



*The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library*

**This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.**

**Help ensure our sustainability.**

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search

<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu>

[aesearch@umn.edu](mailto:aesearch@umn.edu)

*Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.*

*No endorsement of AgEcon Search or its fundraising activities by the author(s) of the following work or their employer(s) is intended or implied.*



# **Are Farmers Using Agricultural Conservation Practices for Sustainable Food Production? Insights from Land Degraded Regions in Rural Areas of Anambra State, Nigeria**

**Ifeoma Q. Anugwa<sup>1\*</sup> and Audrey R. Ezeh<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Agricultural Extension, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu State, Nigeria.*

## **Authors' contributions**

*This work was carried out in collaboration between both authors. Author IQA designed the study, performed the statistical analysis, wrote the protocol and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. Authors IQA and ARE managed the analyses of the study. Author ARE managed the literature searches. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.*

## **Article Information**

DOI: 10.9734/AJAEES/2018/39151

### Editor(s):

(1) Philippos I. Karipidis, Department of Agricultural Technology, Agricultural Economics of Alexander Technological Education Institute of Thessaloniki, Greece.

### Reviewers:

(1) Karamoko Sanogo, Federal University of Technology, Niger.

(2) Syeedun Nisa, India.

Complete Peer review History: <http://www.sciencedomain.org/review-history/23030>

**Original Research Article**

**Received 1<sup>st</sup> November 2017**  
**Accepted 30<sup>th</sup> January 2018**  
**Published 5<sup>th</sup> February 2018**

## **ABSTRACT**

**Aims:** This study assessed farmers' use of soil and water conservation practices and implications for agricultural extension agents in Anambra State, Nigeria.

**Methodology:** Purposive sampling technique was used in selecting eighty respondents from four town communities in Anambra state where intensive crop farming is carried out in the state. Descriptive statistics and multiple regression were used to analyze the data.

**Results:** Findings indicated that the major soil conservation practices used by the farmers were; returning crop residues to the soil to decay as manure (95.0%), use of herbicides for weed control (90.0%) and establishment of cut-off drains due to flooding (88.8%), among others. With respect to water conservation practices used by the respondents, the majority of the respondents practice regeneration of useful trees, crops and shrubs (85.0%) and the establishment and protection of watersheds (68.8%). The multiple regression results showed that number of years spent acquiring

\*Corresponding author: E-mail: ifeoma.irohife@unn.edu.ng;

formal education ( $t = 0.01$ ), household size ( $t = 0.04$ ), ownership of livestock ( $t = 0.00$ ) and membership in social organization ( $t = 0.05$ ) significantly influenced farmers' use of soil conservation practices, while sex ( $t = 0.03$ ) significantly influenced their use of water conservation practices. The more serious constraints to the use of soil and water conservation practices as perceived by the respondents include: inadequate government support ( $M = 2.79$ ), increase in price(s) of input ( $M = 2.74$ ) and the high cost of recommended technologies ( $M = 2.74$ ), among others.

**Conclusion:** The respondents were generally medium and low users of soil and water conservation practices, respectively thereby implying that farmers may either not have adequate knowledge or the right behaviour/attitude to the use of these conservation practices. Hence, extension agents have a big role to play in improving the knowledge/skills of farmers and modify their behaviour/attitude towards the use of conservation practices. Also, extension agents should improve the dissemination of unambiguous, easily understood and accurate information about land improvement options and strategies among farmers so as to enable them conserve soil and water resources for improved and sustained food production.

**Keywords:** *Conservation practices; extension agents; food production; soil and water resources; sustainability.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The attainment of food self-sufficiency is one of the prominent developmental agenda facing most nations of Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) [1], Nigeria inclusive. In Nigeria, there have been challenges of reducing dependence on food import through improvement in food self-sufficiency ratio which, in turn, is dependent on increased domestic food production [2]. However, with the continued growth of human population, competition for limited land resources have steadily increased over recent years resulting to an intensive use of arable land in Nigeria [2]. Consequently, increased land-use intensity without commensurate conservation practices could lead to continuous depletion of soil fertility, decline in productivity, loss of soil structure, soil erosion and land degradation [3].

According to [2], the widening degradation of agricultural land, coupled with the low use of environmentally friendly and socio-economically robust technologies among resource-poor rural households in Nigeria have created a serious gap in meeting the objective of food production to feed the ever-increasing population. A major challenge facing rural farming households is how to increase food production while sustaining the productive capacity of the soil and water resources. Soil and water degradation results primarily from inappropriate land use and poor land management practices. Soil resources (nutrients and water) are renewable and they can be replaced through agricultural conservation practices which aim to reduce losses, sustain resources and enhance productivity [4].

Agricultural conservation practices can be viewed as agricultural systems or practices involving or geared towards achieving minimum soil disturbance, permanent residue soil cover and diversified crop rotation [5]. It is a mix of agronomic practices proposed as essential for soil and water conservation, building and maintaining healthier soils, optimal crop production and maintenance of a rich agrobiodiversity. Conservation farming is a technique which covers a wide range of minimum tillage systems, integrated pest, soil and water conservation practices [6]. According to [4], soil and water conservation practices are control measures including managerial, vegetative, and structural practices aimed at reducing the loss of soil and water. Such methods seek to encourage water infiltration into the soil, reduce its velocity and check run off losses.

