL OFFICES AND CONTACTS

S/No	Addresses	Mailing	E-mails/Telephones	Website
1	Headquarters	NAERLS, ABU, PMB 1067, Zaria	director@naerls.gov.ng +23469879449	www.nearls.gov.ng
2	North West Zonal Office	NAERLS, ABU, PMB 1067, Zaria	nwoffice@naerls.gov.ng +2348054468701	
3	North East Zonal Office	C/0 Lake Chad Research Institute, PMB 1293, Maiduguri, Borno State	neoffice@naerls.gov.ng +2347028149679	
4	North Centl Zonal Officer	C/0 National Cereals Research Institute, Box 770, Bida, Niger State	ncoffice@naerls.gov.ng	
5	South East Zonal Office	C/0 National Root Crop Research institute, PMB 1006, Umudike, Umuahia, Abia State	seoffice@naerls.gov.ng +2348037800712	
6	South West Zonal Office	C/0 Moore Plantation, PMB 5029, Ibadan, Oyo State	swoffice@naerls.gov.ng	
7	South-South Zonal Office	School to land, Port Harcourt, Rivers State	ssoffice@naerls.gov.ng +2348063928230	