

Farmers' improved Breadfruit awareness and adoption status in Southeast Nigeria.

ABSTRACT

This study analysed improved breadfruit (*Treculia africana*) awareness and adoption situation in Southeast Nigeria. It examined farmers' budded breadfruit awareness and adoption status and their willingness to adopt the innovation. The study also identified the reasons why farmers do not adopt the crop's new varieties. Two hundred and sixty respondents (260) spread in thirteen (13) communities of Anambra and Enugu States were randomly selected and interviewed using survey questionnaire. Data collected were verified in an in-depth interview (II) and a Focus group discussion (FGD). Data collected were analysed using descriptive statistics. The results show that: adoption status (20.47%) of its improved varieties was low while majority of the farmers were willing to adopt (88%). The study also found the major reasons why the farmers have not adopted the crop's improved varieties. The result concludes that farmers are greatly in need of improved breadfruit varieties and that the crop requires favourable policy interventions. The paper recommends policy interventions for the crop's conservation, awareness creation and provision of its improved varieties to farmers at affordable prices.

Keywords: Improved Breadfruit, awareness, adoption, policy interventions, Nigeria.

1. INTRODUCTION

Some African countries have started production of non-traditional agricultural products in efforts to find new agricultural market and diversify their export products and income sources [19]. It is argued that agriculture have the potential to drive economic growth of the countries with increasing productivities of the farmers and linking them to the markets. Some of the ways to penetrate the market is through increased production and marketing of underutilized crop species. Such underutilized crop species may not have been known outside their native lands,

suggesting that their native countries may have comparative market advantages in their large scale production, processing and marketing. There is therefore the need to understand the market potentials of such crop species and the reasons why farmers do not invest in the commercial production of their new varieties.

Breadfruit (*Treculia africana*) is a leguminous food crop that needs national and international conservation attention. This is in consideration of five major reasons. First, it is a nutritious and underutilized crop species which contains 10% oil, 18% protein, 50% carbohydrate and with several important vitamins and mineral elements [29]. Second, it has been identified and accepted staple food crop in Nigeria and among African consumers in various parts of the world [23]. Third, studies have shown that breadfruit have important socio- cultural values in Southeast Nigeria [11]. Fourth, the crop has been identified to have great value addition potentials and can be used for production of different products such as weaning food, bread, biscuit and cake [22, 32, 27, 12]. Finally, it offers attractive market niche opportunity due to people's resent awareness of its nutritional values, increasing demand and potentials. In support of these, [24] reported that breadfruit rings to the mind when considering all food crops in Nigeria with market potentials. The high price and demand for breadfruit in rural and urban populations have been emphasized [9, 10, 27, 25]. From the above it is clear that when the crop is mass produced through its traditional and improved varieties, fully utilized and marketed; may increase farmers' income and livelihoods and contribute to the producing country's gross domestic product (GDP), agricultural export base and offer international agricultural market penetration opportunity. In addition, increased production of this crop may also help in reducing the number of people (about 842 million) reported to be either hungry or food insecure in the world [15].

According to [1] the first law of demand states that "The higher the price of a commodity, the lower the quantity demanded and the lower the price, the higher the quantity demanded, *ceteris paribus*" Similarly, [1] added that the law of supply states that "The higher the price of a commodity, the higher the quantity supplied or vice versa". In consideration of the afore-stated laws, the market situation of breadfruit is paradoxical. This is in the sense that the crop's high and increasing demand does not seem to be leading to an increase in its cultivation as the law of supply indicates. Various reasons were attributed to be the cause and some of them are conflicting and require further investigation. For example, [19] reported that farmers' lack of information on crop's innovations' and cost are some of the reasons why farmers do not exploit their market opportunities. On breadfruit, [21] *inter alia* attributed the reason to long gestation period of the traditional varieties. But there is evidence that improved breadfruit varieties

exist which have short gestation periods of 3-4 years than that of the traditional varieties with a gestation period of about 10 years [26, 25].