Soil and water conservation practices are arguably considered the strategy suitable to maintain environmental sustainability. This approach can sustainably increase yields of crops and can bring both environmental and economic benefits for farmers [7]. The soil and water conservation practices commonly used are strip cropping, mulching, crop rotation, contour cultivation, planting of grasses for stabilizing bunds, planting of trees and afforestation, terracing, gully control, control of stream and river banks, irrigation and other water harvesting technologies [4]. Efficient use of soil and water conservation practices ensure achievement of farm level objectives in terms of economic viability, food security and environmental sustainability [8].

Farmers' decision about using conservation practices are inherently dynamic, affected by changes in environmental, economic and social conditions [9]. This is the case in Anambra State where farmers having experienced a decline in land productivity over the years due to soil erosion and other forms of land degradation [10], engaged in traditional redemptive action such as land-fallow practices, clearing new land areas or crop rotation. However, with increasing land constraints in most areas, fallow periods have drastically declined and the traditional farming system that farmers have previously employed to sustain their productivity is no longer effective due to population pressure [2]. Additionally, water shortage concerns, arising from climate change have led farmers to engage in water harvesting or moisture conservation methods.

Concerns about the effects of land degradation on sustainable food production in Anambra State have led to increased awareness and promotion of agricultural conservation practices by extension agents. Some conservation techniques introduced to farmers were: organic/plant residue management, correct use of fertilizer, crop rotation, mulching, contour ridging and bounding, strips cropping, irrigation, tillage, tie mounds/ridges/ploughing, stop wash lines, tree planting, alley cropping, use of leguminous cover crops or grass, terracing, inter cropping of arable crops with tree crops and similar practices [11]. According to ministry and ADP sources, methods used in disseminating information on these control measures to farmers include the use of extension staff to teach the farmers, use of radio/television, seminars, exhibitions, hand outs, farm visits and personal contacts by farmers with specialists [11].

In spite of the favourable agricultural conservation measures introduced to farmers in Anambra State, studies by [12,13] and [14], had shown that there has not been enough impact on farmers as far as land-use management is concerned. The level of favourable conservation behavioral change is unsatisfactory to cope with the increasing agricultural intensification problems so as to ensure sustainable production system in the long run [11]. Furthermore, [15] states that, conservation farming is a dynamic technology which develops and changes with time. Thus, with the deterioration in land productivity due to soil degradation and erratic rainfall, which is also evident to farmers

themselves, it is expected that most farmers should have embraced the conservation practices by now in order to build resilience for sustainable food production.

## 1.1 Objectives of the Study

The purpose of this study was to investigate farmers' use of soil and water conservation practices in Anambra State. Specifically, the study sought to:

1. Ascertain farmers' sources of information on soil and water conservation practices;
2. Assess farmers' level of use of soil and water conservation practices;
3. Determine factors influencing farmers' use of soil and water conservation practices;
4. Ascertain perceived constraints to farmers' use of soil and water conservation practices; and
5. Discuss the implications of the extent of farmers' use of agricultural conservation practices for extension agents.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in Anambra State, Nigeria. The state lies between longitudes 6°35' and 7°21' East and latitudes 5°38' and 6°47' North of the Greenwich Meridian. It is bordered by Delta State to the West, Imo State to the South, Enugu State to the East and Kogi State to the North and also Abia State. Projection from 2006 census figure showed that Anambra State had an estimated population density of 7, 821, 850 million persons [16]. The state's climate is typically equatorial with two main seasons, the rainy season which starts at the end of March and lasts till the end of October and about four months of dryness (the dry season) which starts in November and ends in March. It records about 3,000mm of rain water per annum, which makes the area suitable for agricultural production. The state has a humid climate with a temperature of about 30.2°C. Among crops grown by farmers in the state are yam, palm produce, rice, pepper, cassava, cocoyam, vegetables, and different varieties of fruit trees among others [16]. Anambra State has 21 local government areas, viz: Aguata; Awka North; Awka South; Anambra East; Anambra West; Anaocha; Ayamelum; Dunukofia; Ekwusigo; Idemili North; Idemili South; Ihiala; Njikoka; Nnewi North; Nnewi South; Ogbaru; Onitsha North; Onitsha South; Orumba North; Orumba South; and Oyi.

The population for the study comprised all crop farmers in the state. The multi-stage sampling procedure was used in selecting the study population. Two, out of the twenty-one local government areas in the state, Anambra East and Ayamelum, were purposively selected in the first stage based on the preponderance of crop farming activities and presence of degraded land as a result of erosion problems. In the second stage, Mmiata-Anam and Umueze-Anam (Anambra East) and Ifite-ogwari and Omor (Ayamelum) town communities were selected through simple random sampling technique from each local government, giving a total of four town communities. In the third stage, a list of forty crop farmers who were actively involved in crop production were compiled by community leaders in each community. Out of the list, twenty crop farmers were selected through simple random sampling technique. Thus, the total sample size for the study constituted eighty respondents. Data were collected from the respondents using semi-structured interview schedules. Focus group discussions (FGDs) were also conducted to obtain in-depth information on the subject matter from the respondents. A pilot test was conducted as part of the instrument validation and to test for reliability. These instruments were validated by experts in the department of agricultural extension. The thirty soil conservation practices and twelve water conservation practices examined in the study were obtained from literature and the list of soil and water conservation technologies disseminated by the agricultural extension agents to farmers in the state.

