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### **SUPPORTING FARMERS THROUGH LIVELIHOOD STRENGTHENING MODEL IN EASTERN NIGERIA**

Improvement in livelihood capitals of vulnerable farmers has been a concern in the developing countries. Governments around the world particularly in the developing countries try various policies and models to enhance the productivity of these vulnerable farmers, they do this to protect them against shocks and losses considering that rural food production contribute significantly to national food security. Such is the case in Nigeria, where Adopted Village Model (AVM) was initiated in 2009 to protect, improve and sustain food production in Nigeria through the rural farmers. AVM was initiated and farmers were provided information, farmer equipment, training, seedlings and subsidized fertilizers. Structured questionnaires and interviews were the basic instruments applied in the data collection. The methodology was guided by sustainable livelihood framework theories. Structured questionnaire was used to extract desired information from the farmers. The data was analysed with spss version 22, interpreted and presented for public consumption. The study found that AVM was introduced to the farmers at the right time when yield and livelihood capitals of the rice farmers were very low.



## **SUPPORTING FARMERS THROUGH LIVELIHOOD STRENGTHENING MODEL IN EASTERN NIGERIA**

**C. Azunna**

### **Introduction**

In the world of rapid population growth, migration and globalization, agriculture serves as core sector to sustain feeding and consumption patterns of the world's population. In rural Africa and most parts of Asian countries like, India, Bangladesh, Malawi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Taiwan, Sri Lanka and Nigeria, majority of the population depend fully on agriculture and in most cases practice subsistent agricultural production (Akinola et.al 2013; FAO 2013).

As a result, agricultural production and activities in Nigeria has witnessed great attention recently because the sector is also a major source of food supply and foreign exchange. The sector employs about 60 to 70 percent of the Nigerian labour force, at the same time serves as a potential alternative to diversifying the Nigerian economy. Nigeria with massive arable land, favourable weather conditions and huge population advantage that have the potential to produce enough food for domestic consumption. However, less than 50% of the agricultural land is under cultivation and are cultivated by small land owners and traditional farmer's who use rudimentary production techniques leading to low yields (Olajide et.al 2012).

Therefore, the quest to improve livelihood through agricultural activities has resulted in adoption of various agricultural strategies, policies, programmes in Nigeria. A model by Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) recently introduced in Abia State is the Adopted Village Model (AVM). The model target specific set of farmers to improve their livelihood. AVM is seen as a paradigm shift from conventional agricultural activities particularly in rice farming and rice production in Abia State (Ogunsumi 2013; Akinola et.al 2013).



Increasing population growth in Nigeria which is currently estimated at 170million (Akor 2014) has pushed up rice consumption to 6.5 percent while the domestic production growth rate is estimated at 3.7 percent (Akintayo 2011). Rice yields in Nigeria since the late 1980s has witness low productions, averaging about 1.8 tons of paddy rice per

hectare, compared to national potential average of 3 tons per hectare for upland system and 5 tons per hectare for the lowland system (Akintayo 2011). In 2002, Nigeria became the six largest rice importer in the world (Yusuf et.al. 2009) and by 2009-2012, Nigeria became the second largest rice importer after China (FAO 2013; Akor 2014).

AVM as a model on rice farming and production in the Abia State, is also important to poverty alleviation, income generation and yields of rice, since rice is the most common cereal consumed within the State. Consequently, if the Millennium Development Goal (MDGs) to alleviate poverty by 2015 is to be realized, then rice production is an important step to improving the livelihood of the most vulnerable rice farmer's (Akinola et.al 2013). Sequel to this, agriculture has been identified by Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) as the major source of food supply, employment, raw material and means of livelihood to majority of the population. Jalaludeen (2012) stated that Africa produces an estimated 15.08 million tons of paddy rice on a scale of 10.23 million hectare which is about 3.3 to 6.11 percent of the world's total rice production and rice areas. This estimate has over the last two decades seen steady growth rate from 7 – 8kg production in the 1980s to 11.5kg in the 1990s then 27kg per capita per year within the period 2001 – 2005 and 491, 603 metric tons in 2010.

Paramount contributing factors to this steady but continuous growth in rice production include but not the least- population growth, consumer and individual taste and preferences, urbanization and migration. Arguably, people in the cities consume more rice than those in the rural areas, hence the high concentration of rice consumption in cities. It is therefore necessary to determine the impact of AVM on livelihood capitals of the rice farmers. This is because estimating the changes in farmers adoption of AVM and the impact of the adoption on their livelihood may not provide sufficient insights, as such, constructing AVM model around some associated livelihood capitals of the farmers with respect to the services provided by AVM becomes critical to effective and sustainable livelihood prediction.