Instead of reports on breadfruit increasing supply due to its high price and increasing demand, authors have enlisted it to be an endangered species [21, 2, 27]. Based on the foregoing, it becomes clear that there are still information and market research gaps on breadfruit which require investigation. This raises the following research questions: Are farmers aware of the existence of improved breadfruit saplings? To what extent have farmers adopted improved breadfruit? Are farmers willing to adopt breadfruit technologies? Why do some farmers not adopt improved breadfruit? The broad objective of the study was to analyse improved breadfruit awareness and adoption situation in Southeast Nigeria. The specific objectives were to: Examine Farmers' awareness status on improved breadfruit existence. Assess improved breadfruit adoption status. Examine farmer's willingness to adopt new breadfruit (NBF) and identify the reasons why some farmers adopt new breadfruit while others in the same community do not adopt.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Study Area

The study was conducted in Anambra and Enugu states of Southeast Nigeria political Zone. The zone is located within latitude $4^{\circ}47' N$ and $7^{\circ} 7' N$ and longitude $7^{\circ} 54' E$ and $8^{\circ} 27' E$. Southeast Nigeria is in the tropical rain forest region of Nigeria with an average temperature of $27^{\circ}C$ and an annual rainfall of not less than 2500mm [17]. It is made up of five states: Abia, Anambra, Enugu, Ebonyi and Imo states. Anambra and Enugu States were purposively selected for the study because breadfruit is one of their major home garden tree crops.

Anambra State sits between latitude $5^{\circ}38' N$ to $6^{\circ}47' N$ and longitude $6^{\circ}36'$ to $7^{\circ} 21'$. It shares boundary with Enugu State in the east, River Niger and Delta State in the west, Kogi State in the North and Imo State in the South. Anambra State has 21 Local Government Areas (LGA) and four agricultural zones. Enugu State lies between latitudes $5^{\circ} 56'$ North and $7^{\circ} 06'$ North and longitude $6^{\circ} 53'$ and $7^{\circ} 55'$ East. Enugu State is bounded in the east by Ebonyi State, in the West by Anambra State, in the North by Benue and Kogi States and in the South by Abia and Imo States (Eze et al, 2017). The State has 17 LGAs. Thirteen communities spread in ten LGAs of the states were

used for the study. The communities and the LGAs are listed in Table 1. The LGAs and the communities were purposively selected because Agricultural Development Programme (ADP) staffs that assisted in the research considered them suitable. In addition, Igbariam which is one of the study communities was purposively selected because it contains farmers from different parts of Anambra and from other states of the Southeast Nigerian region. This is because it contains the remains of the farm settlement established in the 1960s by the Eastern Nigerian regional government.

2.2 Data Collection

A questionnaire was designed, pre-tested and used for data collection. The questionnaire contains questions on farmers': improved breadfruit awareness and adoption status, willingness to adopt new breadfruit and reasons why they did not adopt the new breadfruit saplings. For the aforesaid reasons, the questionnaire used the following five point Likert type scales (1 – 5): 1 (Not important), 2 (of some important), 3 (important), 4 (very important), 5 (extremely important). The Likert type scales were expressed in percentage. This was helpful in understanding the levels of importance which the farmers (respondents) attached to each of the reasons they gave. Twenty (20) respondents selected purposively from two communities were used for the pre-test. Experience gained from the pre-test helped in the modifications of some of the questions in the real questionnaire and added value to the study's validity and reliability. The questionnaire was used to collect information on farmers' improved breadfruit awareness and adoption status, farmers' willingness to adopt improved breadfruit technologies and on the reasons why they did not adopt the crop's improved varieties. In addition, a focus group discussion and an in-depth interview were respectively conducted for accessing initial information used in the development of the questionnaire and in verifying the price of the improved breadfruit and those of other improved crop's planting materials. Accessed with the questionnaire were whether farmers were aware of the existence of improved breadfruit or not, those respondents who were aware of the new breadfruit existence were requested to reveal whether they had adopted it or not. The respondents who had not adopted it were requested to reveal whether they were willing to adopt the crop's improved varieties or not.

The survey questionnaire was used to collect information on farmer's new breadfruit awareness and adoption status, farmers' willingness to adopt improved breadfruit and on the reasons why farmers do not adopt budded breadfruit saplings. In this study, improved breadfruit (IBF), new breadfruit (NBF) and budded breadfruit (BBF) were used interchangeably and they mean improved breadfruit saplings that were scientifically developed. An in-depth interview was used to verify NBF and other improved crops' price issues raised by the respondents during the questionnaire survey.

2.3 Sampling Method

The aims of the study were to understand: whether farmers were aware of new breadfruit existence, the extent to which have adopted improved breadfruit and to understand the reasons why some farmers do not adopt. The improved breadfruits referred are the budded breadfruit saplings and the genetically modified breadfruit seedlings with shorter gestation periods of 3-4 years than the traditional breadfruit with longer gestation period of about 10 years. From each of those communities listed in Table 1, 20 farmers were selected and interviewed using the survey questionnaire and trained enumerators. This gave a total of 260 respondents. The data collected were summarized, presented in a Table and figures. Objectives 1 to 3 were analysed using basic descriptive statistics such as percentages and Likert-type scale for objective 4 with the following five response options of: not important, of some important, important, very important and extremely important.