To ascertain farmers' sources of information on soil and water conservation practices, the respondents were required to indicate where they got information on soil and water conservation practices from a list of sources such as other farmers, family, television, internet, extension agents, etc. The types of information sourced as well as the most preferred source of information was also ascertained. To compute the level of use of soil and water conservation practices, a list of thirty soil conservation practices and twelve water conservation practices were made, out of which the respondents were required to indicate the conservation practices they used as well as their frequency of using it. The total number of conservation practices used by each respondent was computed and used to generate the intensity of use score. This was further categorized into low use, medium use and high use. For the soil

conservation practices, thirty practices were listed and from the list, each answer had one point. The highest score was thirty points and the lowest was zero. The respondents were thereafter categorized into three groups based on the number of soil conservation practices used namely: low users (for those respondents with 1-10 score), moderate users (for those respondents with 11-20 score) and high users (for those respondents with 21-30 score). For the water conservation practices, twelve practices were listed and each answer had one point. The highest score was twelve points and the lowest was zero (0). The respondents were thereafter categorized into three groups based on the number of water conservation practices used namely: low users (for those respondents with 1-4 score), moderate users (for those respondents with 5-8 score) and high users (for those respondents with 9-12 score). Also, a five-point Likert-type scale of 'Always', 'Often', 'Sometimes', 'Rarely' and 'Never' was used to ascertain their frequency of use of these practices. The values were added up to get ten which was later divided by five to get a mean value of two. Variables with mean values of two and above were regarded as 'frequently used' conservation practices, while those with mean values less than two were regarded as 'not frequently used' conservation practices.

Multiple regression analysis was used to determine factors influencing farmers' use of soil and water conservation practices. The equation is expressed below:

$$T = a + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \dots + \beta_{10} X_{10} + \mu$$

Where; T = dependent variable (use of soil/water conservation practices measured by the individual farmer's use score)

- a = constant term
- $\beta_1 - \beta_{10}$  = regression coefficients
- $\mu$  = error term
- $X_1$  = age (years)
- $X_2$  = sex (male, female)
- $X_3$  = educational status (number of years spent in formal schooling)
- $X_4$  = household size (number of persons living under a roof)
- $X_5$  = farm size (hectares)
- $X_6$  = ownership of livestock (yes, no)
- $X_7$  = membership of social organization (yes, no)
- $X_8$  = access to credit (yes, no)
- $X_9$  = access to extension contact (yes, no)
- $X_{10}$  = income in Naira

Perceived constraints to farmers' use of agricultural conservation practices was ascertained by asking farmers to indicate the extent to which the constraints seriously affected their effective use of agricultural conservation practices. A five-point Likert-type scale of "very serious", 'moderately serious', "serious", "not serious" and 'not at all' was used. The values were added up to get ten which was divided by five to get a mean value of one. Variables with mean values of two and above were regarded as serious constraints to respondents' effective use of conservation practices while those with mean values less than two were not regarded as serious constraints.

### **3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **3.1 Socio-economic Characteristics of the Respondents**

The result of the study showed that a high proportion (51.2%) of the respondents were males, married (85.0%) and were at an average age of about 40 years. This implies that majority of the farmers were predominantly in their economically productive age and as such, they could be energetic to cultivate large size farms for increased food production and use soil and water conservation practices effectively. The average number of years spent acquiring formal education by the respondents was 11.5 years. This implies that the farmers are generally educated formally. Thus, they should be prone to accepting innovations on agriculture and more willingly use soil and water conservation practices that enhance could land sustainability. A great proportion (56.3%) of the farmers had an average household size of 6 persons. The national average rural household size in Nigeria is six persons [17]. Thus, family members can supply the labour needed to invest in soil and water conservation practices. Furthermore, the average farm size cultivated by the respondents was about 2 hectares. This shows that they are subsistence farmers. In the study area, population growth has led to a high level of fragmentation of land thereby making acquiring a relatively large plot(s) of land for farming is becoming difficult. When there is more land, farmers may be encouraged to invest in soil and water conservation practices since there is a high likelihood of greater returns when more land is cultivated. Also, little land expanse may not be a good incentive for the farmer to engage in these practices since he may feel that such land expanse may not worth an important investment as crop turnover may not be so significant.

Also, the majority (76.2%) of the respondents do not have access to credit facilities. Poor or lack of access to credit facilities could result to low level of production and low use of conservation practices. Also, very few (27.5%) of the farmers indicated that they were visited by extension agents in the previous year and the average contact period of extension agents was less than once a year. This shows a dysfunctional extension service delivery in the study area and this condition is unhealthy and could adversely affect or inhibit the farmers' use of conservation practices. [18] opines that extension agents are important sources of information for farmers, especially in developing countries. More extension visits and contact will help improve and increase their knowledge level and use of soil and water conservation practices as well as their frequency of usage. Furthermore, 30% of the respondents belonged to different social organizations, out of which a greater percent (20%) of them belonged to farmers' organizations.

On the major crops cultivated, 37.5% of the respondents produced rice, while 23.8% of them applied conservation practices majorly on rice. This implies that cereals are the major crops grown in the area probably because of high demand and the returns attached to the production of cereals especially rice. This may be why the farmers see the need to ensure that cereals are in supply and that their farmland produces the crops in quantity and quality. This agrees with [19] that producers use practices that protect the environment more slowly than technologies and practices that increase crop yields and productivity and respond to market demands. [20] also notes that farmers practicing conservation farming methods have achieved yields from 15% to 75% greater than their conventional farming method.