The specific objectives of the paper include:

- a. To identify various variables necessary to facilitate improvement in livelihood capitals of the farmers.
- b. Evaluate the association between AVM services and livelihood capitals of the farmers.
- c. Make policy recommendations based on the research findings.

### Hypothesis

H<sub>0</sub>: There is no significant association between AVM services and livelihood capitals of the rice farmers.

### Methodology

The research was conducted in Abia State, Nigeria. Purposive sampling technique was used in the selection of the two Local Government Areas, autonomous communities while simple random sampling was used to select the farmers. The local government areas selected were Umuahia South zone and Ohafia zone.

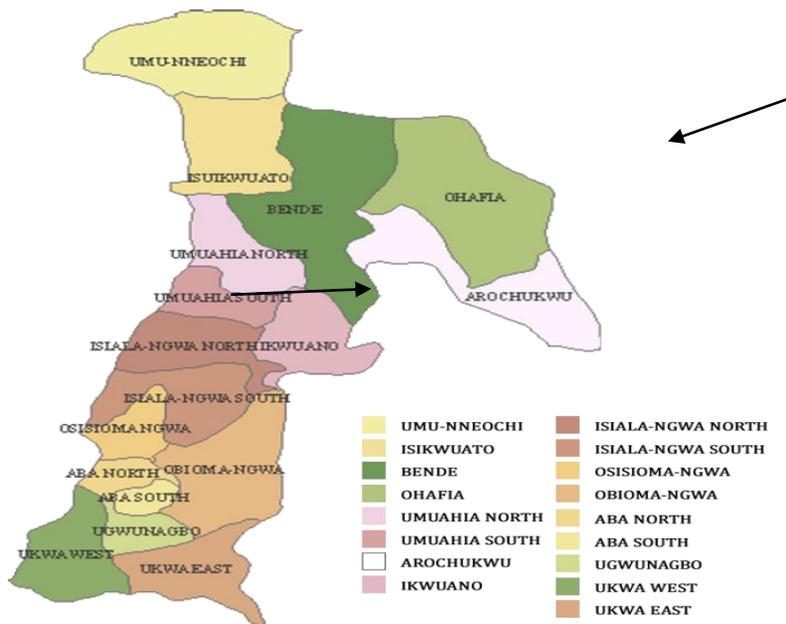


Figure 1: Local governments in the study area



A sample size of 231 farmers constituted the sample population of the study. The respondents were zone into two (2) that is, Umuahia zone with one hundred and eleven (111) respondents, Ohafia zone with one hundred and twenty (120) respondents. All the respondents were rice farmers in the various villages. They were sampled based on their knowledge and experience on rice farming in the State. For the purposes of this study, descriptive and inferential statistics were used. Descriptive statistics used include tables, percentages and frequencies. The economic analyses adopted in this paper followed that of Ezeh (2006) in some functional forms of multi regression were analyzed. It's specified as follows:

$$L = f (X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5, X_6, X_7, X_8, \dots e)$$

Where L = livelihood capitals of the farmers

$X_1$  = Farming experience in years

$X_2$  = Household composition

$X_3$  = Gender

$X_4$  = Income

$X_5$  = Yield

$X_6$  = AVM training

$X_7$  = Education level

$X_8$  = Age

E = error term

For this study anova linear regression model was chosen for predictive equation of AVM based on the number of significant variables that are correctly signed to the capitals with values significant to 0.05.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

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Table 1 shows that 34.9% of the farmers experiences ranges between 11 - 20 years, closely followed by (31.4%) of respondents with 1 – 10 years experiences. This implies that the respondents in the study area had significant rice farming experiences required to be used as a model for rice production in Nigeria. Farmers with greater years of farming experience are better positioned to make rational choice and decide among alternative farm inputs (Onwuka, 2005).

Table 1: Distribution of respondents characteristics (n=231)

Experience by years	Frequency	Percentage
1 - 10	72	31.4
11 - 20	80	34.9
21 - 30	60	26.2
31 - 40	17	7.4
Households		
Female Children Only	8	3.5
Male Children Only	15	6.5
Male and Female Children Only	208	90.0
Gender		
Female	70	30.3
Male	161	69.7
Seasonal Income		
Less than 100,000 naira income	35	15.9
100,000 - 300,000 naira income	119	54.1
300,001 - 600,000 naira income	45	20.5



