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TENURE SECURITY AND PRODUCTIVITY OF CASSAVA - BASED FARMERS IN ABAK AGRICULTURAL ZONE, AKWA IBOM STATE, NIGERIA

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Abstract

The study analyzed tenure security and productivity of Cassava-based farmers in Abak Agricultural Zone, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. Data was collected through a multi-stage random sampling from 150 cassava farmers using a structured questionnaire and analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics such as Z-test and multiple regression analysis. Findings revealed that most (34.7%) of the cassava farmers were within the age bracket of 41-50 years with a mean of 43 years of age. Majority (56.7%) were female with a mean household size and farming experience of 6 persons and 12 years, respectively. Farmers were quite educated (74.7%) with a mean of 14 years of educational attainment. Findings further showed a significant difference in Total Factor Productivity between tenure secured and non-tenure secured farmers at 5 percent level of probability ($Z_{cal} = 2.42$ at 0.05). Analysis of individual resource productivity between both category of respondents, revealed a significant difference for land at 5 percent ($Z_{cal} = 2.053$) planting material at 10 percent ($Z_{cal} = 1.921$) and capital at 1 percent ($Z_{cal} = 4.634$) probability levels, respectively. Also, the prevailing land acquisition pattern in the study area was inheritance (29.7%); with about 60 percent of respondents being tenure secured. Further analysis of the nature of tenure security showed that 44.59 percent had lease right, 35.66 percent had transfer right while only 19.75 percent had outright sales right. Result of the determinants of Productivity revealed that productivity of cassava farmers were significantly influenced by educational status, household size, farm size, tenure security status and fertilizer/manure. The study concluded that current effort aimed towards enhancing productivity in the study area should be tailored towards addressing the problem of tenure security. Series of policy recommendations have been offered.

Keywords: Tenure security; productivity, cassava – based farmers

Introduction

The potential of Agriculture as a key driver of growth, employment generation, wealth creation, food production, raw material supply and poverty reduction in Sub-Saharan African has been advocated in the literature (Wankoye 2008; Diaz – Bonilla and Gulati 2007). Despite these potentials, attainment of self-sufficiency still remains one of the cardinal objectives in developmental agenda of most countries of Sub-Saharan Africa (Saka, Okoruwa, Oni & Oyekele, 2011). This is an indication that Agriculture's potential has not been fully utilized. Though Nigeria remains a mono-economy with 95 percent of foreign exchange earnings and 80 percent of budget revenue from oil, agriculture still accounts for the main source of revenue for about 2/3 of the population (National Technical Working Group, 2009). Agriculture in Nigeria

generates employment for about 70 percent of labor force, accounts for 60 percent of non-oil export and 80 percent of the total food requirement of the Nation (Central Bank of Nigeria, 2008). In terms of contribution to GDP, Agriculture accounts for 42 percent of GDP as against 13 percent for oil and gas in 2009 and 40 percent in 2010 (Nigerian Bureau of Statistics (2016). In terms of contribution to GDP, National Bureau of Statistics (NBS, 2018) reported that agriculture contributed about 24.44% to GDP of Nigeria in 2017, and 25.13% in 2018. .

Despite this huge potential of Nigerian Agriculture and the increased growth rate, over the years, the sector has experienced declined productivity. For instance, The United nations Food and Agriculture Organization in National

Planning Commission, (2004) reported that productivity of Nigerian farmlands is low and can be enhanced if properly managed. Jeter, (2004) corroborated that there is severe increase in rural poverty which results from declining agricultural productivity in the last two decades. In 2004, NBS, (2005) reported a higher poverty rate of 54.4 percent in Nigeria. This is an indication that low agricultural productivity is associated with poverty since a greater percentage of population derives their living from agriculture. Awotide, Apdoulaye, Alene and Maryong (2015) reported that the production of notable staple food crops such as cassava has been on the decline in many countries of SSA particularly in Nigeria and generally lag behind the rate of population growth. FAO (2013) reported, that though the cassava sector has witnessed a significant improvement in yield in recent years, production is far below the recommended yield of 25 tons/ha. Average yield in Nigeria in 2013 was 14 tons/ha less than 16.7 tons/ha obtained in Ghana. The report further stated that though cassava output in 2013 was higher than the continental average (11.1 tons), it was lower than 25 and 21 tons recorded by India and Thailand, respectively. These have been attributed to several factors prominent among which the low scale of production is occasioned by the cultivation of fragmented lands and the use of rudimentary farming tools. Consequently, the food problem has heightened leading to massive importation and its associated huge import bill. However, past effort aimed at enhancing productivity as led to intensification in land use (Federal Government of Nigeria, 2004), which has resulted in severe soil degradation and its attendant low productivity. As a panacea, successive government in developing countries and Nigeria in particular, have designed policies and intensified their investment in research. Holden, Deininger and Ghebru (2010) reported that integral in this global interest in public policy research and development analysis is the problem of land tenure security. Empirical Studies by (Hagos and Holden, 2014; Deininger and Castagnini, 2006; Deininger and Fin, 2006 and Tefa, 2015) reported that the existing land rights, impedes agricultural development. Land is one of the most valuable and critical of all the

