

Rice Production And Marketing In Nigeria

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NISER Annual Survey of Crop Production Conditions in Nigeria - 2003

The Rice Crisis - David Dawe 2012-07-26

The recent escalation of world food prices - particularly for cereals - prompted mass public indignation and demonstrations in many countries, from the price of tortilla flour in Mexico to that of rice in the Philippines and pasta in Italy. The crisis has important implications for future government trade and food security policies, as countries re-evaluate their reliance on potentially more volatile world markets to augment domestic supplies of staple foods. This book examines how government policies caused and responded to soaring world prices in the particular case of rice, which is the world's most important source of calories for the poor. Comparable case studies of policy reactions in different countries, principally across Asia, but also including the USA, provide the understanding necessary to evaluate the impact of trade policy on the food security of poor farmers and consumers. They also provide important insights into the concerns of developing countries that are relevant for future international trade negotiations in key agricultural commodities. As a result, more appropriate policies can be put in place to ensure more stable food supplies in the future. Published with the Food and Agriculture (FAO) Organization of the United Nations *Rice in West Africa* - United States. Department of Agriculture 1968

FAS M - 1956

Food Research Institute Studies - 1983

Recent Advances in Rice Research - Mahmood-Ur- Rahman Ansari 2021-03-03

"Recent Advances in Rice Research" is an interdisciplinary book dealing with diverse topics related to recent developments in rice research. The book discusses the latest research activities in the field of hybrid rice, various metabolites produced in rice and its biology, stress studies, and strategies to combat various biotic and abiotic stresses as well as rice economics, value addition, and product development. The book is written by an international team of researchers from all over the globe sharing their results in the field of rice research. I am hopeful that the scientific information available in this book will provide advanced knowledge for rice researchers, students, life scientists, and interested readers on some of the latest developments in rice research.

Lost Crops of Africa - National Research Council 1996-02-14

Scenes of starvation have drawn the world's attention to Africa's agricultural and environmental crisis. Some observers question whether this continent can ever hope to feed its growing population. Yet there is an overlooked food resource in sub-Saharan Africa that has vast potential: native food plants. Africa has more than 2,000 native grains and fruits--"lost" species due for rediscovery and exploitation. This volume focuses on native cereals, presenting information on where and how they are grown, harvested, and processed, their benefits and limitations as a food source, and the the futures of each grain. *Gender Surprises in Food Production, Processing, and Marketing with Emphasis on Cassava in Africa* - Felix I. Nweke 1999

World Food and Agriculture - Statistical Yearbook 2020 - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 2020-10-20

This publication offers a synthesis of the major factors at play in the global food and agricultural landscape. Statistics are presented in four thematic chapters, covering the economic importance of agricultural activities, inputs, outputs and factors of production, their implications for food security and nutrition and their impacts on the environment. The Yearbook is meant to constitute a primary tool for policy makers, researchers and analysts, as well as the general public interested in the past, present and future path of food and agriculture.

General farm bill of 1985 - United States. Congress. House. Committee on Agriculture 1985

Marketing in Nigeria - Dorothy L. Lutter 1983

Food Price Policy in an Era of Market Instability - Per Pinstруп-Andersen 2015

Since 2006, global food prices have fluctuated greatly around an increasing trend and price spikes were observed for key food commodities such as rice, wheat, and maize.

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme - New Partnership for Africa's Development 2003

Foreign Agriculture -

Agronomy in Nigeria - 2000

Market imperfections for tractor service provision in Nigeria - Takeshima, Hiroyuki 2016-07-01

