

## ASSESSMENT OF THE USE OF COCOA PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AMONG COCOA FARMERS IN EKITI STATE, NIGERIA

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### ABSTRACT

*Cocoa is an important cash crop that contributes significantly to earnings from agriculture in the Nigerian economy. Developing an enterprise in this cash crop requires the use of proper management practices. This study investigated the socioeconomic profile of the cocoa farmers; the types of management practices used among the farmers; and the constraints faced by farmers on cocoa management practices in the study area. Both purposive and simple random techniques, in a four-stage sampling procedure, were used to select one hundred and sixty cocoa farmers for the study. Descriptive statistical tools such as precision counts, frequencies and percentages were used to analyze the data; while Chi-Square analysis was used to test the hypothesis. The results showed that the respondents were predominantly male and married with majority of them having above primary school education, and mean age of 54.10 years. The mean household size was 7 persons, farm size ranged from 1.5 to 23 acres (mean = 7 acre). Planting of plantain (M=3.84), pruning (M=3.59) and regulated cutting of trees (M=3.37) were ranked high among the management practices used by the farmers. Non-availability of planting material (M=3.88) and problem of pest and diseases (M=3.74) were perceived as the major constraints facing the cocoa management practices. Chi-Square analysis showed that Level of education was significantly related to the management practices used by the cocoa farmers at  $p \leq 0.01$ . The study concluded that even though the farmers were in tune with the use of cocoa production management practices, nonetheless, there were some limiting factors such as non-availability of planting materials and pest and diseases affecting the cocoa production in the study area. It was therefore recommended that extension training for farmers should be geared towards pre-planting and post-planting management practices as well as access to adequate planting materials.*

**Key words:** use, management practices, cocoa farmers, assessment

### INTRODUCTIN

Cocoa (*Theobroma cacao*) is an important cash crop in the world economy. In West Africa, cocoa is essentially a smallholder crop; cultivated on 1.2 to 1.5 million farms ranging in size from 1.2 to 2.8 hectares and employing about 10 million people (Padi and Owusu, 2008). It has grown to be a major export crop, accounting for about 37.9% of agricultural export in 1997 (Oduwale, 2000). Since the discovery of crude oil in Nigeria in the late sixties, there has been a drastic shift from agriculture which was the main hub of Nigeria economy to crude oil production. Cocoa is the main agricultural subsector which contributes immensely to Nigeria's GDP, it also contributes about 15% to the total Nigerian export in 1970 (Adebile and Amusan, 2011). The relevance of cocoa to most developing economies cannot be overemphasized as cocoa is produced by more than fifty developing countries across Asia, Africa, and Latin America, all of which are in the tropical or sub-tropical areas

(Ogunleye and Oladeji, 2007). Cocoa is mostly grown in fourteen of the thirty-six Nigerian States. The main producing states are located in the South Western part of the country (apart from Cross River, in the South-East), which is the highest cocoa producing region 80% with most production areas located in Ekiti, Ogun, Ondo, Osun and Edo (FAO, 2013). Cocoa is an important source of raw materials, as well as source of revenue to governments of cocoa producing States (Olowolaju, 2014). Nigeria was ranked second largest exporter of cocoa (Abolagba *et al*, 2010). Currently, Nigeria is the fourth largest producer after *Cote D'ivoire*, Ghana and Indonesia contributing 12% of total world production (ICCO, 2014). The South West is regarded as the cocoa belt of the country, it accounts for 70% of Nigeria's annual cocoa production (Michael and Nzeka, 2011). Cocoa farmers worldwide depend on cocoa for their livelihood, with an annual world production of three million tonnes (WCF, 2009).

Cocoa is the main agricultural export in Nigeria though its production accounts for only 0.3% of the agricultural GDP (IFPRI, 2010). The production of cocoa has suffered a decline and instability in its output owing to problem of poor management practices adopted by cocoa farmers. According to Ekanade and Orimoogunje (2012) in the case of farming whenever the land is opened up for cultivation, the plant-soil equilibrium is disrupted.