production resources in any nation. Apart from supporting human activities and forming the basis in which other economic resources are derived (Olusola, 2011), it is in it that other investment and developmental activities are carried out. As a critical production resource, access to land for purposeful agricultural production and other economic activities will depend on the prevailing land tenure system and the level of competition for other economic uses. In developing countries, access to land is gotten from diverse ways. As reported by De Janvry *et. al.* (2001) secured right to land can be in the form of access, appropriation of resource and product, provision of management, exclusion of others and acquisition by selling or leasing or ownership conferring of all of them. John and Marcel (2001) stated that access to land can be gotten through gift, government, fixed rentals and sole cropping. According to him while gift are given free of charge for an indefinite period and mostly provided by relatives, fixed rentals involves a cash payment paid in advance to the land lord. Land can also be acquired through inheritance which involves the passage of land from one person to the other; presumable from the parents to the son or daughter called the heir. However, irrespective of any form of land right or combination acquired, Hayos and Holden (2014) reported that they are significant for agricultural development so long as they encouraged different positive behaviour towards land (investment) and towards other people (dispute resolution). According to them, recent researches and literature classified land property right into four broad categories namely: Open access, (no right defined), public access (land owned by the state), common access (land owned by the community or group) and private access (land owned by individual or legal liabilities such companies).

In recognition of the role of tenure security, the Federal Government of Nigeria in 1978 promulgated the Land Use Act and established the National Accelerated Land Development Authority (NALDA) in 1991 with the view to addressing the land tenure problem. These initiatives further evidence of the indispensability of land tenure in enhancing agricultural productivity. Other studies by (Deininger and Fin 2006, Deininger and

Catagrini, 2001, International Fund for African Development 2001. However, given the aforementioned implication of tenure security on productivity, not much has been done in the study area on this regard. There is, therefore, need to empirically examine the effect of tenure security on productivity of cassava –based farmers in the study area. Hence, this study seeks to analyze tenure security and productivity of cassava-based farmers in Abak Agricultural Zone, Akwa Ibom States, Nigeria.

Study methodology

Study Area

The study was conducted in Abak Agricultural Zone, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria. The zone which lies between latitude 4°33' and 5°75'N and Longitude 7°35' and 8°25'E comprises of five Local Government Areas namely, Abak, Etim Ekpo, Ika, Oruk Anam and Ukanafun respectively. It is classified under the humid tropical rain forest zone though most parts have been modified into oil palm bushes, available crop farms, There are two distinct seasons characterized by seven months (April – October) of wet season and five months (November – March) of dry season. Mean annual rainfall in the zone is 3500mm while temperature ranges from 29^oc to 33^oc.

The people are mainly farmers and traders. Major crop grown include cassava, yam, vegetables, oil palm, citrus, rubbers and kolanut. In addition rural households keep few goats, sheep, local chicken and pigs. The major language of the zone is Annang and their renowned cultural heritages are Ekpe and Ekpo Masquerades as well as Idiong. The population of the zone comprises 1,960,002 male and 1,960,206 female making a total population of 3,920.208 million people (NPC, 2006).

Sampling Procedures and Sample Size

Multi-stage random sampling procedure was used to select cassava farmers. In the first stage, Abak agricultural zone was selected from the existing six agricultural zones. Secondly five blocks were selected from the existing nine for the study. In the third stage, two cells each were selected from each of the chosen block making a total of ten cells that was used for the study. The last stage entailed the selection of fifteen (15)

respondents from each of the selected cells making a total of 150 respondents that were used in the study.

