
# 2025 WET SEASON AGRICULTURAL PERFORMANCE IN NIGERIA

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**Being a presentation to the Hounarable Minister of Agriculture and Food Security on Tuesday, 7th October 2025**

# NAERLS Vision, Mission and Mandates

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**VISION**

The foremost institute for agricultural extension research and capacity development for effective delivery services, increased agricultural productivity, sustainable agricultural growth and wealth creation.

**MISSION**

To develop, collate, evaluate and disseminate proven and relevant agricultural innovation and research on extension methodologies and provide leadership in capacity building of stakeholders to meet the present and future agricultural development challenges of the country.

**MANDATES**

01 Advance the frontiers of agricultural extension research and services

02 Conduct agricultural performance assessment and provide feedback

03 Build the capacity and skill of key actors for effective extension.

04 Plan, coordinate, monitor and evaluate REFILS activities nationwide.

05 Package and disseminate improved agricultural innovations.

06 Review and support the extension activities of agricultural research institutes.

# Methodology

**SURVEY AREA**
36 States of the Federation and FCT

**SURVEY DURATION**
6 days

**SURVEY TEAMS**
Nineteen (19) multi-disciplinary teams of 3 scientists each
Each team covered 2 states

**SAMPLING PROCEDURE**
36 States + FCT, 2 ADP zones per State, 2 LGAs per zone, 1 Community per LGA and 10 respondents per community

## DATA COLLECTION METHODS

**Quantitative Data**
field survey using semi structured questionnaires

**Qualitative Data**
Participatory Rural Appraisal (FGDs, KIIs; using checklists) and Observations

**Secondary Data**
Review of official documents and reports from NiMet and others

## DATA SOURCES

Ministries of Agriculture

ADPs

Commodity Based Associations

Farmers

## APS 2025 COMPLEMENTARY RESEARCH AREAS

- Commodity Prices
- Extension Agent: Farm Family Ratio
- Tractor Census and Agricultural Mechanisation

## ANALYTICAL TECHNQUES

**Descriptive statistics**

## VALIDATION

**1. State level:**
During wrap-up session

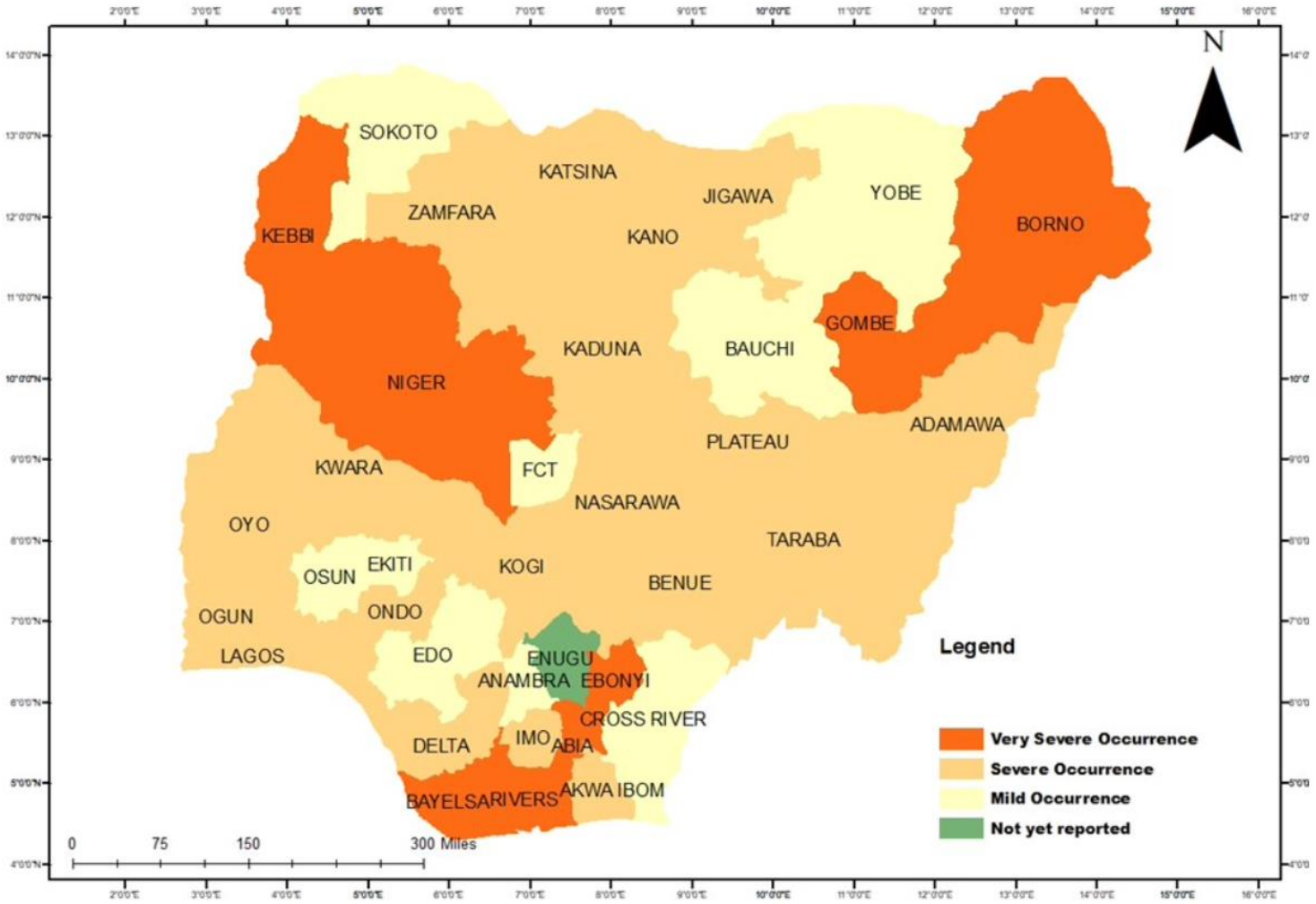
**2. National:**
at the Headquarters in Zaria

# Rainfall Situation

In 2025, the North-West, parts of the North-East, and the South-West experienced more rainy days and higher rainfall, which enhanced crop and livestock production and created opportunities for multiple planting cycles and pasture regeneration.