In sample selection for the survey questionnaire three stages were involved. In the first stage, 5 LGAs were selected from both Anambra and Enugu States. In the second stage, 1 community was selected from each of the LGAs except Nsukka where 2 communities were selected and Anambra LGA were 3 communities were selected. The LGAs and the communities were purposively selected because Agricultural Development Programme (ADP) staffs that assisted in the research were interested in those communities. Two communities were selected from Nsukka LGA because of the aforementioned reason. In addition, Nsukka LGA is a model one may be a good representative of the other LGAs and because it has one of the biggest breadfruit markets in the selected LGAs of Enugu State. The following communities presented in Table 1 were purposively sampled from Enugu State: Udi, Obinofia

Ndiuno, Nguru, Edem Ani, Umuozzi and Orba. For four major reasons three communities were selected from Anambra East LGA. First, the LGA contains important agricultural communities. Second, Igbariam farm settlement of the 1960s which was established by the Eastern Nigerian government is in the LGA and improved breadfruit trees were found to have been adopted by farmers in the farm settlement. Third, two of the important agricultural product markets named Eke Otuoch and Oye-farm are in the LGA. Fourth, there is the need to study one of the many riverside communities of the LGA communities for better understanding of their breadfruit production condition. The same purposive sampling process was used in the selection of the following communities shown in Table 1: Amawbia, Umunachi, Oko, Ukpor, Igbariam, Nando and Aguleri. In third stage, 20 farmers selected through a simple random sampling process from each of the 13 communities drawn from the 10 LGAs of the two states were interviewed using the trained enumerators and the questionnaire. This totalled 260 respondents for the questionnaire survey. Two key informant interviews (KIIs) and two focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted to collect group information from farmers on the objectives of the study. From the respondents, an in-depth interview (II) was conducted for more detailed information on the price of improved breadfruit and on the price of other improved crops' 'planting materials.

Table 1: Distribution of the communities used for the survey questionnaire

State/ LGA	Community	No. of farmers
Anambra State		
Awka South	Amawbia	20
Dunukofia	Umunachi	20
Orumba	Oko	20
Nnewi North	Ukpor	20
Anambra East	Igbariam	20
Anambra East	Nando	20
Anambra East	Aguleri	20
Enugu State		
Udi	Udi	20
Ezeagu	Obinofia Niuno	20
Igboeze North	Umuozzi	20
Udenu	Orba	20
Nsukka	Nguru	20
Nsukka	Edem-Ani	20
Total		260

Source, Field Survey, 2014

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Farmers' awareness status on new breadfruit

Table shows that a larger proportion (54%) of the respondents was not aware of the existence of improved breadfruit. The result however indicates that a significant proportion of the farmers (46%) were aware of the existence of the breadfruit innovation.

The implication is that lack of farmers' awareness was a significant contributory reason for low adoption of new breadfruit and non-exploitation of the market opportunities in breadfruit subsector. The result is consistent with the findings of many authors who reported that awareness of an innovation tends to increase adoption [4, 30, 33, 7, 6]. In particular, the result on awareness is in support of [21] who recommended that a yearly trade fair should be organized for awareness creation of the potential of breadfruit cultivation.

3.2 New breadfruit adoption status

Figure 1 shows that 79.53% of the respondents had not adopted improved breadfruit saplings indicating that there was low adoption (20.47%) of the technology in the study area. The implication is that overwhelming majority of the farmers in the study area had not adopted the new breadfruit, confirming that market opportunities in the crop's innovation have not been exploited.

This result is in agreement with established literature on adoption studies which reported that many of the effective innovations have not earned success in solving the problems for which they were constructed due to non-adoption or low adoption irrespective of their advantageous characteristics over the older ones [4, 31, 20, 18, 8]. Hence, [34] reported that inadequate access to production resources is an aspect of rural poverty. This reveals that farmers' income and livelihoods can be enhanced with their access of breadfruit technologies. The result is also in line with [28] who suggested that policies aimed at improving agricultural labour productivity should focus more on access of improved planting materials to rural dwellers at affordable rates. The result indicates that breadfruit requires serious policy decisions and to help achieve its increased production and utilization for food security and market development.