Method of data analysis

Data was analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics. In addition to descriptive statistics. the following analytical tools was also employed:

Productivity of cassava farmers

Productivity of cassava farmers was measured by index of the ratio of the total value of farm output (measured in naira (₦)) to the value of the total inputs (measured in naira (₦)) used in farm operation. This approach is consistent with Olayide & Heady, (1982). b That is:

Productivity = Total value of output (Naira)/ total value of input used (Naira)

Z- test: The formula for Z test is given as:

$$Z_{cal} = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

Where \bar{X}_1 = mean productivity level of the tenure secured farmers, \bar{X}_2 mean productivity level for non-tenure secured farmers, S_1^2 and S_2^2 are the standard deviations for tenure secured and non-tenure secured farmers, while n_1 and n_2 are the number of tenure secured and non-tenure security farmers.

Multiple regression analysis. This was used to estimate the effect of tenure security and other household and land use characteristic on productivity of cassava farmers. The implicit form of the model is shown as follows:

$$Y = f(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) + \mu \dots \dots (1)$$

Where Y = productivity of cassava farmers measured as the ratio of value of output to value of input in Naira.

$X_1 - X_n$ are the explanatory variables.

μ is the stochastic error term.

The model can be stated explicitly as follows:

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 \dots \dots \dots B_{11} X_{12} + \mu$$

Where $b_1 - b_{12}$ are the estimated coefficients

Y is explained in equation 1 above

X_1 = planting material (kg)

X_2 = Labour (mandays)

X_3 = Education (years)

X_4 = Total Household Income (Naira)
 X_5 = Farming experience (years)
 X_6 = Capital (Depreciated value of farm equipment)
 X_7 = Household size (No. of persons)
 X_8 = Farm size (Hectare)
 X_9 = Age (years)
 X_{10} = Tenure Security Status (Secured 1, None secured 0)

Three functional forms of the Ordinary Least Square Regression were estimated; (linear, double log, Cobb-Douglas). The lead equation was chosen using the value of R^2 , the number of significant variables and the conformity of the estimate to empirical literature

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Socio-Economic Characteristics of Cassava farmers

Table 1 presents the socio-economic characteristics of cassava -based farmers in the study area. Result shows that majority of cassava farmers (34.7%) were within the age bracket of 41-50 years, 28.7% were within 51-60 years, 20, 13.3 and 3.3 percent were within the age brackets of 31-40, above 60 and less than 30 years respectively with a mean of 43 years. The prevalence of the age bracket of 41-50 indicated that farmers were still young and energetic and had the necessary vigor required for cassava production. This is capable of impacting positively on cassava production in the study area.

Farmers were quite experienced with a mean of 12 years. A breakdown of this shows that about 40 percent had more than 15 years' experience, 24 percent had 5-10 years' experience, while 22 and 14 percent had 11 – 15 and less than 5 years of experience respectively. In the study area, Bassey, Akpaeti and Umoh, (2014) reported that cassava farmers had a mean of 9.5 years of experience.

In terms of gender, majority of the respondents (56.71) were female while 43 percent were male. Bassey, Akpaeti and Umoh, (2014) reported that majority (68.9%) of cassava farmers were female.

Considering access to extension services, majority (68.7) had no extension contact while only 30.7 percent had extension contact. This is capable of affecting cassava production

positively given that access to new cassava production technologies and basic farm inputs is associated with constant access to extension services.

Also, majority (62%) were not members of social organization while only 38 percent said they belong to one organization or the other. Membership of social organization provides a platform for farmers to access production information and offer a pool of farm management knowledge that can be leveraged on to improve cassava production.

Considering household size, majority (54%) of cassava farmers had household size of 6-10, followed by household size of 1-5 (26.7%) while 14.6 and 4.7 percent had household sizes of 11-15 and above 15, respectively with a mean of 6 members. The huge household size is an indication of available labour that can be leverage on for cassava production in the study area. Bassey, Akpaeti and Umoh, (2014) reported a mean household size of 5-10 persons (48.9%) among cassava farmers in the study area, Also, Okon, Enete and Amusa, (2012) reported a mean household size of 6 persons in the study area.