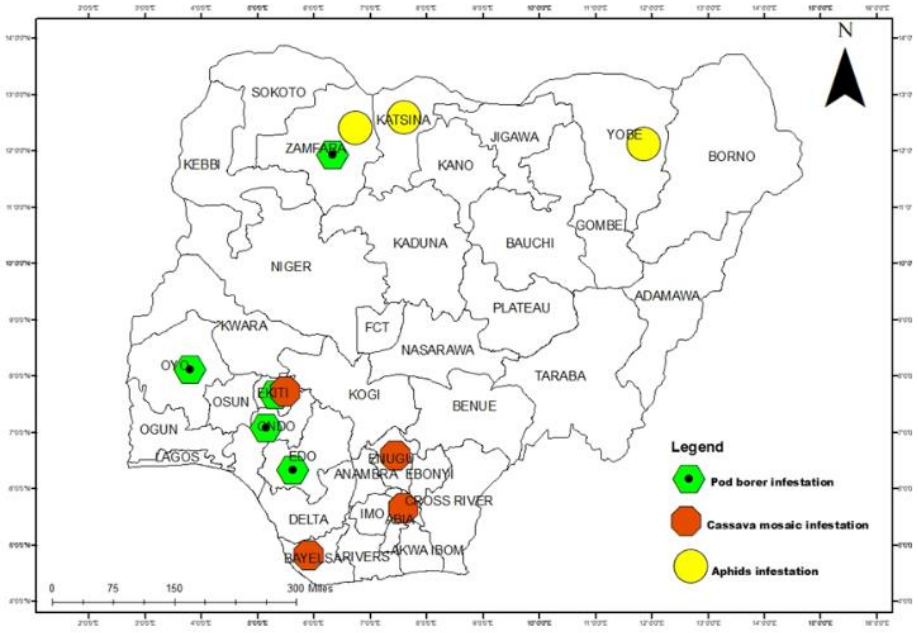
Nonetheless, irregular rainfall patterns and frequent dry spells undermined the reliability of rainfall for farming, while soil erosion, water stress, and reduced rainfall in some areas continued to constrain agricultural productivity across the country.