#### **3.2 Information Sources on Soil and Water Conservation Practices**

Entries in Table 2 show that a greater proportion (60.00%) of the respondents do not source for information on soil and water conservation practices, while the remaining 40.00% who do, source information on fertilizer application (50.00%) in terms of the appropriate fertilizer to apply on a particular crop, when and how to apply it. Also, 25.00% source for information on how to improve soil fertility without overuse of chemicals like fertilizers. The remaining 6.25% each source for information on mulching,

**Table 1. Distribution of respondents based on socio-economic characteristics**

<b>Socio-economic characteristics</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Mean</b>
<b>Age (years)</b>			
Less than 20	2	2.50	40.40
20-29	12	15.00	
30-39	28	35.00	
40-49	18	22.50	
50-59	15	18.80	
60 and above	5	6.20	
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	41	51.20	
Female	39	48.80	
<b>Marital status</b>			
Single	9	11.30	11.50
Married	68	85.00	
Separated	2	2.50	
Widowed	1	1.20	
<b>Educational status</b>			
<b>Household size (persons)</b>			
1-5	34	42.50	6.00
6-10	45	56.30	
11-15	1	1.20	
<b>Farm size (hectares)</b>			
Less than 2	66	82.50	1.58
2-4	10	12.50	
More than 4	4	5.00	
<b>Access to credit</b>			
Yes	19	23.80	
No	61	76.20	
<b>Access to extension services</b>			
Yes	22	27.50	
No	58	72.50	
<b>Number of visit by extension agent</b>			
1-3	17	77.30	1.26
4-6	5	22.70	
<b>Participation in social organization</b>			
Yes	24	30.00	
<b>Major crop</b>			
Maize	4	5.00	
Rice	30	37.50	
Groundnut	1	1.20	
Potato	2	2.50	
Cassava	22	27.50	
Yam	15	18.80	
Okra	6	7.50	
<b>Conservation crop</b>			
Maize	6	7.50	
Rice	38	47.50	
Groundnut	4	5.00	
Potato	7	8.80	
Cassava	7	8.80	
Yam	14	17.40	
Okra	2	2.50	
Vegetables	2	2.50	

irrigation, weed and erosion control, respectively. The table further shows that, a greater proportion (31.25%) of the farmers prefer friends and fellow farmers as information sources, 18.80% prefer extension agents, while 12.50% prefer the internet. This shows that, very few of the farmers actually go out of their way to seek information on soil and water conservation practices. However, the other majority, especially older respondents who do not source for information, believe that they have adequate experience on how to conserve soil and water for agricultural production and as such may not need additional information. This may hinder extension efforts in the dissemination of soil and water conservation practices in the study area.

**Table 2. Distribution of respondents according to information sources on soil and water conservation practices**

Variables	Percentage
<b>Do you source for information?</b>	
Yes	40.00
No	60.00
<b>Types of information sourced</b>	
Fertilizer	50.00
Mulching	6.25
Irrigation	6.25
Weed control	6.25
Improve soil fertility	25.00
Erosion control	6.25
<b>Information sources</b>	
Radio	6.25
Internet	12.50
Friends/fellow farmers	31.25
Print media	6.25
Seminars and trainings	6.25
Dealers and sales agents	6.25
Extension agents	18.80
Research institutes	6.25
Fadama	6.25

It was also observed that a major proportion of respondents sourced for information from friends and fellow farmers and preferred them for reasons which ranges from choices, ease of access to ability to understand information from such source easily, etc. Ownership of assets such as mobile phone and radio which are expected to enhance use of soil and water conservation practices are not being utilized by the respondents. This is because radio is a major source of information on agricultural practices in rural areas [21]. However, most of the respondents complained of not having the time to

listen to radio programmes due to farm activities which can be very demanding. Also, mobile phones would have eased communication on conservation practices between farmers and other information sources. However, public charge-points have become a thriving and lucrative gold mine in places like Ifite-Ogwari community which has been in a permanent state of power outage close to ten years running; therefore, the respondents hardly use electronic devices or media. Most of them barely manage to power their mobile phones in these commercial charge-points for a token due to problems of inconsistent electric power supply.

### 3.3 Respondents' Use of Soil Conservation Practices

Table 3 indicates that the majority 95.0% and 90.0% of the respondents return crop residues to soil to decay as manure and use herbicides for weed control, respectively, while 88.8% and 85% of them establish cut-off drains due to flooding and intercrop respectively, as soil conservation practices. Also, 78.8% and 75% of the respondents practice shifting cultivation, crop rotation and selective clearing, respectively. Based on their frequency of using soil conservation practices, 73.8% each of the respondents always use integrated cropping and enlargement of row width, respectively. These findings imply that almost all the respondents have an idea of soil conservation practices. Based on the results, the use of the soil conservation practices are in line with the promising soil conservation technologies for the savannah region as agreed by [22] which are agronomic measures, such as mulching and cover cropping, as well as conservation tillage which can contribute to enhanced soil resource management in Nigeria. According to [23], agricultural conservation practices are geared towards achieving minimum soil disturbance, permanent residue soil cover and diversified crop rotation. This is commendable as majority of the respondents practice crop rotation, albeit not always. Though, conservation farming is a technique which involves minimal tillage [6], majority of the respondents agreed to almost never practicing zero tillage before planting, the tilling is mostly to form ridges and give the crops balance against flooding and subsequent erosion as well as to free soil particles and enable root penetration and air spaces within the soil. The tilling was mainly manual and even those who used machinery reduced it to the barest minimum to avoid the implications noted by [23]



that soil compaction is a major cause of soil degradation in most agricultural soils because in a compacted soil, the particles are pressed together, thus reducing pore spaces which contain air and water necessary for good plant growth. Furthermore, based on the frequency of use of conservation practices, they always used the ones which probably solved their felt needs such as enlargement of row width which is done to balance crop well against flood and prevent erosion.

