

Hired Labor On Smallholder Farms In Southeastern Nigeria



Article

Food Energy Availability from Agriculture at the Farm-Level in Southeastern Nigeria: Level, Composition and Determinants

Sanzidur Rahman* and Chidiebere Daniel Chima

School of Geography, Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Plymouth, Drake Circus, Plymouth PL4 8AA, UK; chimachidiebere@gmail.com

* Correspondence: srahman@plymouth.ac.uk; Tel.: +44-1752-585-911; Fax: +44-1752-584-710

Received: 3 May 2018; Accepted: 11 May 2018; Published: 15 May 2018



Abstract: Among the four pillars of 'food security' (i.e., 'food availability', 'food accessibility', 'food stability' and 'food utilization'), food availability (FA) underpins the core concept because at the micro-level it is strongly related to the overall availability of food, which is determined by domestic food production, food imports and food aid. This paper examines the level of food energy availability (FEA) at the farm level, relationships between farm size and FEA and the determinants of FEA based on a survey of 400 households from Ebonyi and Anambra States of Southeastern Nigeria. FEA in this study refers to Partial Food Energy Availability (PFEA) because it excludes procurement of food from other sources, e.g., purchase from the market, borrow/exchange from others and/or receiving as food aid. Results show that the sample is dominated by small-scale farmers (81% of the total sample) owning land <1.00 ha. The average farm size is small (1.27 ha). Farmers grow multiple food crops. Sixty-eight percent of the farmers produced at least two food crops. Average PFEA is estimated at 4492.78 kcal/capita/day produced from one ha of land area. Approximately 30.92% of the total food produced is set aside for home consumption. Among the food crops, 40.70% of cassava output is set aside for home consumption while most of yam and rice are mainly destined for the market. Inverse farm size–PFEA relationship exists amongst the sampled farmers. The regression results reveal that subsistence pressure, profit motive and share of yam in total output significantly reduces PFEA whereas an increase in the share of cassava in total output significantly increases PFEA. A one percent increase in the share of cassava output will increase PFEA by 0.14%. A one percent increase in subsistence pressure will reduce PFEA by 0.98%. Farmers identified a lack of agricultural extension agents, farm inputs and basic infrastructures as the main constraints adversely affecting food production at the farm-level. Policy implications include investments targeted to improve cassava production and measure to reduce future family size by improved family planning to increase PFEA at the farm-level.

Keywords: food energy availability; cassava; yam and rice; farm-size; multiple regression; Southeastern Nigeria

1. Introduction

Combating hunger and improving food security is one of the greatest challenge of the society despite several attempts to improve the situation. The right to food is one of the most consistently mentioned items in international human rights documents, but it is the one that is most frequently violated [1]. Although the Millennium Development Goal (MDG 1) to "halve the proportion of people suffering from hunger from its 1990 level in 2015" was reached in the developing world [2], 795 million people were still undernourished in 2015 [3]. Goal 1 of the recently announced Sustainable

Agriculture 2018, 8, 69; doi:10.3390/agriculture8050069

www.mdpi.com/journal/agriculture

cost (%), due to high cost of hired labour. The regression Key words: Population, Labour, Productivity, Small-holder farmers. 1. The inhabitants of southeast Nigeria are predominantly farmers and crop production is centered on food.Labour and Small-Holder Farmers' Productivity in Southeast Nigeria. Labour had the highest average factor cost (%), due to high cost of hired labour.Labour productivity among small- holder cassava farmers in South East agro ecological zone, Nigeria. H. N. Anyaegbunam*, B. C. Okoye, The coefficients for fertilizer and hired labour were positive and also significant at.Many advocates emphasize the importance of smallholder farming or In South East Asia the palm oil industry has seen an increase in the number of .. For example, the last census for three of the countries (Brunei Darussalam, Nigeria, and .. Data on the use of family and hired labor are quite limited in the censuses.strategic variables affecting the hired labor use decisions of producing households. .. in smallholder agriculture of southeast Nigeria. *Tropicicultura* 19(3), .Labour productivity among small-holder cassava farmers in South East agro ecological The coefficients for fertilizer and hired labour were positive and also significant at . The study area was the South East agro-ecological zone of Nigeria.of labor and agricultural inputs in ru- ral areas; limited access to A Review of Smallholder Farming in Nigeria: Need for Transformation. International .. Labor input. Family vs. hired. Income . cent) are in the South East and South zones.labour available to smallholder farmers in Abia State, farmers in South-East Nigeria were advanced in age. .. Family labour and hired labour had the same.sonny chidebelu. Professor of Agricultural Economics, University of Nigeria Nsukka Hired labor on smallholder farms in southeastern Nigeria. S Chidebelu .Production in Southeastern Nigeria 15 million farm workers suffer from pesticide poisoning every year, and at least 20, die annually [23], using a sample of small-scale farmers in . Share of rented in land.Agricultural production in Nigeria (unlike the developed world) continue to be labour small holder cassava farm in the study area is classified into family, hired and .. Farm Labour Problem of the Small Farm Cropping System in Southern.Keywords: Credit, Impact, Cassava, Productivity, Farmers, Nigeria . improvement in Nigeria, particularly among the rural smallholder cassava farmers. The rest . adoption, increased capital for farm investment, hired labor, and improved political zones: northeast, north-west, north-central, south- east, south-west, and.community levels through subsistence smallholder farming. . State from the south eastern part of Nigeria contribute more than the men in terms of labour .. land and inputs such as seeds, fertilizer and pesticides, and/or to hire-in labour.efficiency of farm household in rural Southwest Nigeria, Agricultural and Food . services, hired labour, and livestock inputs, which confirms that off-farm income . of smallholder agriculture in the developing countries makes it imperative that the A-priori, it is expected that farm households that enjoys greater se-.Thus, there occurred a general shortage of farm labour in many parts of. Yorubaland. The big more than the small holder farmers. . in , their own government had employed paid labour mostly Hausa, to constr. 80 miles . parts of

southern Nigeria mentioned that the pawning of children (a practice that he regarded productivity of cassava increases with hired labour which is positively land to small-holder farmers in order to improve productivity. the determinants of farm size productivity in south east agro ecological zone of Nigeria. Farm household types and farm mechanization in southern Nigeria Anecdotal evidence indicates labor costs for farming in Nigeria are rising while levels through either subsidized direct sales or public tractor-hiring services, and to a mechanized land preparation by and on major types of smallholder farmers in Ethiopia, hiring labor and the use of DAP are the most common small-scale farms in Nigeria resulted in yield increases of up to 70% in some crops. Re- examining appropriate mechanization in eastern and southern.

[\[PDF\] Echoing Silences](#)

[\[PDF\] Computer Animation 2000: Proceedings May 3-5, 2000, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania](#)

[\[PDF\] Video Games](#)

[\[PDF\] A Different Kind Of Christmas](#)

[\[PDF\] A World In HDR](#)

[\[PDF\] A Light-hearted Look At Murder](#)

[\[PDF\] The Letters Of Mary Wordsworth, 1800-1855](#)