600,001 - 900,000 naira income	12	5.5
900,001 - 1,200,000 naira income	9	4.1
Yield		
Less than 1 ton of rice	90	40.9
1 - 5 tons of rice	107	48.6
6 - 10 tons of rice	6	2.7
11 - 15 tons of rice	5	2.3
16 - 20 tons of rice	4	1.8
Above 20 tons of rice	8	3.6
AVM Training		
No	69	30.1
Yes	160	69.9
Education Level		
Other	3	1.3
Tertiary	56	24.2
Secondary	104	45.0
Primary	68	29.4
Age (Years)		
20 - 30	21	9.3
31 - 40	47	20.7
41 - 50	69	30.4
51 - 60	72	31.7

Above 60

18

7.9

Table 1 also show that household composition of the farmers with male and female children constituted 90% of the respondents. Hence Eze (2006) argues that large household sizes supply the much-needed labour for farm work as well as serve as a cushion against social insecurity in terms of old age. Nwite et.al (2008) found that there is a correlation between rice farming experience and adoption of technologies which leads to improved management practices and substantially proliferate increasing yield in rice production. The results show that majority (67.7%) of the respondents are male farmers with 54.1% seasonal income. According to Nwankwo, Peters and Bokelmann (2009) found that in Nigeria, male gender still dominate farming activities. However, low income status has serious deleterious implications on their farm investments and agricultural productivity (Ezeh, 2006).

Furthermore, 48.6% of the respondents had sustainable seasonal yield of 1 – 5 tons of paddy rice harvest. According to Marco (2015) the production growth rate in sub-Saharan Africa increased from 3.2% per year before the rice crisis (2000–2007) to 8.4% per year after the rice crisis (2007–2012) and paddy rice production increased by 2.8 million tons (Mt) from 2000 to 2007, and then accelerated, increasing by 4.7mt in the period 2007–2012. As indicated by the farmers, 69.9%, were trained by AVM through the extension agents, farmers cooperatives and other mediums such as the community engagement programmes, demonstrations and home visits. Adesope et.al (2010) and Akinola et.al (2013) have noted that in Nigeria, rice farmers contacts with extension agents provides them with the opportunity for transfer of skill, knowledge and information which facilitate adoption.

Majority of the farmers (45%) highest level of education is the secondary school. The literacy level among the respondents could be attributed to the seemingly positive effects of the free (Universal Basic education Scheme) and AVM skill trainings. Because the more literate the farmer is, the more likely he is to adopt new ideas (Onuoha, 2006). While the age bracket of 51 – 60 years constituted the highest respondents with 31.7%. Nwaru et.al (2011) argues that declining age of farmers decrease their cognitive power and exposes the farmers to risk bearing ability and innovativeness diminutives.

Association between AVM and livelihood capitals

The result of regression analysis is shown in Table 2. It examined briefly, the individual characteristics of the aggregate livelihood variable equation. It shows that six out of the eight explanatory variables had significant association in the equation. They include farming experience (X<sub>1</sub>), Seasonal Income (X<sub>4</sub>), Yield (X<sub>5</sub>), AVM Training (X<sub>6</sub>), Education level (X<sub>7</sub>) and Age (X<sub>8</sub>).

Table 2: Regression

Source of input		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
X <sub>1</sub> Farming Experience	Between Groups	24.606	7	3.515	4.484	.000
	Within Groups	172.460	220	.784		
	Total	197.066	227			
X <sub>2</sub> Household Composition	Between Groups	2.184	7	.312	1.704	.109
	Within Groups	40.638	222	.183		
	Total	42.822	229			
X <sub>3</sub> Gender	Between Groups	2.431	7	.347	1.666	.118
	Within Groups	46.265	222	.208		
	Total	48.696	229			
X <sub>4</sub> Seasonal rice income	Between Groups	10.436	7	1.491	1.761	.097
	Within Groups					

	Within Groups	178.669	211	.847		
	Total	189.105	218			
X <sub>5</sub> Yield of Rice	Between Groups	29.592	7	4.227	3.690	.001
	Within Groups	241.732	211	1.146		
	Total	271.324	218			
X <sub>6</sub> AVM training	Between Groups	5.492	7	.785	2.025	.053
	Within Groups	85.258	220	.388		
	Total	90.750	227			
X <sub>7</sub> Education Level	Between Groups	11.197	7	1.600	2.873	.007
	Within Groups	123.590	222	.557		
	Total	134.787	229			
X <sub>8</sub> Farmers Age	Between Groups	60.887	7	8.698	8.958	.000
	Within Groups	211.679	218	.971		
	Total	272.566	225			

Farming experience of the rice farmers show significant association in-line with AVM services with a mean square (3.515), F.stat (4.484) and Sig (.000). This implies that rice farmers previous experiences in rice farming is positive and strongly associated with the AVM services. Therefore, application of these services, example fertilizer usage of the farmers was sensitive to the farmers previous experience. An experienced farmer is more likely to have realized the importance of inorganic fertilizer and even where credit facilities are not available, such a farmer

is more likely to have advantage of fertilizer consumption (Oji, 1997; Nwagbo and Achoja, 2001). Thus previous experience would sustain farmers' interest in the use of fertilizer, Eze et.al (2008).