# Floods and Climate Impacts

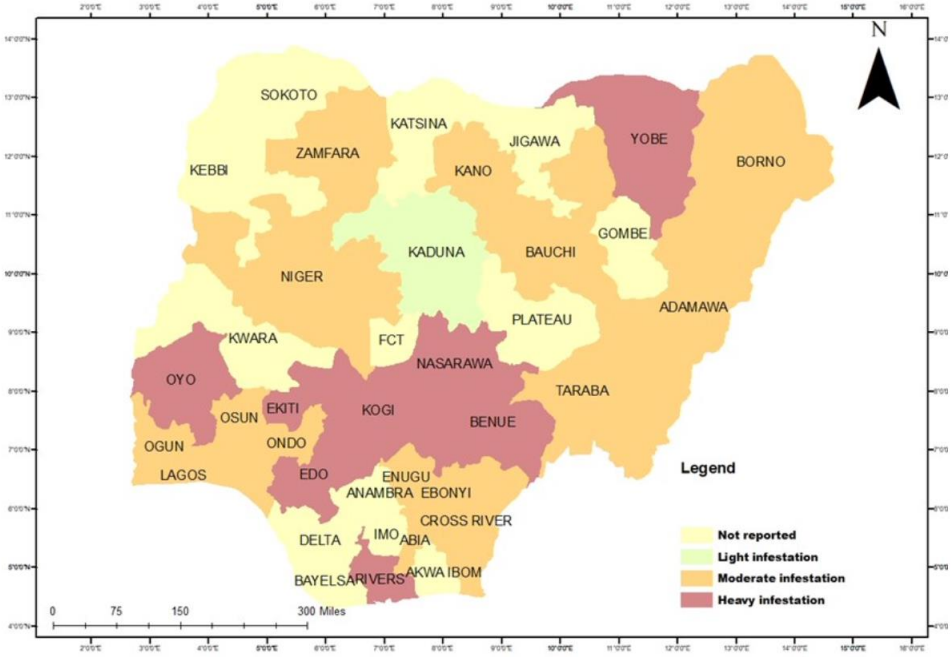



**Severity of flood across the country in 2025 (as at September 2025)**

# Crop Pests and Diseases

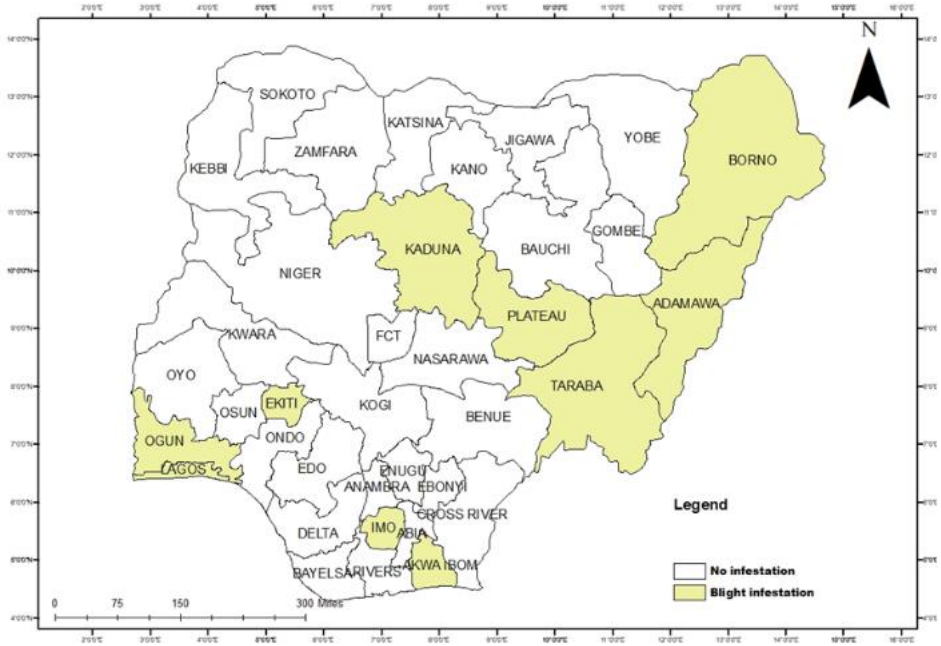



**Pest and Diseases that affected some crops**

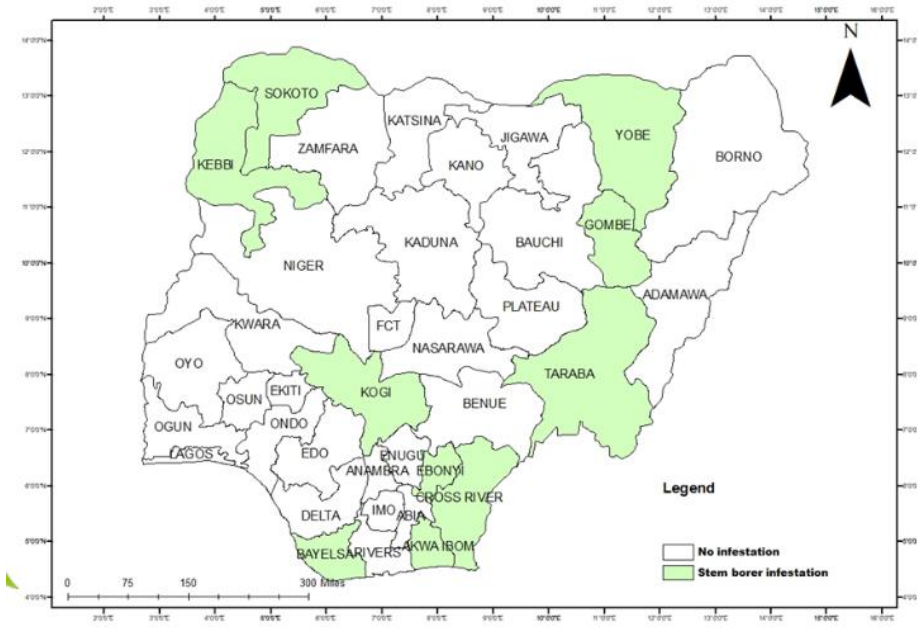



**Severity of Fall Army Worm Infestation across the Country**

# Crop Pests and Diseases



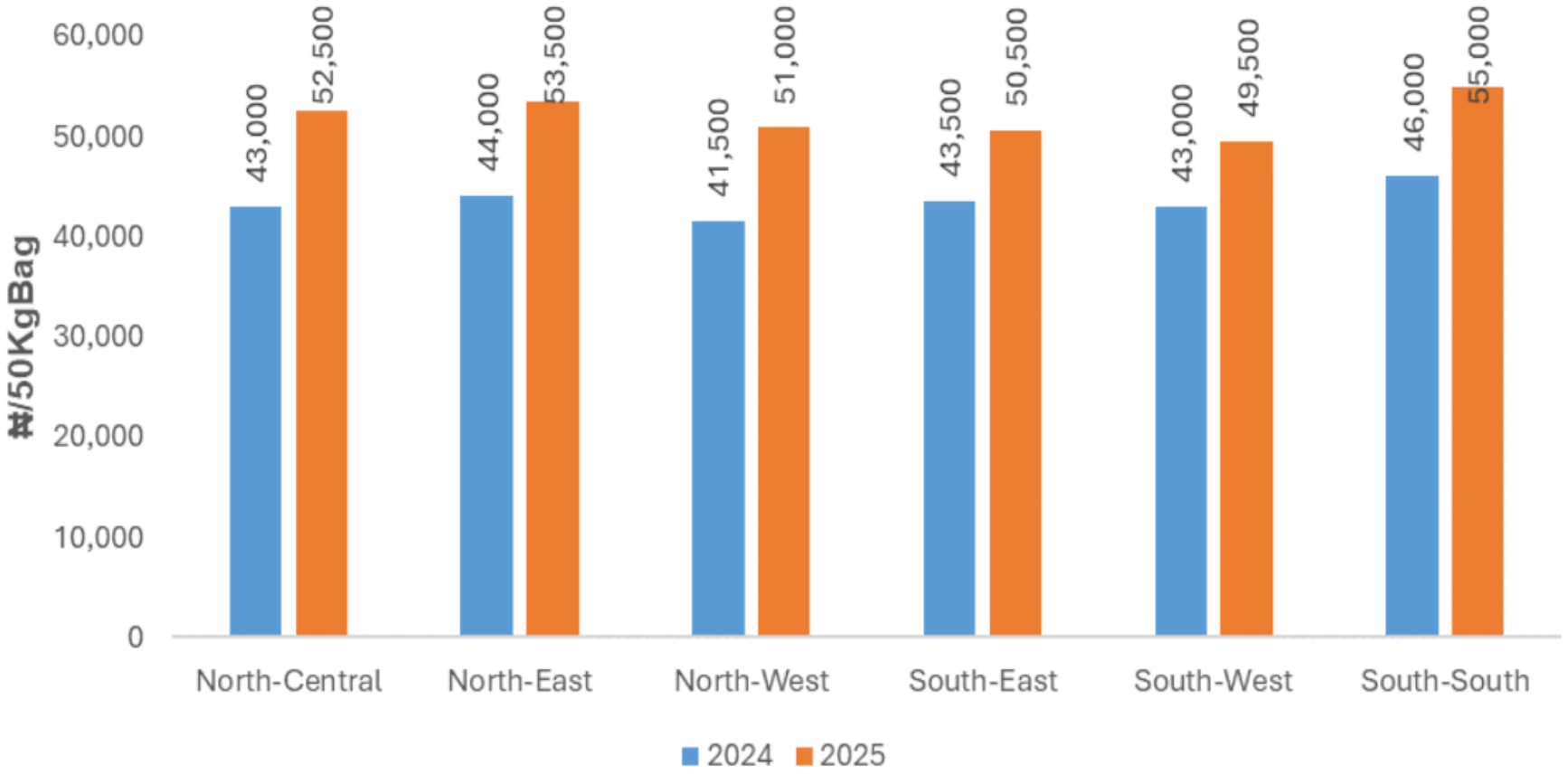

**Blight infestation**




**Stem borer infestation**

# Farm Inputs Situation

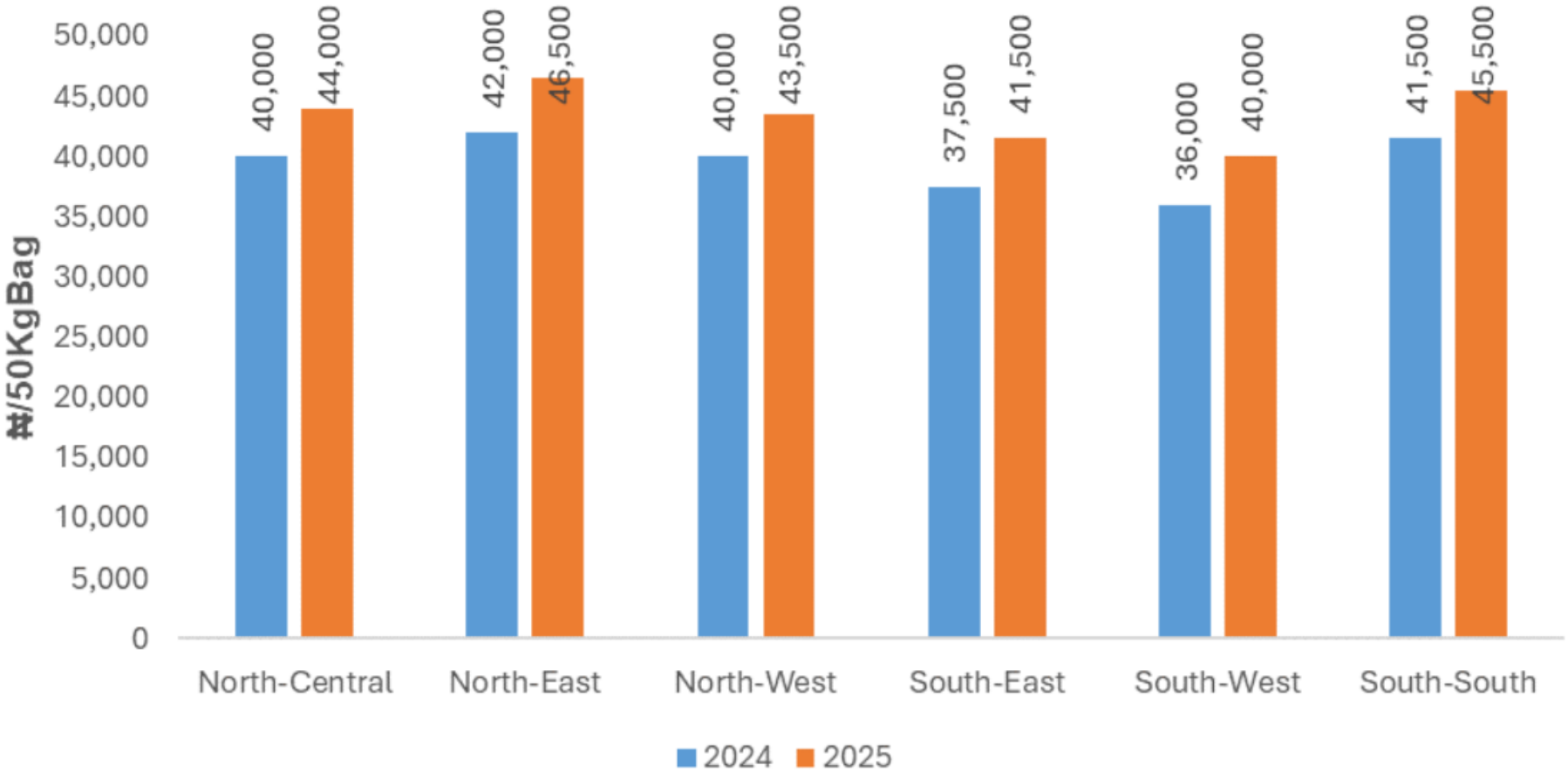
