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# EXPLORING THE OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SWEETPOTATO VALUE CHAIN IN DIVERSIFYING THE NIGERIAN ECONOMY

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### **ABSTRACT**

Nigeria is the second largest producer of sweetpotato in the world and the largest producer in Africa. However, the total average yields of sweetpotato in Nigeria is comparatively low (2.6 tons per hectare) when compared to the rest of Africa (9.6 tons per hectare) and the world (16 tons per hectare). Furthermore, Nigeria is not ranked among the top 150 global exporters of sweetpotato, and the unavailability of markets has been reported to as one of the primary constraints to sweetpotato production in Nigeria. The aim of this study is therefore to explore the opportunities in the sweetpotato value chain that can contribute to the development of the Nigerian economy.

A structured questionnaire survey was used to obtain information from 115 farmers who were selected through non-probability convenience sampling. The findings from the structured questionnaire were complemented by an open-ended face-to-face interview. The analysis of the findings involved descriptive and inferential statistics. With the aid of the descriptive statistics, the contributing factors to the low yield of sweetpotato were identified along with the constraints to market access and market opportunities for sweetpotato nationally and internationally. The inferential analysis using the binary logistic model was used to determine the factors that had a significant influence on the yield of sweetpotato. The constraints identified that limit the production and yield of sweetpotato farmers included: inadequate market outlets to sell increased quantity of sweetpotato; high incidence of pest and diseases; scarcity of vines for planting; lack of knowledge on pest and disease management; lack of access to financial capital to buy farm inputs and carry out necessary farm activities; early spoilage of sweetpotato roots after harvest; lack of storage facilities to increase the shelf life of harvested sweetpotato; inadequate rainfall; grazing of cattle by herdsmen on sweetpotato farms; difficulty in getting farm labourers and inadequate access to farm machinery. The empirical results of the binary logistic regression indicated that farmers age, level of formal education, gender, cultivated land area, access to extension services access to market information and membership of a farmers group all had significant positive effect on the yield of sweetpotato farmers except farmers age which had a significant negative impact on the yield of farmers. Addressing the constraint to sweetpotato production and market access had the potential to increase farmers' productivity, annual income and access to the high-value market, alleviate poverty and contribute to the economic development of Nigeria.

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this thesis to God Almighty. His words and promises kept me going and sustained me throughout my study. To Him, be all the glory.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	i
DEDICATION	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF FIGURES	ixx
LIST OF TABLES	X
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Problem Statement	6
1.3 Research Questions	7
1.4 Research Objective	7
1.5 Specific Research Objectives	7
1.6 Organisation Of The Thesis	7
CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW	9
2.1 Description and Definition of Key Concept	9
2.1.1 Value Chain Concept	9
2.2 Value Chain and Supply Chain	13
2.3 Value Chain Analysis	13
2.4 Constraints of Agricultural Value Chain Participation for Smallho	
Countries	16
2.4.1 Lack of Bargaining Power	16
2.4.2 The Constraints of Production	17
2.4.3 High Cost of Transaction	17
2.4.4 Asymmetry or Lack of Information on Market	18
2.4.5 Lack of Social Capital	18
2.4.6 Technological Barriers	19

2.4.7 Regulatory Barriers	19
2.5 Value Chain Upgrading	19
2.5.1 Improving the Operational Efficiency of the Business	20
2.5.2 Upgrading the Linkages Within the Chain	21
2.5.3 Upgrading the Value Chain Governance	22
CHAPTER 3: THE SWEETPOTATO ECONOMY OF NIGERIA	24
3.1 Historical Background	24
3.2 Sweetpotato Cultivation in Nigeria	24
3.3 Sweetpotato Consumption, Utilization and Importance	28
3.4 Sweetpotato Trade in Nigeria	32
3.4.1 Prices	33
3.4.2 Marketing Systems	33
3.5 Sweetpotato Production Constrains in Nigeria	35
3.5.1 Pest and Disease Attacks	35
3.5.2 Poor Access to Extension Agents and Adoption of Improved Technologies	38
3.5.3 Fertilizer Application	39
3.5.4 Weed Control	39
3.5.5 Poor Storage Practices	40
3.5.6 Limited Access to Credit	40
CHAPTER 4: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	42
4.1 Research Strategy	42
4.2 Sampling Procedure and Site Selection	43
4.3 Description of the Study Area	44
4.4 Design of Data Collection	46
4.4.1 Secondary Data	46
4.4.2 Primary Data	46
4.4.2.1 Questionnaires	46

4.5 Data Analysis	48
4.5.1 Binary Logistic Regression	49
4.6: Model Specification, Description of Variables, and Hypothesized Signs	52
4.6.1 Description of Independent Variables and Hypothesized Signs	52
4.6.1.1 Farmers Demographics	52
4.6.1.2 Farm and Production Characteristics	54
4.6.1.3 Marketing Features	55
4.6.1.4 Institutional Factor	55
4.7 Ethical Considerations	56
4.8 Limitation Of The Study	56
CHAPTER 5: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF THE DATA	57
5.1 Introduction	57
5.2 Farmer Demographics	57
5.2.1 Age Of Farmer	57
5.2.2 Gender	58
5.2.3 Level of Formal Education	58
5.2.4 Sweetpotato Farming Experience	59
5.2.5 Engagement in Off-Farm Employment	60
5.3 Farm and Production Characteristics	60
5.3.1 Cultivated Land Area and Land Availability	60
5.3.2: Planting and Harvesting Period	62
5.3.3 Irrigated and Rainfed Production	63
5.3.4 Variety of Sweetpotato Planted	64
5.3.5 Information Sources on Sweetpotato Varieties	65
5.3.6 Acquisition of Sweetpotato Vines Planted	66
5.3.7 Fertilizer Application	67
5.3.8 Pesticide and Herbicide Application	68