### 3.4 Categorization of the Respondents Based on Level of Use of Soil Conservation Practices

Entries on Fig. 1 show that the majority (81.2%) of the respondents were categorized as medium users of soil conservation practices while 10.0% of them were discovered to be high users of soil conservation practices. The remaining 8.8% of

them were categorized as low users of soil conservation practices. The overall result reveals medium use of soil conservation practices by the respondents and this could be as a result of inadequate income to encourage investment in soil conservation practices. Long-term viability of conservation farming will be determined by short-term practices which in turn determine the health and productivity of the land [24].

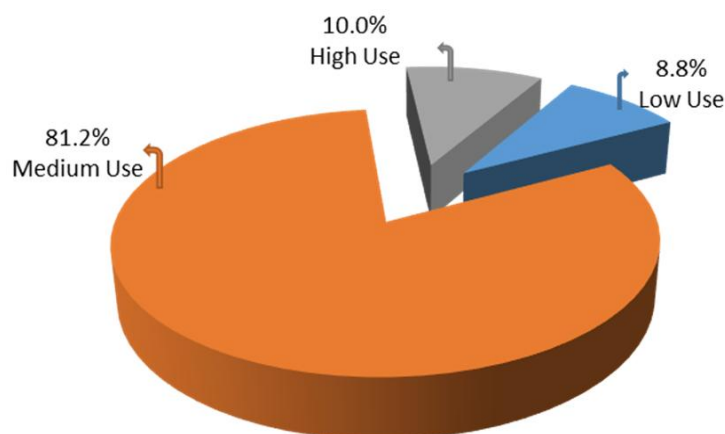
### 3.5 Respondents' Use of Water Conservation Practices

Results in Table 4 reveal that the majority (85%) of the respondents practice regeneration of useful trees, crops and shrubs, while 68.8% of them establish and protect watersheds. Based on their frequency of using water conservation practices, 75% and 45% of the respondents always regenerate and establish diversion or drain ditches, respectively. This implies that

**Table 3. Distribution of respondents according to use of soil conservation practices and frequency of usage**

Soil conservation practices	Percentage (%)	Mean	Std. deviation
Cover cropping	67.5	<b>2.34*</b>	1.81
Contour farming	40.0	1.10	1.57
Strip cropping	37.5	1.10	1.65
Mulching	71.2	<b>2.39*</b>	1.77
Crop rotation	75.0	<b>2.43*</b>	1.71
Terracing	21.2	0.55	1.22
Fertilizer application	63.8	2.28	1.84
Manure/bio-fertilizers	37.5	0.90	1.36
Selective clearing	75.0	<b>2.83*</b>	1.73
Cut-off drains	88.8	<b>3.06*</b>	1.39
Control traffic farming	46.2	1.64	1.87
Zero tillage	28.8	0.50	0.89
Reduced number of machinery passes	72.5	<b>2.74*</b>	1.77
Seasonal livestock confinement	45.0	1.54	1.83
Enlargement of row width	85.0	<b>3.24*</b>	1.45
Working soils when moist	82.5	<b>3.11*</b>	1.55
Lime application	13.8	0.33	0.97
Selective/controlled burning	82.5	<b>2.96*</b>	1.55
Fallowing	78.8	<b>2.73*</b>	1.65
Agro-forestry	22.5	0.85	1.62
Nursery	65.0	<b>2.00*</b>	1.77
Bunding	63.8	<b>2.23*</b>	1.84
Shifting cultivation	78.8	<b>2.13*</b>	1.61
Integrated cropping	85.0	<b>3.23*</b>	1.47
Returning crop residues to soil	95.0	<b>3.34*</b>	1.14
Across slope cultivation	17.5	0.43	1.08
Use of herbicides for weed control	90.0	<b>3.13*</b>	1.36
Manual weeding	13.8	0.40	1.07
Use of pesticides/insecticides in pest control	2.50	0.90	0.62

*\*Most frequently used soil conservation practices*



**Fig. 1. Respondents' level of use of soil conservation practices**

regeneration may be a very cheap or cost-effective way to conserve water since majority of the farmers used it. It may also be less demanding in terms of time and money. Trees and shrubs could check erosion too by acting as windbreaks against wind erosion as well as holding the soil particles against water erosion. Due to frequent flooding in the study area, there is little wonder as to why most of the respondents establish and maintain watershed. This could be in a bid to check erosion and also have steady water supply to cultivate so that some crops do not drown while others dry up.

### 3.6 Categorization of Respondents Based on Level of Use of Water Conservation Practices

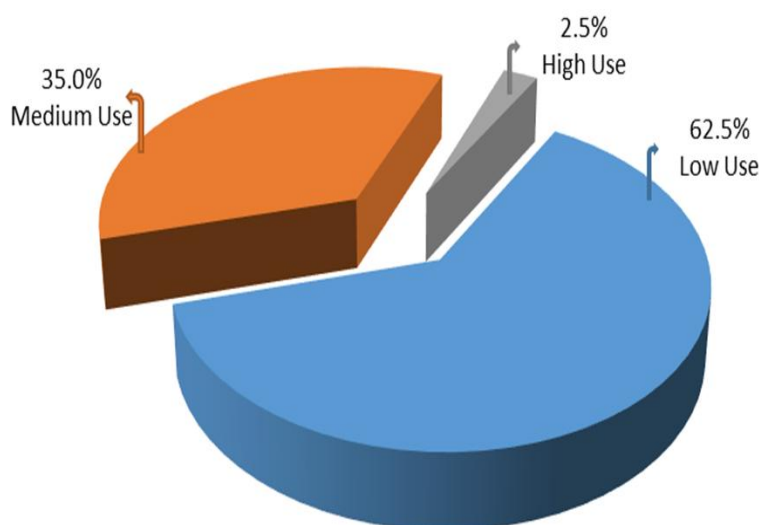
Entries on Fig. 2 show that the majority (62.5%) of the respondents were categorized as low

users of water conservation practices while 35.0% were found to be medium users of water conservation practices. The remaining 2.5% of them were ranked as high users of water conservation practices. This result reveals low use of water conservation practices by the respondents which could range from meagre income to encourage investment in some practices, inadequate knowledge on the benefits of water conservation practices as well as poor access to credit facilities, etc. A reduction of surface run-off by structures such as trees, etc, or by changes in land management will also help to reduce erosion. Such practices are good because [25] agrees that studies show that there are usually strong links between measures for soil conservation and measures for water conservation.