## Average Fertilizer Prices in Nigeria




**The average price of NPK fertilizer in Nigeria in 2025 compared to 2024**

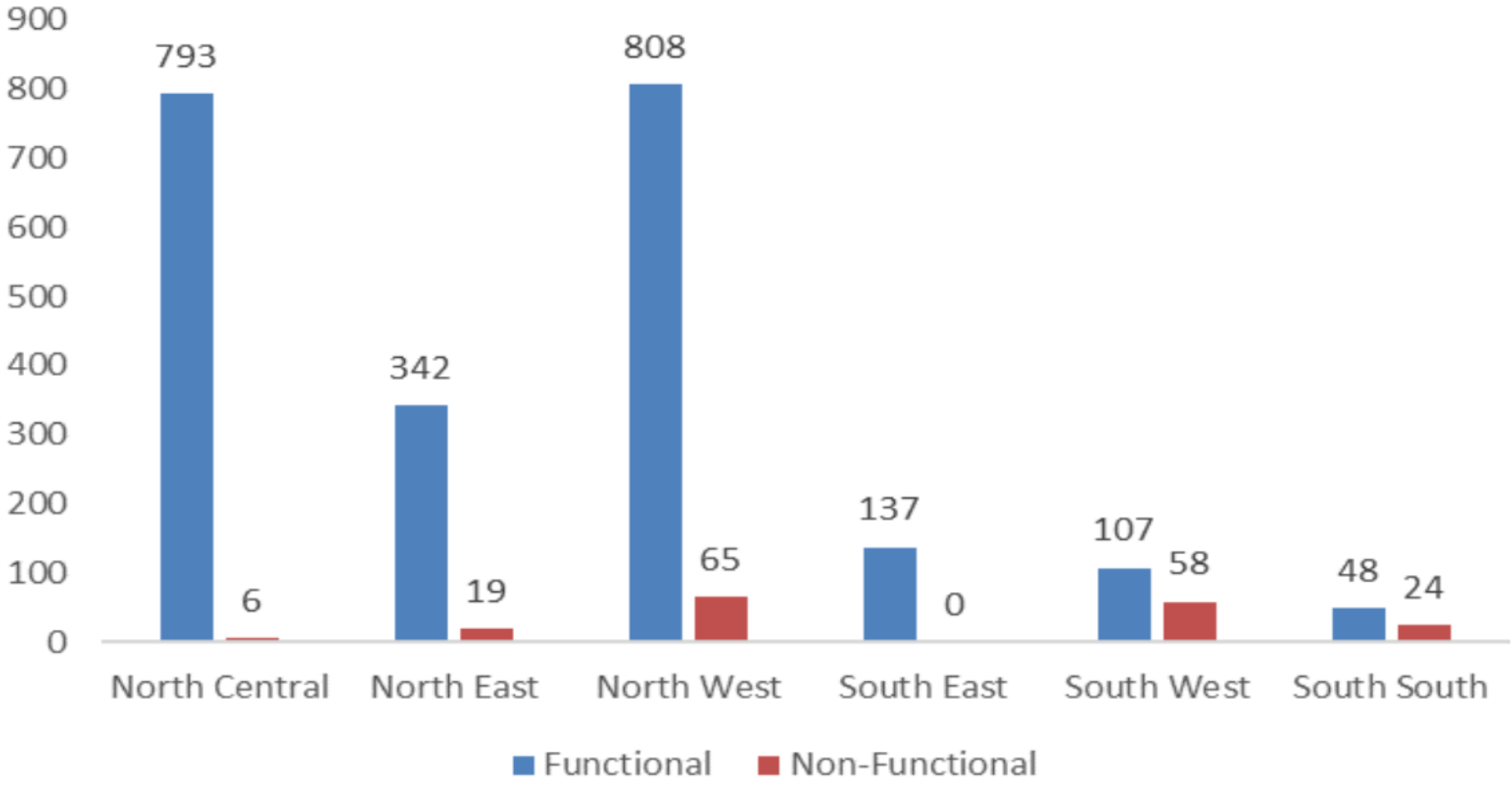
# Farm Inputs Situation

## Average Fertilizer Prices in Nigeria




**The average price of Urea fertilizer in Nigeria in 2025 compared to 2024**

# Agricultural Mechanization




**Status of government owned tractor across the geopolitical zones in 2025**

# Agricultural Mechanization



## Animal Traction Situation

| States | Amount of Animal Traction in each state in 2025 compared to 2024 | % Change |
|---|---|---|