In Nigeria, despite the scarcity of tractors, average horsepower and prices of tractors appear high. These patterns are different from the experiences in other parts of the world where initially tractor horsepower was often smaller, such as Asia, or farmers were better endowed with land and wealth, such as Latin America. In Nigeria, joint ownership of tractors is rare, and formal loans are often unavailable due to high transactions costs. IFPRI's survey in Kaduna and Nasarawa states in 2013 suggested that the spatial mobility of tractors is generally low and the use of tractors is highly seasonal. There do not seem to be plausible explanations for the seeming dominance of large tractor use based on available information on prices and soils. Nevertheless, these patterns seem driven by the own initiative of the private sector rather than by government policies. Indivisibility of large tractors and limited mobility of supplies may cause imperfections in the custom tractor hiring market. In order to distinguish the impacts of technology adoption at the extensive margin from those at the intensive margin, in the empirical analyses for the research presented here we tested these hypotheses focusing on the differences among marginal adopters of tractor hiring services and non-adopters with similar characteristics. The results are three-fold: (1) adoptions patterns of tractor services are partly explained by basic factor endowments, suggesting that the market for custom hiring is in some way functioning efficiently in response to economic conditions; (2) adoptions are, however, affected by supply-side factors, including the presence of large farm households

(and thus potential tractor owners) within the district, and (3) per capita household expenditure level differs significantly between the marginal adopters and non-adopters with similar characteristics. This difference seems to arise from adoption per se, rather than the intensity of adoption, which is consistent with the hypothesis of imperfection in the custom tractor hiring market.

Strategies and Recommendations for Nigerian Rural Development, 1969-1985 - 1969

FAS M - Abraham Avidor 1981

Profit and profitability of Rice Production in Ndop Plain, Cameroon - Fuh George Cheo 2016-03-03
Research Paper (postgraduate) from the year 2015 in the subject Business economics - Trade and Distribution, grade: 3.6/5, , language: English, abstract: This study has identified the main actors in the Ndop rice value chain in Cameroon, beginning with the cost of production at the farmer's level, then the costs or added values at each stage identified along the value chain. It has been shown that farmers incur a production cost of 114,6 Francs per kilogram of paddy rice, which they sell at 120 Francs to millers. In the process along the value chain it is shown that the millers make the highest profit. UNDVA gets the lion's share (154909,96 Francs) followed by the private miller (105504 Francs) per hectare, while the farmers gets only 27,200 Francs. Further analyses show that the farmer could improve his profit margin by 78,304 Francs if he mills his rice with the private millers and sells to a wholesaler and by 127,709 Francs if he mills with UNDVA, if he was not financially handicapped and /or restrained from pursuing such an option. Also, the farmer's profit situation is sometimes worsened by local rice collectors when because of financial constraints he is lured into unfair production pre-financing deals involving taking loans from middlemen to repay in kind at harvest time and at giveaway rates. On other hand, millers further increase their lion's share of the profit from the sales of rice brand, a byproduct of milled rice, which is never handed to the farmer. Value chain analysis revealed the following weaknesses along the chain: the activities of the actors are as yet uncoordinated; income distribution is unequal and disfavors the farmers; returns to the farmers, who the principal actors, are discouragingly very low and due mainly to high cost of the labour intensive activities, unattractively low producer price (less than a third of the consumer price, and to financial constraints that hinder him from extending his production activities to include milling. Generally in the Cameroon rice market, Ndop rice is less competitive when faced with competition from imported rice, especially that imported from India and Vietnam whose higher quality attracts consumers to the extent that rice dealers prefer dealing with imported rice despite its higher cost, because the consumer market prices are high enough to give them profits higher by up to 1250 francs per 50 kilogram bag when compared to Ndop rice deals.

Policies for the Development of Agricultural and Rural Co-operatives in Nigeria - C. Adeniyi Osuntogun 1988

Principles and Practices of Rice Production - Surajit K. De Datta 1981

Assessing the state of the rice milling sector in Nigeria: The role of policy for growth and modernization - Johnson, Michael E. 2017-01-10

We use an industry profit maximization model to conduct an ex-post impact assessment on the extent the rice milling sector in Nigeria has grown and improved its performance in producing high quality premium rice following major public sector interventions made under the Agricultural Transformation Agenda. Given challenges with the availability and quality of data, this assessment looks at the changes between two periods, 2009 and 2013, and simulates the performance of the sector under different technology capacities and policy scenarios. We find that the government has been successful in expanding quality paddy production and milling capacity in the country along with an increase in capacity utilization in the medium and large-scale milling sub-sectors. As a result, the production of premium quality rice has increased by approximately 0.5 million metric tons between the two periods. Despite these gains, the industry did not see any overall increase in employment in the medium and large-scale sub-sectors. Further focus by the government on expanding the supply of high quality rice paddy, while maintaining high tariffs to keep the

medium and large scale milling sector viable, may provide the best opportunity for Nigeria to reach its goal of self-sufficiency in rice production.