It has however, been observed that the cultivation of tree crops in the tropical rain forest region has brought a different dimension to agricultural management practices and environmental conditions. Given that cocoa production is a mainstay of the economy of the tropical rain forest, it becomes pertinent to investigate how farmers are coping with management practices and what effort cocoa farmers are putting to ensure better productivity and also to establish cocoa farmers' sources of extension information and the management practices used. This study assessed the use of management practices in cocoa production among farmers in Ekiti State. The specific objectives were to describe the socio-economic characteristics of the farmers, examine the types of management practices used among cocoa farmers, and identify the constraints faced by cocoa farmers in management practices in the study area. The null hypothesis (Ho) tested was that there is no significant relationship between selected socio-economic characteristics of the farmers and the type of management practices used.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study was carried out in Ekiti State, Nigeria. The state is located in South Western Nigeria with forest vegetation. The people are mostly farmers cultivating food crops like cassava, yam, maize and tree crops like cocoa and kolanut among others. In four stages shown in Table 1, both purposive and simple random sampling techniques were used to select one hundred and sixty respondents for the study. Firstly, the three ADP zones in Ekiti State were considered, from where one Local Government Area was purposively selected from zones one and three while two LGAs were selected from zone two. These LGAs were purposively selected because they are the major cocoa producers in the zones. The second stage involved a purposive selection of four (4) villages from each of the LGA selected to make a total number of sixteen (16) villages. Again, the selection was purposive due to the fact that cocoa farming is dominant in those areas and cocoa farmers are found in large numbers. The third stage involved a random selection of ten (10) cocoa farmers from each of the sixteen villages to give a total sample size of 160 cocoa farmers. Only one hundred and

forty-five pieces of the questionnaire were retrieved from the respondents giving a response rate of 90.6%. This implies that one hundred and forty-five respondents were used for the data analysis. Data for the study were analyzed through frequency counts and percentages and Chi-Square.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Socio Economic Characteristics of Respondents

Result presented in Table 2 showed that 85.5% of the cocoa farmers were male while 14.5% a This implies that cocoa production is mainly dominated by male in the study area. About 28.4 percent of the respondents fell within the age bracket of 41-50 years that is below the mean age which was 54.10 years. A similar finding was reported by Adeogun, Olawoye and Akinbile (2010) who found the mean age of cocoa farmers in Nigeria to be 53years. Thus, a large proportion of the farming populations are adults who are embodiment of indigenous knowledge on good management practices in cocoa production and who have possibly gathered years of experience in cocoa production. The table further shows that majority (97.2%) of the respondents were married and could be regarded as responsible positioned to enjoy family labour. It was also shown that the cocoa farmers have large household sizes of mean score 7.50. More than half of the respondents (76.5%) were educated above primary education. Education is knowledge acquired in the course of learning at different levels. The result also points that 38 percent of the respondents have been in farming for 21-40 years and 37.3 percent of them have being in farming for 1-20 years while 24.2 percent and 0.7 percent of them have being engaged in farming for 41-60 years and 61 years and above respectively. It implies that majority of the farmers have enough experience about their farming activities and might have acquired overtime the necessary knowledge needed to manage their farming business successfully. The result shows that 45.6 percent of the respondents have a farm size of between 6-10 acre and an average of 7.02 acre. It implies that majority of them were small scale farmers. It should also be noted that the respondents have more than one farm located in different areas in their locality. Majority of the respondents (37.3%) produce seven to ten kilograms of cocoa annually and earn an average of N42, 964.83 per kg. The average annual net income of the farmers was N301, 887.25.

### Types of Cocoa Management Practices used in Cocoa Production

Table 3 reveals that planting of plantain (M = 2.84) is a major management practice used by cocoa farmers in the study area. Others includes pruning (M = 2.59), regulated and planned cutting of trees (M = 2.37), slashing and brushing of weeds

underneath cocoa tree (M=2.24), minimum tillage (M=2.23), use of shade trees (M=2.12), spraying of chemical to control of pest and diseases (M=1.77). However, planting of economic trees to reduce evaporation rate and mulching (M=1.74), terracing (M=1.72) and planting of cover crop (M=0.42)

were of lesser usage in the study area. Note: SE=Serious Effect, ME=Moderate Effect, FE=Fair Effect, NE=No Effect. The Decision rule: mean score at 2.00, Mean Value above this is regarded as high severity while lower mean is low severity.