**Table 4. Distribution of respondents according to use of water conservation practices and frequency of usage**

Water conservation practices	Percentage (%)	Mean	Std. deviation
Irrigation	46.2	1.04	1.36
Water recycling	7.5	0.13	0.54
Drought-resistant crop/seed	48.8	1.51	1.74
Digging of catchment pits	36.2	0.91	1.46
Construction of dams	18.8	0.63	1.36
Water-holding reservoirs	10.0	0.34	1.08
Rotational grazing systems	18.8	0.75	1.57
Diversion/drain ditches	68.8	<b>2.19*</b>	1.79
Establishment of watershed	31.2	0.89	1.48
Ripper-furrow system	31.2	0.78	1.36
Regeneration	85.0	<b>3.21*</b>	1.48

*\* Most frequently used water conservation practices*



**Fig. 2. Respondents' level of use of water conservation practices**

### 3.7 Factors Influencing Respondents Use of Soil Conservation Practices

Results in Table 5 indicate that there was a significant influence ( $f = 2.982$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) of the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents on their use of soil conservation practices. The results show that ownership of livestock ( $t = 3.208$ ;  $p = 0.002$ ) and household size ( $t = 2.133$ ;  $p = 0.036$ ), had positive significant influence on farmers' use of soil conservation practices, while membership of social organization ( $t = -2.012$ ;  $p = 0.048$ ) and years spent in formal education ( $t = -2.604$ ;  $p = 0.011$ ) had negative significant influence on farmers' use of soil conservation practices. The implication of a positive significant influence on livestock ownership is that the more livestock is owned by the farmer, the more their probability of using soil conservation practices. As [26] reports, the introduction of grazing livestock to a field can be beneficial to the farmer and also the land. Livestock can be used as natural fertilizer for a farmland because livestock produces compost or manure which are a great help in generating soil fertility. Since ownership of livestock significantly influences their use of soil conservation practices, livestock owners may spend less on chemical fertilizers and supplement with bio-fertilizers from their livestock. Also, household size significantly influenced farmers' use of soil conservation practices thereby implying that the larger the household size, the more their use of soil conservation practices. [27] clearly states

that a large household size could serve as an insurance against shortfalls in the supply of farm labour as household size plays a great role in the provision of family labour in the agricultural sector. Families with relatively large household size may face lesser labour constraints in the farm and this could encourage their use of soil conservation practices.

Membership of social organization was discovered to have a negative significant influence on farmers' use of soil conservation practices. This implies that if farmers belonged to a social organization, their probability of using soil conservation practices is low or nil. Though contrary to *a priori* expectations, this could probably be because the few who belong to social organizations have benefits that improve their use of soil conservation practices. They may have more access to information on soil conservation practices, credit facilities to encourage investment in these practices, better access to extension services, etc, since they are organized enough to be able to pool resources together and participate in government provisions such as access to loan from banks, etc. The number of years spent in acquiring formal education also significantly influenced farmers use of soil conservation practices, albeit negatively. This implies that the more the number of years spent in acquiring formal education, the lesser the probability of farmers using soil conservation practices.

**Table 5. Multiple regression analysis of factors influencing farmers' use of soil conservation practices**

Variables	Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients		t	Sig.
	B	Std. error	Beta		
(Constant)	16.28	3.20		5.08	0.00
Age	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.56	0.58
Sex	-1.15	0.90	-0.15	-1.28	0.21
Number of years spent in formal schooling	-0.24	0.09	-0.29	-2.60	<b>0.01*</b>
Household size	0.47	0.22	0.24	2.13	<b>0.04*</b>
Farm size	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.87	0.39
Ownership of livestock	2.59	0.81	0.34	3.21	<b>0.00*</b>
Access to credit	0.16	1.08	0.02	0.15	0.88
Extension visit	1.35	1.10	0.16	1.24	0.22
Income	-8.025E-6	0.00	-0.15	-1.21	0.23
Membership of social organization	-2.09	1.04	-0.25	-2.01	<b>0.05*</b>

\*Significant values at  $p \leq 0.05$ 

### 3.8 Factors Influencing Respondents Use of Water Conservation Practices

Table 6 shows that there was a significant influence ( $f = 1.217$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ) of the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents on their use of water conservation practices. The results show that sex ( $t = -2.196$ ;  $p = 0.032$ ) had a negatively significant influence on farmers' use of water conservation practices. Since majority of the respondents were married, they probably had the males as breadwinners and this could give the females more time to engage in water conservation practices. Also, since the females may earn less income, they could engage in water conservation practices which require little or no cost such as regeneration.