Household composition assume a negative association with .109 sig level. This value shows that p-value ( $p > .109$ ). The negative association with the variable implies that small household are constrained when it comes to large fixed farm costs hence Abara and Singh (1993) argues that in the case of small households, large fixed costs constitute a constraint to technology adoption, particularly if the technology requires a substantial amount of initial set-up cost. The level of technology adoption varies differently amongst farmers with varied household status.

Since rice farming is male dominated, the gender value exhibits negative association with .118. From the respondents, gender argument on rice farming is not contestable hence the negative value, however, it does not mean that the negative sign limit the contribution of gender with respect to livelihood capitals. This implies that the male headed households are less poor or have higher tendency to adopt to innovation and technology in other to better their livelihoods than their female counterparts, (IFAD 1992; Rakodi. 1999; UNDP 2004).

Also, the seasonal income shows positive association with .097 sig level. This implies that as much as there are government policies and models such as AVM, the farmers seasonal income would continue to improve. This would translate into better standard of living and general livelihood sustainability. Baributsa et.al (2014) found that in Africa, demand for the grain is often higher than the supply, which provides farmers with the opportunity to earn additional income.

Yield of rice has been argued to have improved significantly since the adoption of AVM. This is shown on Table 2, with a .001 statistical significance and p-value ( $p < .001$ ). This means that with ideal soil treatment services, fertilizer application, regular extension consultation and other required farm skills as provider by AVM, rice farmers yield would continue to improve. According to FAO (2013) rice yield in Africa has improved significantly since early 2000s.

Arguably, AVM training exhibits positive association and significance as shown in Table 2 with a value of .053 statistics significance and p-value ( $p < .053$ ). Therefore, as much as AVM



services are provided to the farmers, their general livelihood capitals would continue to be improved and sustained. As such, Adesope et.al (2010) and Akinola et.al (2013) have noted that in Nigeria, rice farmers contacts with extension agents provides them with the opportunity for transfer of skill, knowledge and information which facilitate adoption.

The education level of the farmers also show positive association with .007 significant level. This implies that education exposes the farmers to information and therefore creates awareness, which is a very important stage in the adoption of innovation (Kenneth et.al 2006). Paswel, Christopher and Barrett (2007) argues that the significant implication of education on the rural farmers is evident through emphasis on management training and skills building.

Age of the farmers also determine their level of adoption of agricultural initiatives, programmes and models such as AVM. In the Table 2, age of the farmers exhibit a perfectly positive association with .000 statistics significance. This shows positive significant levels for adoption of agricultural innovation and technology (Paswel et.al 2007).

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Rural rice farming in Nigeria has recently been hit hard by difficulties to access basic assistance, for example, access to financial, skill training and development, high cost of fertilizers, modern farm implements and processing facilities as well as transportation. As a result of these challenges, rice production in Nigeria has been the focus of the Federal Government. Over the years, Nigeria had depended on importation of rice to meet the domestic consumption. With increasing population, taste, and demand for rice, there was need to make provisions to encourage and improve the local production of rice. AVM was adopted when the demand for rice in Nigeria was crucial to the sustainability of the consumption. Empowering the farmers at the rural areas with basic needs improved their production which subsequently improved rice supplies to the cities, bridged the importation gaps and ensured food security, which is one of the aims of the promulgation of the model.

Based on the findings, the study recommends the following:



- a. That more effort and resources should be incorporated in the sensitizing the young people on the need to embrace agriculture as a serious employing and lucrative occupation. From the study, it shows that the older the farmers the more they are receptive to adoption and interventions. This should not be the case since the young people have the energy, vigour and are enterprising. Education will play significant role in helping the youth especially if agriculture is seen as a serious subject in the region education curriculum.
- b. Agricultural initiatives and interventions should be more responsive and participatory, taking the form of bottom-up approach and ensuring that rural farmers are properly mainstreamed in it. This requires good extension service, education and assurance to the rural farmers that the intervention and initiatives will be to their benefit.
- c. Partnership with the research institutes and relevant government agencies will ensure that the farmers are up to date with necessary information that will enhance their agricultural productivities. Partnership will improve socio-economic and environmental associations between the farmers, their productivities, government and relevant stakeholders.

## End Notes

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