**Table 1:** Sampling Procedure and Sample size of Cocoa Farmers in the Study

ADP	Purposive Selection of LGAs (4)	Purposive Selection of villages (16)	Simple Random selection of Cocoa farmers
Ekiti Central (Zone 1)	Ado	Ago aduloju, aba-ategbado, Emirin, OkeAgbe	10 farmers each
Ekiti South (Zone 2)	Ise-Orun	Eporo, Alapoto, Kajola, Afolu	10 farmers each
Ekiti North (Zone 3)	Ikere	Atoka, Abodi, Ojomo, Olotin	10 farmers each
	Ikole	Igbona, Ayedu, Iwetin, Arinta	10 farmers each

**Table 2:** Distribution of the respondents based on their socio-economic characteristics (n=145)

Variables	Frequency	Percentage	Mean
Sex			
Male	124	85.5	
Female	21	14.5	
Age (years)			54.10
20-30	6	4.2	
31-40	16	11	
41-50	41	28.4	
51-60	40	27.7	
61-70	26	17.9	
Above 71	16	11.1	
Marital Status			
Single	4	2.8	
Married	141	97.2	
Divorced	0	0	
Widowed	0	0	
Household size			7.50
3-8	109	75.3	
9-14	27	18.5	
15-20	9	6.2	
Level of Education			
No formal education	34	23.4	
Quranic/Adult education	6	4.1	
Primary education	35	24.1	
Secondary education	39	26.9	
Tertiary education	31	21.4	
Farming experience			30.04
≤20	54	37.3	
21-40	55	38	
41-60	35	24.2	
61 above	1	0.7	
Farm Size(acre)			7.02
1-5	63	43.5	
6-10	66	45.6	
11-15	10	6.9	
Above 16acre	6	4.1	
Average kg produced annually			9.52
≤150	47	32.4	
Between 250	54	37.3	
375kg and above	22	15.2	
Price of cocoa per kg			42,964.83
31,000-40,000	21	14.6	
41,000-50,000	124	85.6	
Average Annual Net income (Naira)	-	-	301,887.25
Average produce multiply by Average price/kg (Gross income) minus Average expenses			

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4 shows the severity of effects of listed constraints facing the production and management practices of cocoa as indicated by the respondents. Non-availability of planting materials ranked first with weighted mean score of 2.88, pest and diseases ranked second (M=2.74), cost of chemical used was rated third (M=2.63). Inadequate extension information on management practices ranked fourth (M=2.54), issues of fire outbreak (5th, M=2.52), inadequate knowledge on management practices (6th, M=2.39), lack of financial support from the government (7th, M=2.34), high cost of labour (8th, M=1.59), Weather, cost of land (9th, M=1.35) and unpredictable weather conditions (10th, M=0.86). Uwagboe *et al.* (2010) reported that low yield, inconsistent production patterns, disease incidence, pest attack and use of simple farm tools affect cocoa production in Nigeria.

**Hypothesis of the Study**

Ho<sub>1</sub>: There is no significant relationship between the socio-economic characteristics of cocoa farmers and the management practices used. The result in Table 5 showed there is positive significant relationship between marital status and the management practices used. Also, a significant relationship exists between the level of education, household size of the respondents and the management practices used by the cocoa farmers. This suggests that the level of cocoa management practices increases with the respondent's level of education. This is in accordance with the findings of Olujide and Adeogun (2006) who asserted that education is prerequisite to knowledge of management practices. Constraints Facing the Farmers on Cocoa Management Practices.