Regarding credit access, majority (78.7%) did not access credit while only 21.3 percent did. This implies that a greater part of cassava production activities in the study area was funded by farmers' equity and is capable of affecting cassava production because farmers will be deprived of access to certain services and farm inputs.

Farmers were quite educated with a mean of 14 years of education. A breakdown of this reveal that 25.3 percent had no formal education 14.7 percent attended primary school, 36.7 percent attended secondary school, 12.7 percent had OND/NCE while 6.4 and 4 percent had HND/B.Sc and M.Sc/Ph.D respectively. Bassey, Akpaeti and Umoh, (2014), found that majority of cassava farmers (75.6%) in the study area were educated.

The average farm size in the area was 1.1 hectare. A greater (44.7%) percentage of respondents had 1-2 ha, 28.7 percent had less than 1 hectare while 18.0 percent and 8.6 percent had 2.1-3 and above 3 hectares, respectively.

In terms of residential status, majority 58.7 percent of cassava farmers were indigenes while 41.3 percent were visitors

Table 1: Socioeconomic Characteristics of Respondents

Variable	No.	Frequency	Mean
Age: Less than 30 yrs	5	3.3	
31 – 40	30	20	
41 – 50	52	34.7	43 years
51 – 60	43	28.7	
Above 60	20	13.3	
Experience: Less than 5	21	14	
5 – 10	36	24	
11 – 15	33	22	12 years
Above 15	60	40	
Sex: Male	65	43.3	
Female	85	56.7	
Access to Extension Service			
Yes	47	31.3	
No	103	68.7	
Membership of Social co-operative.:			
No	93	62	
Yes	57	38	
Household size:			
1 – 5	40	26.7	
6 – 10	81	54	6 Years
11 – 15	22	14.6	
Above 15	7	4.7	
Credit Access:			
Yes	32	21.3	
No	118	78.7	
Education: attainment			
No formal education			
Primary School	38	25.3	
Secondary School	22	14.7	14 Years
OND/NCE	55	36.7	
HND/BSC	19	12.7	
M.SC/PH.D	10	6.6	
	6	4	
Farm size:			
Less than 1 ha	43	28.7	
1 – 2 ha	67	44.7	1.1 ha
1.1 – 3.0 ha	27	18	
1.2 Above 3 ha	13	8.6	
Residential Status:			
Indigene	88	58.7	
Visitors	62	41.3	
Marital Status:			
Single	30	20	
Married	80	53.3	
Divorce	25	16.7	
Widow(er)	15	10	

Source: Computed from field Survey, 2018.

Productivity of Cassava Farmers

Table 2 presents the productivity levels and differences in productivity of inputs used by Cassava farmers in the study area. From the result, tenure secured farmers had an average total factor productivity of 2.4876 while non-tenure secured households had an average productivity of 2.1089. A test of differences in mean productivity using Z test revealed a significant difference in total productivity at 5 percent level of probability ($Z_{cal} = 2.42$ at 0.05). The probable justification for this finding is that tenure secured households might have pursued and invested on several productivity enhancing technologies than their non-tenure secured counterparts. Example of such technologies involve, intensive soil conservation practices, erosion control, acquisition of productivity enhancing equipment such as tractor, sprayers etc. Further analysis of individual resource productivity revealed that tenure secured households had higher land productivity (9.1363), labour productivity (6.3034) planting material/manure (19.3218) and capital productivity (27.3988) than their non-tenure secured counterparts with average land productivity (7.7912), labour (5.0528), planting material (14.0845) and capital productivity of 17.1615, respectively. The differences in productivity between tenure secured and non-

tenure secured farmers were significant for land at 5 percent, planting material at 10 percent and capital at 5 percent levels of probability, respectively. It also revealed no significant differences in labour productivity between both categories of farmers. The differences in land productivity indicated judicious use of land by tenure secured households. The non-significant difference in labour productivity is justified in that irrespective of the land security status, farming household will still require labour in carrying out their farming operation. This is so because, cassava production is labour intensive. The significant difference in planting material, manure/pesticide might imply that tenure secured households invested more on productivity enhancing technologies such as manure, pesticides and improved planting materials than their non-tenure secured counterparts. As for the differences in capital productivity, it shows that tenure secured household possesses more tangible farm equipment than their non-tenure secured counterpart. This is justified in that tenure secured household might have leverage on their tenure security status to enhance their capital status by mortgaging their lands (with secured title deeds) as security for formal credits. With such credit, they are able to invest in or acquire more productivity enhancing technology.