### 3.9 Perceived Constraints to Farmers Use of Soil and Water Conservation Practices

Entries in Table 7 indicate that the most serious constraints perceived by the respondents were: inadequate government support ( $M = 2.79$ ); increase in prices of inputs especially fertilizer ( $M = 2.74$ ); high cost of some recommended technologies ( $M = 2.74$ ); and inadequate extension service delivery ( $M = 2.68$ ). [20] notes that given the right macroeconomic environment, favorable incentives and effective extension services, farmers who are resource-constrained find conservation farming as a good alternative to their conventional cropping systems. If public institutions cannot provide incentives

**Table 6. Distribution of respondents based on the factors that influence their use of water conservation practices**

Variables	Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients		t	Sig.
	B	Std. error	Beta		
(Constant)	5.27	1.73		3.05	0.00
Age	-0.02	0.02	-0.11	-0.85	0.40
Sex	-1.06	0.48	-0.28	-2.20	<b>0.03*</b>
Number of years spent in formal schooling	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.96
Household size	0.19	0.12	0.21	1.66	0.10
Farm size	-0.07	0.07	-0.15	-1.11	0.27
Ownership of livestock	0.30	0.43	0.08	0.68	0.50
Access to credit	-0.05	0.58	-0.01	-0.09	0.93
Extension visit	-0.41	0.59	-0.10	-0.71	0.48
Income	1.474E-6	0.00	0.06	0.42	0.68
Membership of social organization	-0.55	0.58	-0.13	-0.94	0.35

\*Significant values at  $p \leq 0.05$

**Table 7. Mean score of perceived constraints experienced by respondents in the use of soil and water conservation practices**

<b>Perceived constraints</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. deviation</b>
Low level of education of rural farmers	1.99	0.86
Meagre income to encourage investment in some practices	<b>2.66*</b>	0.62
Large number of household size	<b>2.19*</b>	0.92
Time constraint to fully engage in some practices	1.76	0.77
Labour constraints in carrying out essential farming activities	<b>2.01*</b>	0.76
Delayed time for results/effects of practice(s) to show	1.84	0.80
Poor health of respondent	1.56	0.86
Poor knowledge of respondents on certain practices	1.76	0.75
Inadequate extension service delivery	<b>2.68*</b>	0.65
Cultural barriers to use of certain practices	1.18	0.55
Poor access to credit facilities	<b>2.39*</b>	0.77
Past record of failures of such measures	1.35	0.66
Increase in the price of input(s)	<b>2.74*</b>	0.55
Negative attitude of opinion leaders towards practice(s)	1.39	0.65
Land tenure issues	1.43	0.78
Pessimistic attitude towards the success of certain practices	1.59	0.65
Pests and disease incidents	<b>2.55*</b>	0.67
Inadequate government support towards agricultural activities	<b>2.79*</b>	0.54
Difficulty in accessing and using ICTs	<b>2.10*</b>	0.79
High cost of some recommended technologies	<b>2.74*</b>	0.59
Lack of technical know-how in the use of farm machinery	<b>2.41*</b>	0.78
Poor agronomic/cultural practices (plant spacing, weeding)	1.55	0.73
Declining soil fertility	1.96	0.80
Accelerated soil erosion	1.59	0.72
Poor access roads to farm	1.28	0.69
High transportation cost of produce	1.08	0.38
Poor storage facilities	1.18	0.57
Lack of improved seeds	1.10	0.44
Flooding	1.50	0.31

\*Perceived constraints

for agricultural practices that conserve natural capital, the productive base of a country will shrink [28] as productivity will decline. Furthermore, the high cost of recommended technologies such as irrigation, planters, harvesters, fertilizers, weed killers, etc, makes it difficult for farmers to put them to use in their farms. In conservation farming, disadvantages in the short term may include the high initial costs of specialized planting equipment and the completely new dynamics of a conservation farming system, which may require high management skills and a learning process by the farmer. Though the existing extension delivery system is epileptic, this constraint can be tackled with a stronger extension service delivery and a lower extension to farmer ratio. Long-term experience with conservation farming all over the world has shown that conservation farming does not present more or less but different problems to a farmer, all of them capable of being resolved [21].

#### **4. CONCLUSION AND PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS TO EXTENSION AGENTS**

It is evident from the study that even though the respondents were generally medium users of soil conservation practices, but they were low users of water conservation practices thereby implying that farmers may either not have adequate knowledge or the right behaviour/attitude to the use of these conservation practices. Hence, extension agents have a big role to play in improving the knowledge/skills of farmers and modify their behaviour/attitude towards the use of conservation practices. Thus, there is a need for extension agents to intensify efforts in disseminating unambiguous, easily understood and accurate information to farmers on how to conserve the soil and particularly water resources in order to ensure sustained production of food. For this to be achieved, extension agents need to assure farmers of the

long-term multiple economic and non-economic benefits derivable from using these conservation practices. It is also very important for the indigenous knowledge of farmers on these agricultural conservation practices to be incorporated with modern conservation technologies in order to encourage locality-specific adoption. For this to be achieved, extension agents must make use of farmers' knowledge and ensure their active participation in the entire process. This would entail showing farmers the extent of land degradation which makes unsustainable farming practices untenable. In addition, the extension can demonstrate the feasibility of using these conservation practices. Even more important is to give farmers the tools for observation and to train them to monitor the situation on their own farms. Finally, extension agents can facilitate learning on the part of farmers by understanding the learning process, provide expert advice where required, convene and create learning groups, and help farmers overcome major hurdles in using these conservation practices.

## 5. SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

Although this study x-rays the types of soil and water conservation practices used by the respondents as well as the factors influencing its use, but it is quite limited in determining the knowledge and attitude of the respondents towards agricultural conservation practices. Hence, it is suggested that further research should be carried out to determine the knowledge and attitude of farmers towards agricultural conservation practices as well as the cost of applying these conservation practices.

## COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

## REFERENCES

1. Saka JO, Okoruwa VO, Oni, OA, Oyekale AS. The structure and determinants of land use intensity among food crop farmers in Southwestern Nigeria. *J Agric Sci.* 2011; 3(1):194–205.
2. Onuoha EE. Economics of soil conservation practices among small scale farmers in Enugu State (M.Sc Thesis). University of Nigeria, Nsukka; 2010. (Retrieved 06/05/2017)
3. Sivanappan RV. Soil and water management in dry lands of India. *Land Use Policy.* 1995;2(2):165-175.
4. Mgbenka RN, Ozor N, Igbokwe EM, Felix E. Soil and water conservation capabilities among farmers and extension agents in eastern region of Nigeria. *African J Agric Res.* 2012;7(1):58–67.
5. Hobbs PR, Sayre K, Gupta R. The role of conservation agriculture unsustainable agriculture. *Philo Trans Royal Soc.* 2008; 363(1491):543-555. Available:[http://repository.unn.edu.ng:8080/jspui/bitstream/123456789/371/1/ONUOH A%20C%20EBELE%20E.pdf](http://repository.unn.edu.ng:8080/jspui/bitstream/123456789/371/1/ONUOH%20A%20C%20EBELE%20E.pdf)
6. Nyagumbo J. Effects of three tillage systems on seasonal water budgets and drainage. *Agricultural Engineering, University of Zimbabwe;* 2002.
7. Roling N, Pretty JN. Extension's role in sustainable agricultural development. *Improving agricultural extension. A reference manual.* Rome, Italy: FAO.
8. Udoh EJ and Akintola JO. Measuring the technical efficiency of crop farms in the Southeastern region of Nigeria. *Nigerian J Eco Soc Stu.* 2001;43(1):93–104.
9. Daloglu I, Nassauer JI, Riolo RL Scavia D. Development of a farmer typology of agricultural conservation behaviour in the American Corn Belt. *Agric Sys.* 2014;129: 93–102.
10. Egboka B, Nwafor UEJ. River boundary agricultural lands in Anambra State. *Agricultural Forum, National Light Newspaper,* August 10th, 11; 1994.
11. Anaeto CF, Matthews-Njoku EC, Onu DO. The development and adoption of improved land management practices under the intensified agricultural production system in Anambra State, Nigeria. *J Agric Soc Res.* 2005;5(1):54–61.
12. Anaeto CF. The effect of Anambra State agricultural extension service on farmers' adoption of improved soil conservation technologies (M.Sc. Thesis). Federal University of Technology, Owerri; 2000.
13. Onu DO. Factors associated with small-scale farmers' adoption of improved soil conservation technologies under intensified agriculture in Imo State, Nigeria. (PhD Thesis) University of Nigeria Nsukka; 1991.
14. Onwujiobi JA. The attitude of farmers towards the adoption of soil conservation

- practices: A case study of Onitsha Agric. Zone of Anambra State. (B.Sc Thesis) University of Calabar; 1995.
15. Benites J. Conservation agriculture benefits on water holding, carbon mitigation and reducing soil losses. New Delhi, India: LEISA; 2003.
  16. Udemezue JC. Adoption of Faro-44 rice production technologies by farmers in Anambra State (M.Sc Thesis). Department of Agricultural Extension, University of Nigeria, Nsukka; 2013.
  17. National Bureau of Statistics, NBS. Nigeria – general household survey panel wave 3 (post planting) 2015 – 2016, third round. Abuja: National Bureau of Statistics; 2016. Available:<http://www.nigerianstat.gov.ng/na-da/index.php>
  18. Agbamu JU. Essentials of agricultural communication in Nigeria. Lagos: Malthouse Press Limited; 2006.
  19. Nowak P. Farmer adoption of production technologies. In: Crop residue management for conservation. Proceedings of a national conference of soil and water conservation society, August 8 – 9; 1991.
  20. Mazvimavi K. Conservation farming impacts in Zimbabwe. Guidelines for agricultural relief programs in Zimbabwe. ICRISAT Publications Bulawayo, Zimbabwe; 2007.
  21. Benites JR, Ashburner J, Friedrich T. Opportunities and constraints for conservation agriculture in Africa. LEISA Magazine. 2002;18(3).
  22. Junge B, Deji O, Abaidoo R, Chikoye D, Stahr K. Farmers adoption of soil conservation technologies: A case study of Osun State, Nigeria. The J Agric Edu Ext, 2011;15(3):257–274. Available:<https://doi.org/10.1080/13892240.903069769>
  23. Adeyemo, AJ, Agele SO. Effects of tillage and manure application on soil physicochemical properties and yield of maize grown on a degraded intensively tilled alfisol in Southwestern Nigeria. J Soil Sci Env Mgt. 2010;1(8):205-216.
  24. Baudron F. Challenges for the adoption of conservation farming by small holders in semi-arid Zambia. CIRAD Harare, Zimbabwe; 2001.
  25. Hudson NW. Soil and water conservation in semi-arid areas. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Rome: Italy; 1987.
  26. Pawley WH. Possibilities of increasing world food production. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome: Italy; 1963.
  27. Irohibe I. Assessment of food security situation among rural farming households in six local government areas of Kano state (B. Agric. Thesis). University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu, Nigeria; 2010.
  28. Dasgupta P. Nature and the economy. J Applied Eco. 2007;44(3):475–487.

© 2018 Anugwa and Ezech; This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

*Peer-review history:*

*The peer review history for this paper can be accessed here:  
<http://www.sciencedomain.org/review-history/23030>*