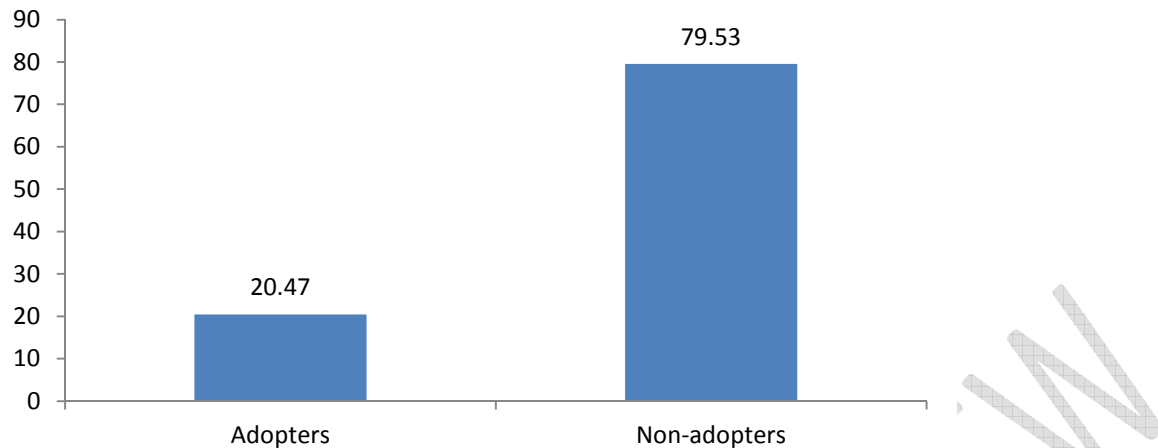


Figure 1: New breadfruit adoption status of the study area.

3.3 Farmers' willingness to adopt new breadfruit (NBF)

Figure 2 reveals that 88% of the respondents were willing to adopt new breadfruit. The implication of the results is that an overwhelming majority of the farmers were willing to adopt new breadfruit. The result, however, reveals that a significant proportion of the farmers (12%) were not willing to adopt budded breadfruit suggesting that there could be other reasons for low adoption of breadfruit innovation which need identification. The result is contrary to the situation in Sweden where subsidy and incentives were recommended to encourage farmers' willingness to establish energy crops [5, 13,]. The reason for this may be because those energy crops might not be multipurpose crops unlike breadfruit which is one of the most important multipurpose tree crops in the traditional agroforestry systems of South-eastern Nigeria. The next section investigates the reasons why farmers do not adopt improved breadfruit.