The Nigerian Rice Economy - Kwabena Gyimah-Brempong 2016-08-10

In The Nigerian Rice Economy the authors assess three options for reducing this dependency - tariffs and other trade policies; increasing domestic rice production; and improving post-harvest rice processing and marketing - and identify improved production and post-harvest activities as the most promising. These options however, will require substantially increased public investments in a variety of areas, including research and development, basic infrastructure (for example, irrigation, feeder roads, and electricity), and rice milling technologies.

Publications of the International Agricultural Research and Development Centers - 1989

Estimating financing gaps in rice production in southwestern Nigeria - Temitope O. Ojo 2019-11-27

This study analyzed the financing gaps relative to production frontier of rice farmers in Southwestern Nigeria. A multistage sampling technique was used to collect cross sectional data from 360 rice farmers selected from three States in the region. A Cobb-Douglas stochastic frontier and an adapted form of Harrod-Domar (HD) Growth model was employed to determine the financing gap required for the farmers to be at the frontier level. The empirical results of the frontier model show that quantity of labor, quantity of rice as planting material and herbicides were statistically significant in explaining the variations in the efficiency of rice production in Nigeria. However, age, gender, farming experience, household size, access to credit, access to information, adoption of improved variety and location of rice farmers as sources of technical inefficiencies. As revealed by the result of the HD growth model, the average amount of credit per season that farmers had access to was, ₦38,630.56 while the mean financing in the form of credit required to produce at the frontier level was ₦193,626.50, showing a financing shortfall of about 80%. As unravelled by the result of the study, it can thus be concluded that technical efficiency of rice farmers can be improved by improving access to timely credit and agricultural information for improving rice productivity. These findings suggest that filling the financing gap of smallholder rice farmers will improve rice productivity in Nigeria. The study, therefore, recommends that strengthening the existing technology by building farmers' capacity on farm management practices would be surest means of improving rice productivity growth in Nigeria. This would not only contribute to the intensification of rice production in Nigeria to meet its increasing rice demand, but also improve rice farmers' productivity and their households' incomes.

Rice Situation - United States. Department of Agriculture. Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service 1978

OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2018-2027 - OECD 2018-07-03

The fourteenth joint edition of the OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook provides market projections for major agricultural commodities, biofuels and fish, as well as a special feature on the prospects and challenges of agriculture and fisheries in the Middle East and North Africa.

FAS-M. - United States. Foreign Agricultural Service 1956

Crop Marketing and Input Distribution in Nigeria - David J. P. Feldman 1984

Progress in Upland Rice Research - International Rice Research Institute 1986

Characterization and classification of upland rice growing environments; integrated upland rice farming systems; biological stresses with special emphasis on blast; preproduction testing and production programs. *Nigeria* - Abraham Avidor 1981

Abstracts on Tropical Agriculture - 1987

Mededelingen Landbouwhogeschool, Wageningen - Landbouwhogeschool Wageningen 1976

The Nigerian Rice Economy - Kwabena Gyimah-Brempong 2016-07-22

Published for the International Food Policy Research Institute.
Foreign Market Reports - 1967-08

Agricultural and Food Marketing Management - I. M. Crawford 1997

Agricultural Marketing Enterprises for the Developing World - John C. Abbott 1987-10-08
This textbook presents a selection of marketing enterprises which succeeded under the conditions prevailing in developing countries.

Rice Production, Processing, Utilization and Marketing in Nigeria - C. K. Daudu 2014

Integrated Assessment of the Impact of Trade Liberalization - 2005

This publication sets out an integrated assessment of the economic, social and environmental impacts of rice production in Nigeria within the framework of trade liberalisation, particularly the WTO Agreement on Agriculture (AoA). This is part of an UNEP research project which has also examined impacts on other rice producing countries including China, Colombia, Senegal and Indonesia.

Foreign Agriculture Circular - 1982