| Adamawa | 850 | -9.09 |
| Bauchi | 34990 | -9.21 |
| Yobe | 755 | -19.25 |
| Gombe | 3326 | 0.331 |
| Benue | 54 | -34.18 |

# Agricultural Mechanization



**Cost of land preparation: Animal traction vs tractor (per hectare)**

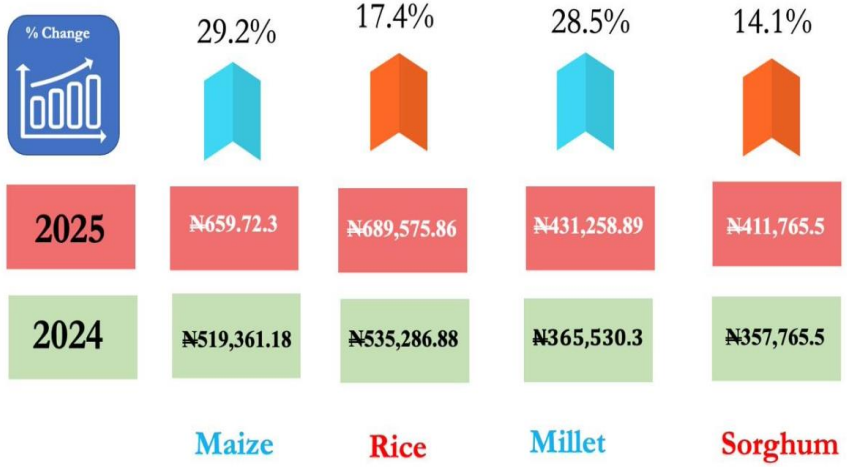
| Zones | Animal Traction (₦) | | Tractor (₦) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ploughing | Ridging | Plough | Ridging |
| North-Central | 50,000 | 35,000 | 64,500 | 43,600 |
| North-East | 35,666 | 27,500 | 52,833 | 33,300 |
| North-West | 36,000 | 38,000 | 63,822 | 38,928 |