Table 2: Productivity Levels of Input used by Cassava Farmers in the Study Area

Security Status	Productivity levels				
	Land	Labour	Planting materials/manure	Capital	Total factor productivity
Tenure Secured	9.1363	6.3034	19.3215	27.3988	2.4876
Non- secured	7.7992	5.0526	14.0845	17.1615	2.1089
Differences in Productivity	1.3371	1.2508	5.2320	10.2373	0.2787
Z cal	2.053**	1.073	1.921*	4.634***	2.423**

***, ** and * indicate significant of 1%, 5% and 10% respectively

Level of Tenure Security and Pattern of Land Acquisition in the Study Area

From Table 3 presents the tenure security status of respondent, majority (60%) of the respondents had lands whose tenure were secured while 40 percent were non-tenure secured. The high tenure security may be due to the high acquisition of land through inheritance and outright purchase that were prevalence in the area. Analysis of the nature of tenure security showed that majority (44.59) of farmers had lease right, 35.66 percent had transfer right while only 19.75 percent had outright sales right. The low possession of sales right (19.75%) by Cassava farmers in the study area shows the overall influence of communal land tenure system on tenure security in the study area. In terms of land acquisition pattern, Table 3 further showed that the land ownership pattern

in the study area was inheritance (29.7%), followed by outright purchase (23.03%), family land (19.91%), gift (8.48%) cooperative land (6.06%), government land (3.64%) and others (1.82%). The high acquisition of land through inheritance is a reflection of the communal land ownership system in the South that is characterized by family ownership of land. In North Central Nigeria. Tefa (2015) reported that the major land acquisition pattern in North central Nigeria was predominantly (47.5%) through inheritance. In Akwa Ibom State, the major land ownership pattern is by inheritance (Okon, *et. al.*, 2019). Also, in Uruan and Oruk Anam Local Government Areas of Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria, Akpan and Udom, (2018) also reported that the major land access and ownership pattern were through inheritance.

Table 3: Tenure Security Status and pattern of land acquisition in the Study Area

Variable	No	Frequency
Purchase	38	23.03
Gift	14	8.48
Inheritance	49	29.70
Cooperative	10	6.06
Family land	27	16.36
Community land	18	10.91
Government	6	3.64
Others	3	1.82
Total	165*	100
Tenure Security Status		
Secured	90	60
Non Secured	60	40
Total	150	100
Nature of tenure security		
Outright sales right	31	19.75
Lease right	70	44.59
Transfer right	56	35.66
Total	157*	100

Source: Computed from field survey 2018. * denote multiple responses

Determinants of total factor productivity

The result of the determinants of total factor productivity estimated using the multiple regression analysis is presented in table 2. Of the estimated 3 functional forms (linear, semi-log and double log) that were estimated, the linear

model was chosen as the lead equation based on the F statistics, the number of significant variables and the conformity of the sign of the estimated coefficient to a priori expectation. The lead equation yielded R^2 value of 0.714, implying that about 71.4% of the variation in

total factor productivity is explained by the explanatory variables included in the model. The value of the constant term and the F statistics were significant at the 1 and 10 percent respectively, showing that the combine effect of the entire explanatory variable on productivity of cassava-based farmers were significant.

From the result, the estimated coefficient of education was positive and significant at the 5% level of probability, implying that productivity will increase with increasing level of educational attainment. As reported by Patrick, Bassey and Uduak (2017), educated people are always so well informed and can easily access production information from extension agents and other sources and harness it to boost their output. This finding is consistent with Gbigbi, Bassey and Okon (2010).

The total household income coefficient was also positive and significant at the 10% level of probability. This is expected because increase in household income will increase the cassava farmer's chances of acquiring modern cassava production inputs and invest in other productivity enhancing technologies. This finding is consistent with Akpan, Aya, Essien, Akpan and Bassey, (2011).