5.3.9 Fresh Root Yield	69
5.3.10 Hired Labour and Activities on Sweetpotato Farms	70
5.3.11 Constraints to the Production of Sweetpotato	71
5.4 Marketing of Sweetpotato	74
5.4.1 Marketing Channel of Sweetpotato	74
5.4.2 Farmers Mode of Communication with Buyers	75
5.4.3 Period of Payment	76
5.4.4: Prices of Sweetpotato Per Kilogram	77
5.4.5: Cost of Transporting Sweetpotato Per Kilogram	77
5.5: Institutional Factors	78
5.5.1: Access to Extension Services	78
5.5.2: Access to Credit	80
5.5.3: Access to Market Information	81
5.5.4: Membership of Farmers Group	82
5.6: Farmers Perception of Export Market	83
CHAPTER 6: DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION	86
6.1. Introduction	86
6.2. Factors Affecting the Yield of Sweetpotato Farmers	86
6.3: Discussion	87
6.3.1 Farmer Demographics	87
6.3.2. Farm and Production Characteristics	90
6.3.3. Marketing Features	91
6.3.4. Institutional Variables	91
CHAPTER 7: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION FOR FUT	
7.1: Summary and Conclusion	94
7.2 Suggestions for Future Research	100

REFERENCES	101
APPENDICES	120
Appendix 1: Research Questionnaire	120
Appendix 2: Ethics Evaluation and Approval	125
Appendix 3: Information Sheet for Data Collection	126
Appendix 4: Participant Consent Form	128

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Nigeria Sweetpotato Production and Yield, 2000-2014	2
Figure 1.2: Nigeria Sweetpotato Yield Estimates, 1990-2014	4
Figure 2.1: Actors and Activities in a Food value chain	10
Figure 2.2: Horizontal and Vertical links in a simple value chain	11
Figure 2.3: Basic structure of stakeholders in an agricultural value chain	12
Figure 2.4: Value Chain Analysis Framework	16
Figure 3.1: Map of Nigeria showing Agro-ecological Zones	26
Figure 3.2: Major Importers of sweetpotato in 2017 and their share in US dollars	32
Figure 3.3: Sweetpotato value chain network in Nigeria	34
Figure 3.4: The developmental stages of the sweetpotato weevil ( <i>Cylas puncticollis</i> ): (A)	egg,
(B) larva, (C) pupae, and (D) adult	36
Figure 3.5: Symptoms of sweetpotato weevil (Cylas puncticollis): (A, B) larvae and a	
damage on tubers, (C, D) larvae damage on stems, and (E, F) adult damage on leaves	
Figure 5.1: Flow of sweetpotato from the producer to the consumer	/ ɔ

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1: Top 5 Producers of Sweetpotato in the World (2010-2016)	2
Table 1.2: Top 10 exporters of sweetpotato, 2012-2016	5
Table 2.1: Potential benefits of upgrading linkages for small and medium enter communities and large firms	_
Table 4.1: Binary logistic regression variables	
Table 5.1. Age of farmers	57
Table 5.2: Gender of farmers	58
Table 5.3: Educational level of farmers	59
Table 5.4: Sweetpotato farming experience	59
Table 5.5: Off-farm employment of farmers	60
Table 5.6: Cultivated sweetpotato land area	61
Table 5.7: Land scarcity experience	61
Table 5.8: Period of planting sweetpotato	62
Table 5.9: Period of harvesting	63
Table 5.10: Water dependency of farmers	63
Table 5.11: Varieties of sweetpotato planted	65
Table 5.12: Information sources on the best variety	65
Table 5.13: Acquisition of sweetpotato vine cuttings	66
Table 5.14: Source of the unpurchased vines	66
Table 5.15: Source of the purchased vines	67
Table 5.16: Application of organic fertilizer	67
Table 5.17: Application of inorganic fertilizer	68
Table 5.18: Application of pesticide	68
Table 5.19: Application of herbicide	69
Table 5.20: Yield of sweetpotato	69

Table 5.21: Labour hire for sweetpotato farming	70
Table 5.22: Activities of hired labour for sweetpotato farming	70
Table 5.23: Constraining factors to sweetpotato production	74
Table 5.24: Marketing channel of sweetpotato	75
Table 5.25: Farmers mode of communication with buyers	76
Table 5.26: Period of payment	77
Table 5.27: Prices of sweetpotato per Kilogram (Kg)	77
Table 5.28: Cost of transporting sweetpotato per kilogram (kg)	78
Table 5.29: Access to extension services	79
Table 5.30: Access to extension services	81
Table 5.31: Access to market information	82
Table 5.32: Farmers group membership	82
Table 5.33: Farmers group area of specialization	83
Table 5.34: Advantages of selling sweetpotato to export market	84
Table 5.35: Constraints of selling sweetpotato to the export market	85
Table 5.36: Perception of government roles in facilitating sweetpotato exports	85
Table 6.1. Determinants of the yield of sweetpotato farmers	88