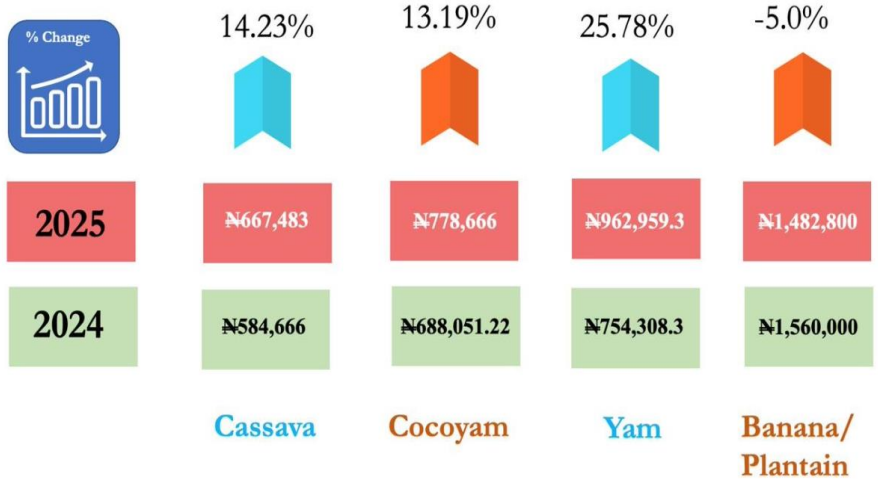
# Agricultural Mechanization

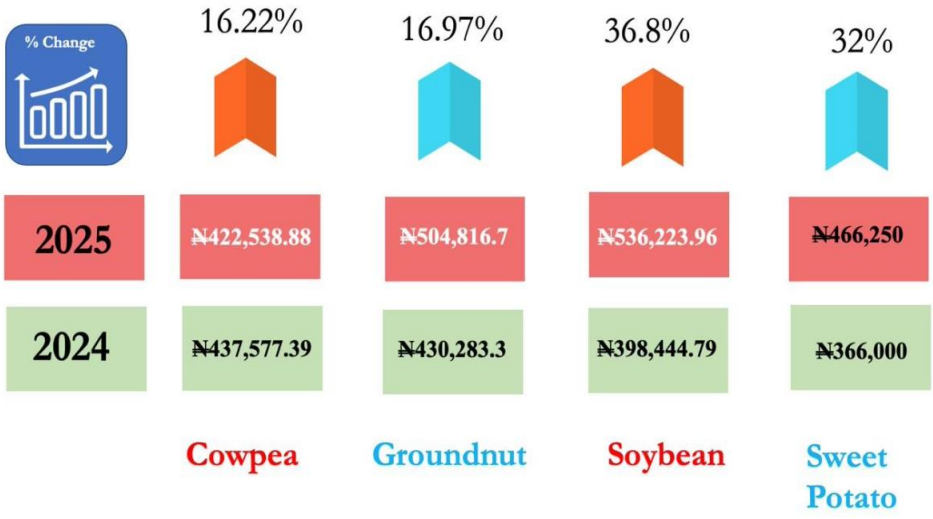
## Cost of tillage operations

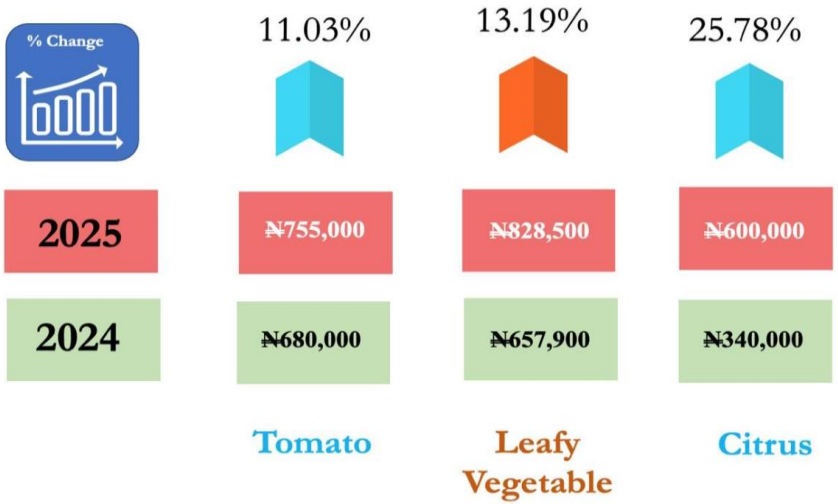
| | Ploughing (Fadama) | Ploughing (Upland) | Harrowing | Ridging |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| North Central | ₦66,500 | ₦62,00 | ₦51,333 | ₦43,666 |
| North East | ₦55,000 | ₦50,666 | ₦41,666 | ₦33,333 |
| North West | ₦66,750 | ₦50,666 | ₦44,385 | ₦38,928 |
| South East | ₦116,667 | ₦95,500 | ₦91,000 | ₦60,000 |
| South South | ₦161,667 | ₦134,000 | ₦90,000 | ₦79,166 |
| South West | ₦65,000 | ₦63,500 | ₦50,000 | ₦45,000 |

# Cost of Production of Major Crops per Hectare



# Food Commodity Prices

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| Maize (White) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Zones** | **July 2024 price (₦/Kg)** | **July 2025 price (₦/Kg)** | **July 2024-2025 (% change)** |
| North-Central | 848 | 425 | -49.9 |
| North-East | 972 | 432 | -55.6 |
| North-West | 821 | 410 | -50.1 |
| South-East | 989 | 472 | -52.3 |
| South-South | 1154 | 535 | -53.6 |
| South-West | 983 | 464 | -52.8 |
| National Mean | **961** | **456** | **-52.5** |

Prices of maize declined sharply across all zones from July 2024 to July 2025, with reductions ranging from **-49.9% in the North-Central (₦848 to ₦425/kg)** to **-55.6% in the North-East (₦972 to ₦432/kg)**, resulting in a **national drop of -52.5% (₦961 to ₦456/kg)**.

| Milled Rice | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Zones** | **July 2024 price (₦/Kg)** | **July 2025 price (₦/Kg)** | **July 2024-2025 (% change)** |
| North-Central | 1270 | 776 | -38.9 |
| North-East | 1489 | 1010 | -32.2 |
| North-West | 1433 | 950 | -33.7 |
| South-East | 1572 | 1093 | -30.5 |
| South-South | 1899 | 1207 | -36.4 |
| South-West | 1344 | 856 | -36.3 |
| National Mean | **1501** | **982** | **-34.6** |

The price of milled rice fell across all zones from July 2024 to July 2025, with the sharpest decline of **-38.9% in the North-Central (₦1,270 to ₦776/kg)** and the smallest drop of **-30.5% in the South-East (₦1,572 to ₦1,093/kg)**, leading to a **national average reduction of -34.6% (₦1,501 to ₦982/kg)**.

| Sorghum (Brown) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Zones** | **July 2024 price (₦/Kg)** | **July 2025 price (₦/Kg)** | **July 2024-2025 (% change)** |
| North-Central | 894 | 453 | -49.3 |
| North-East | 928 | 438 | -52.8 |
| North-West | 845 | 422 | -50.1 |
| South-East | 1084 | 544 | -49.8 |
| South-South | 1125 | 565 | -49.8 |
| South-West | 1053 | 523 | -50.3 |
| National Mean | **988** | **491** | **-50.2** |

In July 2025, sorghum prices were significantly lower than in July 2024, with reductions ranging from **-49.3% in the North-Central (₦894 to ₦453/kg)** to **-52.8% in the North-East (₦928 to ₦438/kg)**, leading to a **national average decline of -50.2% (₦988 to ₦491/kg)**.

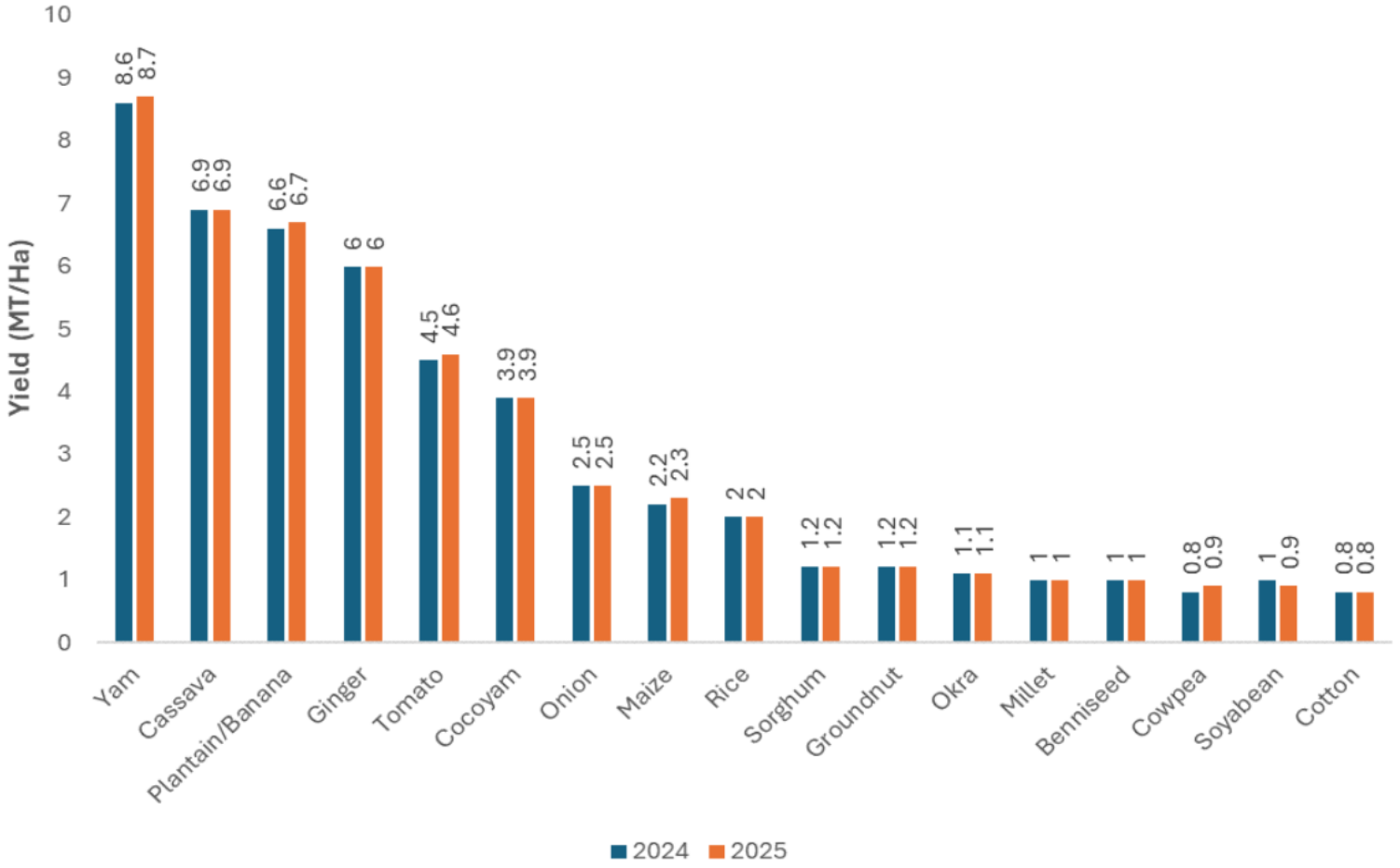
| Cowpea (Brown) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Zones** | **July 2024 price (₦/Kg)** | **July 2025 price (₦/Kg)** | **July 2024-2025 (% change)** |
| North-Central | 1866 | 1011 | -45.8 |
| North-East | 1983 | 1124 | -43.3 |
| North-West | 1755 | 906 | -48.4 |
| South-East | 2167 | 1205 | -44.4 |
| South-South | 2345 | 1253 | -46.6 |
| South-West | 2097 | 1187 | -43.4 |
| National Mean | **2035** | **1114** | **-45.2** |