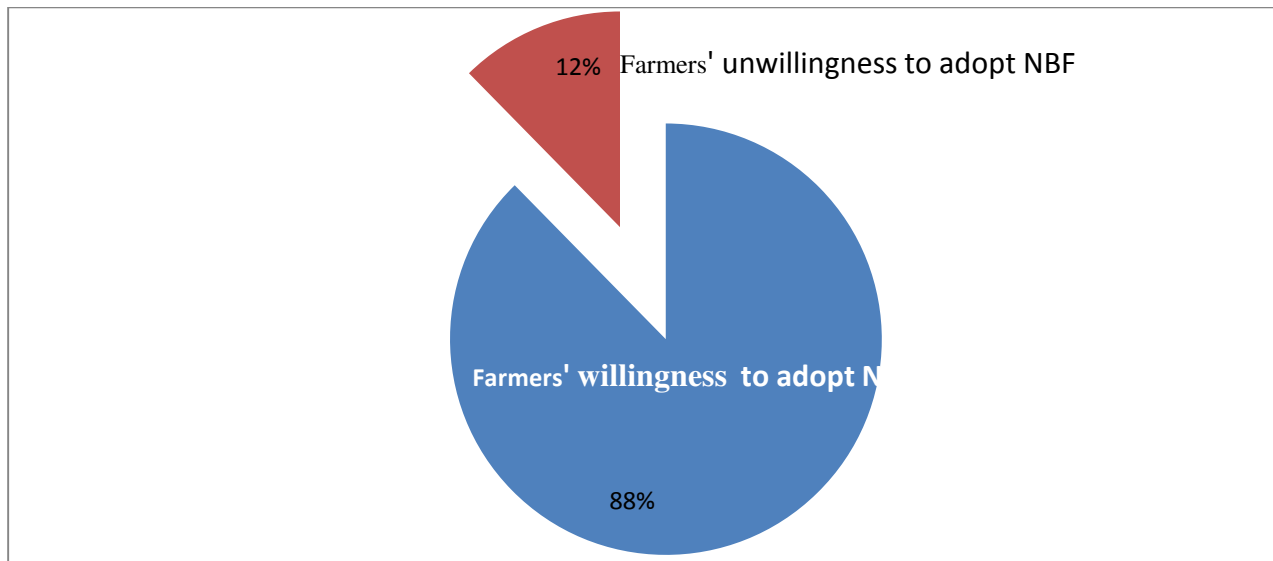


Figure 2: Farmers' willingness and unwillingness to adopt NBF

3.4 Reasons why some farmers adopt new breadfruit while others in the same community do not adopt

Table 2 shows that the major reasons were: Lack of access to NBF planting material in 83.64% of the respondents, Lack of space for planting in HMG or near home (62.13%), High cost of new breadfruit saplings (57.21%), and lack of awareness of new BF existence (54.33). The result revealed that lack of access to new breadfruit was ranked highest and of extreme importance among the reasons. The result shows that lack of farmers' access to new breadfruit planting materials is the most important reason.

An in-depth interview (II) at Oko reveals that breadfruit, coconut and citrus planting materials were each sold at N500.00 by official crop providers (II: OK/22/03/13). This reveals that the price is high and can be higher when resold by private crop providers. In evidence, a farmer in a focus group discussion (FGD) at Ibagwaka reported: "We have the land for increased planting of new breadfruit. If it is supplied to us, we are going to buy as long as the price is affordable" (FGD: IB/14/02/13). The implication is that the major reasons why some farmers adopted NBF while others in the same community do not adopt were respectively: lack of access of new breadfruit planting

material, lack of space for planting in HMG or near home, lack of awareness and high cost of new breadfruit planting materials.

This result is in agreement with the findings of many researchers such as [31, 20, 34, 8] who found that unavailability of planting materials hinders adoption of crop innovations. The result on awareness has been discussed in section 3.1. With respect to high cost of planting materials, the result supports the finding of [16] which revealed that adoption potential may be increased by reducing establishment costs. For access to planting materials which is found to be the most important, the result agreed with [28] who suggested that policies aimed at improving agricultural labour productivity should focus more on access of improved planting materials to rural dwellers at affordable rates. This might be the reason why [34] reported that inadequate access to production resources is an aspect of rural poverty.

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Table 2: Reasons why some farmers did not adopt new breadfruit (NBF) in Southeast Nigeria

Reasons for not adopting NBF	Total Responses(n)	Not imp(1)	of some imp (2)	imp (4)	very imp(3)	extremely imp (5)	Total % of imp levels (2-5)
Lack of access to NBF Planting material	208	16.35	7.69	9.13	21.15	45.67	83.64
High cost of NBF	201	42.79	17.41	15.92	15.92	7.96	57.21
Lack of Awareness of NBF Existence	208	45.67	6.73	12.02	18.75	16.83	54.33
Drudgeries in BF depulping	200	66.00	11.50	12.50	7.50	2.50	34
No space for planting in home garden(HMG)	206	37.86	12.62	11.65	0.19	27.67	62.13
Poor performance of NBF	194	89.18	6.70	3.61	0.00	0.52	10.83
Poor market of NBF	194	89.69	8.25	2.06	0.00	0.00	10.31
Preference for TBTs (Traditional BF trees)	193	84.46	6.74	4.66	2.07	2.07	15.54
Do not like BF consumption	141	97.87	2.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.13
Preference for other tree crops	191	65.45	17.28	13.61	2.09	1.57	34.55
Belief against TBF planting	149	91.95	6.04	1.34	0.00	0.67	8.05
Reluctance/ Procrastination	188	70.21	11.70	12.77	3.19	2.13	29.72

Source: Field Survey, 2014. Key: imp = important, BF = breadfruit

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study reveals that: there is low adoption of improved breadfruit in the study area, majority of the respondents were willing to adopt improved breadfruit varieties, the major reasons for poor adoption of breadfruit improved varieties were: lack of access to its planting material, high cost and lack of awareness of the existence the crop's technologies.

Adequate policy decisions should be taken on the crop by Nigerian policy makers for exploitation of its' comparative production, processing, and marketing advantages.

Awareness creation should be made by agricultural development agencies on the crop and its technologies made available to farmers and investors at affordable costs.

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