The coefficient for household size was negative and significantly related to productivity. This indicated that increasing household size will decrease the productivity of cassava farmers. This finding is surprising given that increase household size would have amounted to available labour for cassava production in the study area. This might be an indication that most of the available labour in the study area is not utilized for cassava production; they might have been channel into the off-farm sector. It might also be that most of the finances that would have been invested in productivity enhancing

technologies was channeled into meeting domestic demands by household members. This invariably reduces household productivity levels. This finding corroborates that of Nandi et al (2011) who also reported an inverse significant relationship between household size and cassava output.

Considering farm size, its coefficient (5.07e-08) was positive and significantly related to productivity at the 5% level. This indicated that productivity will increase with increasing farm size. Large farm size will facilitates the use of more sophisticated productivity enhancing equipment such as tractor, sprayers etc. This finding support those of Namdi *et. al.* (2011), Achoja *et. al.* (2011) and Gbigbi *et. al.* (2010) who reported separately that farm size increases productivity

The estimated coefficient for tenure security was positive and significantly related with productivity at the 5% probability level, indicating that increase tenure security will increase productivity of cassava farmers in the study area. This significant positive relationship is expected because secured land tenure will enable farmers invest on productivity enhancing technologies such as fertilizer and manure application, planting of economic trees etc. This findings support those of Deinenger and Fin (2006) and, Deninger and Coastagnini (2016).

The fertilizer coefficient had a positive significant relationship with productivity, indicating that productivity of cassava farmers will increase with increasing use of fertilizer. This is in line with theoretical postulation because fertilizer use is always associated with output growth. This brings into focus the importance of fertilizers/manure in cassava production. This finding conflicts with those of Akintayo (2011) and Nwosu (2007).

Table 4: Multiple Regression Estimates for the Determinants of Productivity among Cassava Farmers in the Study Area

Variable	Linear_*	Semi log	Double log
Constant	5.8162 (4.261)***	1.9932 (5.732)	2.0638 (9.714)
Planting Material	0.5674 (1.103)	0.1153 (0.822)	0.3042 (1.326)
Labour	0.09834 (0.024)	-0.1873 (-1.265)	0.00311 (1.883)
Education	0.0229 (2.032)**	0.0064 (9.28)	0.0411 (2.95)
Total Household Income	9.84e-05 (1.86)	4.02e-6 (-1.52)	8.2e-4 (-2.43)
Farming experience	-0.0076 (1.23)	0.0005 (0.972)	0.1033 (1.36)
Capital	-8.340e-06 (-0.62)	1.55e-06 (0.87)	0.0078 (-0.76)
H/H Size	-0.8241 (2.11)**	-0.0023 (1.40)	-0.1128 (1.98)
Farm size	5.07e-05 (2.10)**	8.60e-06 (1.04)	0.1324 (1.26)
Age	0.0038 -1.34	0.014 (-1.16)	0.0326 (1.44)
Security Status	0.8141 (2.26)**	0.2246 (2.85)	-
Extension	-0.3842 (1.05)	-0.0766 (1.99)	-
Fertilizer/ manure	1.49e-06 (1.93) *	0.0266 (0.245)	-0.004 -0.021
Fcal	29.23	9.04	17.10
P > F	0.000	0.000	0.000
R ²	0.714	0.378	0.668

Note: ***, ** and * signifies significant 1%, 5% and 10% respectively.

Conclusion

In this study, tenure security and productivity of cassava – based farmers in Abak Agricultural Zone, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria have been

analyzed. Findings have shown that majority of farmers were tenure secured and that the prevailing land ownership pattern in the study area was inheritance and that tenure security has

a positive significant effect on productivity of cassava farmers. Findings also revealed a significant difference in productivity between tenure secured and non-tenure secured households. Productivity of cassava was found to be significantly influenced by educational level, household size, farm size, tenure security status and fertilizer. Hence, the study concludes that current research on enhancing productivity should be tilted towards addressing the problem of tenure security.

Recommendations

The following recommendations evolve from the findings.

- (i) Adequate and viable land use reform policy should be formulated by the government that will integrate rural

farmers in the design of Land use policies as this will facilitate effective, efficient and timely land access and title registration.

- (ii) Policies that will enhance tenure security should be pursued through incorporating land related issues into the rural development processes by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development both at the Federal and State levels.
- (iii) Awareness campaigns should be carried out by government, extension agents and land development stakeholders on the need for security of tenure.
- (iv) Subsidies in the form of cassava production inputs should be given to farmers.

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