Cowpea prices declined across all zones from July 2024 to July 2025, with reductions ranging from **-43.3% in the North-East (₦1,983 to ₦1,124/kg)** to **-48.4% in the North-West (₦1,755 to ₦906/kg)**, leading to a **national average decrease of -45.2% (₦2,035 to ₦1,114/kg)**.

# Crop Production Estimates

| | Land Area (Ha) | | % | Production Estimate (MT | | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crop | 2024 | 2025 | Change | 2024 | 2025 | Change |
| Rice | 4,572,945.30 | 4,636,939.80 | 1.4 | 9,129,907.70 | 9,372,328.70 | 2.7 |
| Maize | 5,063,032.40 | 5,073,572.50 | 0.21 | 11,216,837.40 | 11,441,214.70 | 2.0 |
| Sorghum | 5,246,412.00 | 5,321,964.30 | 1.44 | 6,416,975.30 | 6,501,048.30 | 1.3 |
| Millet | 1,547,775.80 | 1,562,660.30 | 0.96 | 1,546,293.40 | 1,548,408.60 | 0.14 |
| Cowpea | 4,834,377.20 | 4,856,200.30 | 0.45 | 4,093,945.30 | 4,284,264.00 | 4.6 |
| Groundnut | 4,400,927.30 | 4,387,998.20 | 0.29 | 5,084,548.60 | 5,241,015.90 | 3.08 |
| Benniseed | 535,418.00 | 539,760.10 | 0.81 | 508,920.60 | 536,826.90 | 5.5 |
| Yam | 6,335,594.70 | 6,448,454.70 | 1.78 | 54,577,973.20 | 55,784,098.60 | 2.21 |
| Cassava | 9,281,806.80 | 9,415,728.40 | 1.44 | 64,361,224.60 | 65,385,977.60 | 1.59 |
| Ginger | 85,602.90 | 86,715.80 | 1.30 | 514,355.90 | 523,614.30 | 1.80 |
| Soyabean | 992,633.60 | 1,002,947.90 | 1.05 | 947,952.10 | 951,702.50 | 0.40 |
| Okra | 1,529,401.90 | 1,537,969.70 | 0.56 | 1,717,146.60 | 1,729,609.10 | 0.73 |
| Plantain/Banana | 510,431.40 | 516,556.60 | 1.20 | 3,366,735.70 | 3,484,571.40 | 3.50 |
| | | | | | | |

# Crop Production Estimates




**Crop yield outlook for 2024 and 2025**

# Crop Production Estimates

| Category | Crops | Notes |
|---|---|---|
| **Improving** | Yam (8.6 → 8.7), Tomato (4.5 → 4.6), Maize (2.2 → 2.3), Cowpea (0.8 → 0.9) | Small but positive growth, showing potential if supported with improved seeds, inputs, and extension. |
| **Stagnant** | Cassava (6.9 → 6.9), Plantain/ Banana (6.6 → 6.7), Ginger (6 → 6), Cocoyam (3.9 → 3.9), Onion (2.5 → 2.5), Rice (2 → 2), Sorghum (1.2 → 1.2), Groundnut (1.2 → 1.2), Okra (1.1 → 1.1), Millet (1 → 1), Benniseed (1 → 1), Soybean (0.9 → 0.9) | No significant yield changes, reflecting limitations in technology adoption and input use. |
| **Declining** | Cotton (0.9 → 0.8) | Worrying trend for the textile value chain, requires urgent intervention. |

# Livestock Diseases

## CBPP

Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) was recorded across all agro-ecological zones, with the highest cases in Sokoto (1,730) and Gombe (501) states.

## FMD

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) occurred in some states across most zones, but was not reported in the South-East. Helminthiasis was limited to Niger, Benue, Edo, Rivers, and Ekiti states.

## PPR

Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) in sheep and goats remained widespread and endemic across all zones.

## Poultry Diseases

Newcastle Disease (NCD) was the most common poultry disease nationwide. Other poultry diseases such as Fowl Typhoid, Fowl Pox, Coccidiosis, Gumboro, CRD, and IBD were also reported in different regions.

# Fisheries Situation

| Agroecological zones | Quantity of fresh fish traded (MT) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cultured | | | Captured | | |
| | 2024 | 2025 | % Change | 2024 | 2025 | % Change |
| North-Central | 663,227.1 | 413,000.5 | -37.73 | 114,759.5 | 131, 268.9 | 14.39 |
| North-East | 27,624 | 36,917 | -3.64 | 13,637 | 17,696 | 29.76 |
| North-West | 17,600 | 27,700 | 57.39 | 7525 | 8474 | 12.61 |
| South-South | 1247.68 | 1224.76 | -1.84 | 1259.13 | 1290.65 | 2.50 |
| South-West | 11824.6 | 14460 | 22.30 | 5810 | 101,941 | 165.46 |

# ADP Situations

## Weak Human Resources

Most ADPs are severely under-staffed. The extension agent-to-farmer ratio in many states remains far below the FAO-recommended 1:800, with Ogun, Sokoto, and Bauchi particularly affected.