**Table 3:** Distribution of the respondents according to the types of management practices used in Cocoa Production

Management Practices	VO	O	R	N	Mean (std Dev.)	Remark
Planting of Plantain	125(86.2)	17(11.7)	3(2.1)	-	2.84(0.42)	High
Pruning/Maintenance	90(62.1)	51(35.2)	3(2.1)	1(0.7)	2.59(0.57)	High
Regulated and planned cutting of trees	71(49.0)	61(42.1)	9(6.2)	4(2.8)	2.37(0.73)	High
Slashing and brushing of weeds underneath cocoa trees	54(37.2)	75(51.7)	13(9.0)	3(2.1)	2.24(0.70)	High
Minimum Tillage	47(32.4)	86(59.3)	10(6.9)	2(1.4)	2.23(0.63)	High
Use of shade trees	80(55.2)	31(21.4)	5(3.4)	29(20.0)	2.12(1.18)	High
Spraying of chemicals to control pest and diseases	31(21.4)	65(44.8)	33(22.8)	16(11.0)	1.77(0.91)	Low
Planting of economic trees to reduce evaporation rate	52(35.9)	36(24.8)	24(16.6)	33(22.9)	1.74(1.17)	Low
Mulching application	18(12.4)	91(62.8)	16(11.0)	20(13.8)	1.74(0.85)	Low
Land Terracing	37(25.5)	49(33.8)	40(27.6)	19(13.1)	1.72(0.99)	Low
Planting of cover crop	6(4.1)	15(10.3)	13(9.0)	111(76.6)	0.42(0.84)	Low
Cumulative Mean Score					2.98	HIGH

Source: Field Survey, (2016)

Note: VO=Very Often, O=Often, R=Rarely, N=Never. Note: Decision rule: mean score at 2.00, Mean Value above this is regarded as high usage while lower mean is low usage.

**Table 4:** Distribution of cocoa farmers according to constraints facing Cocoa production and management practices

Constraints	SE	ME	FE	NE	Mean (std Dev.)	Rank
Non-availability of planting materials	127(87.6)	18(12.4)	-	-	2.88(0.33)	1
Pest and Diseases	111(76.6)	32(22.1)	-	2(1.4)	2.74(0.527)	2
Cost of chemical used.	97(66.9)	44(30.3)	3(2.1)	1(0.7)	2.63(0.563)	3
Inadequate extension information on management practices	96(66.2)	37(25.5)	7(4.8)	5(3.4)	2.54(0.745)	4
Fire outbreak	82(56.6)	57(39.3)	5(3.4)	1(0.7)	2.52(0.602)	5
Inadequate knowledge on management practices	102(70.3)	16(11.0)	8(5.5)	19(13.1)	2.39(1.068)	6
Lack of financial support from the government	58(40)	78(53.8)	9(6.2)	-	2.34(0.592)	
Cost of labour	68(46.9)	12(8.3)	4(2.8)	69(47.6)	1.59(1.436)	8
Weather	48(33.1)	24(16.6)	4(2.8)	69(47.6)	1.35(1.362)	9
Cost of land allocation	33(22.8)	3(2.1)	19(13.1)	90(62.1)	0.86(1.242)	10

Source: Field Survey, (2016)

**Table 5:** Results of the Chi-Square Test analysis of the relationship between socioeconomic characteristics of cocoa farmers and the management practices used

Management Practices	Chi square value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2sided)	Remark
Gender	12.537 <sup>a</sup>	13	0.484	Not significant
Marital status	43.816 <sup>a</sup>	13	0.000	Significant
Level of education	78.974 <sup>a</sup>	52	0.009	Significant
Household Size	90.239	8	0.000	Significant

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-sided)

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study has shown that cocoa farmers in the study area are adults of 53 years on average with a male dominance and the farmers relatively are educated. Cocoa production in the area of study can be said to be low given an output of 250kg per annum. It is concluded that the use of cocoa production management practices in Ekiti State is well applauded. This study has therefore been able to demonstrate that the problems of cocoa farmers in the area of study are not those associated with lack of knowledge nor technical know-how of management practices, but more of a constraint related to in-availability of planting materials, pest and diseases and cost of chemicals for management practices in cocoa production. As a result of these findings, the following recommendations were made in order to improve the cocoa production and management practices and consequently improve cocoa productivity and farmers' income in the study area:

1. Farmers should organize a social group that will enable them have opportunities to relearn and
2. Government should establish a mechanism in which farmers can assess credit to purchase viable and improved seedlings of cocoa for planting and also good chemicals in controlling pests and diseases.
3. Cocoa farmers should undertake in weed, pest and disease control exercise to help maintain effective cocoa production through innovation brought to them by extension agents.
4. More extension information should be given on pre-planting and post-planting management practices by the extension agents.
5. Extension agents should not relent in their effort in organizing training, creating awareness and enlightenment on how to boost cultural management practices to increase output and encourage cocoa farmers in the study areas.

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