## Funding Instability

ADP financing remains uneven. While States, such as Bayelsa and Lagos demonstrated full budget performance, others like Nasarawa, Plateau, Sokoto and Ondo, recorded drastic underfunding, crippling extension delivery.

## Inadequate Logistics

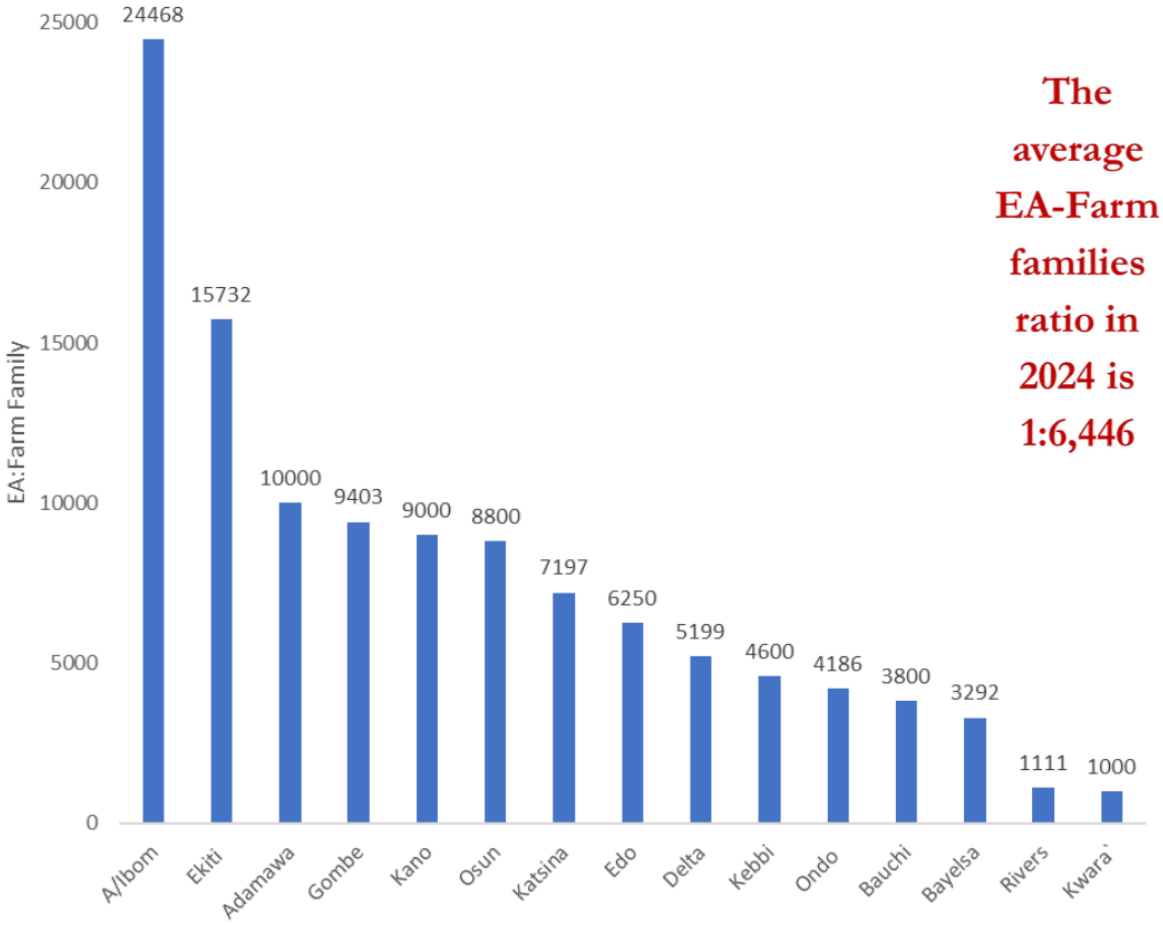
Lack of vehicles, motorcycles, and mobility allowances continues to hinder adequate field supervision and farmer contacts across zones

## Role of NGO And Media

Non-governmental organizations (e.g.. YMCA, AFAN, Helen Keller, JDPI) and agricultural radio programmes are increasingly filling extension gaps, reaching millions of farmers with training and awareness.

# ADP Situations

## Extension Agent-Farm Families Ratio




The average EA-Farm families ratio in 2024 is 1:6,446

**Extension agents to farm families ratio across some states in Nigeria**

# Conclusion

The 2025 Agricultural Performance Survey reveals that Nigerian agriculture remains a vital source of stability and opportunity, contributing to food security and economic growth.

Production of major crops increased over 2024 levels, while food prices fell across all zones, reflecting improved supply and the effectiveness of ongoing interventions.

The results also indicate considerable interest in mechanization, the broader adoption of improved inputs, and enhanced collaboration among research institutes, ministries, and farmer groups.

# Conclusion

Farmers demonstrated resilience in adapting to climate variability, and innovative datasets, such as the Farm Family Census and Tractor Census, enriched evidence-based policymaking.

Notably, the findings highlight the need to complement the wet season APS with a Dry Season Agricultural Performance Survey, ensuring year-round monitoring and planning to meet Nigeria's food and nutrition security targets.

# Recommendations

1. Institutionalize the Dry Season Agricultural Performance Survey as a national complement to the wet season APS. This will provide year-round data for planning, guide investments in irrigation and input distribution, and ensure food security strategies are based on a complete agricultural calendar.

2. Secure Affordable Inputs for Farmers by expanding domestic fertilizer production, digitizing subsidy targeting, and partnering with the private sector to guarantee timely and affordable delivery to farmers across all zones.

# Recommendations

**3.** Accelerate Climate-Smart Agriculture by scaling up resilient crop varieties, expanding sustainable water management, and strengthening operational early warning systems to provide farmers with actionable climate information.

**4.** Transform Extension and Market Systems through Public–Private Partnerships, digital integration, and scalable grassroots models such as the Community-Based Advisor (CBA) approach.

5. Revolutionize Mechanization Access by combining tractor hiring schemes with the promotion of simple, labour-saving devices that ease drudgery and open greater opportunities for women and youth in agriculture.

# Thank You for Listening

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