

EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON IRRIGATED RICE PRODUCTION IN BADAGRY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF LAGOS STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The study focused on the effects of climate on irrigated rice production in Badagry Local Government Area of Lagos State. It also examines the constraints the farmers faces in adapting to climate unpredictability. Purposive sampling was used to select a total of 120 farmers and were interviewed using a well structured questionnaire, descriptive statistical tools were used to describe the socio-economic characteristics and Regression model was used to determine effect of climate change on irrigated rice. The descriptive statistics and regression model was used to analyzed the data collected, the result revealed that 50.8% of farmers were between the ages of 31-40 years 29.2% of the respondents were less than 30 years giving a mean age of 36years, 71.7% were married, 28.3% of the irrigated farmers were single 50.8% of the farmers had tertiary education 45.9% had secondary education 84.2% of the sample survey had household size that ranges between 1-5 and 15.8% had household size that ranges between 6-10 85.8% signified farming had their primary occupation while 2.5% of the respondents were teachers. The farm size of the respondents were measured in acres, the largest number of the respondents which is 65% had between 1-5 acres of land. The empirical results of the regression analysis model revealed that vocational and adult education were significant at ($P<0.05$), farm size ($P<0.05$), income ($P<0.1$), level of awareness ($P<0.01$), primary education ($P<0.01$), level of adaptation ($P<0.1$), favourable education ($P<0.01$), sunlight intensity ($P<0.1$) all had significant impact on the effect of climate change on irrigated rice with intercept of -49225.13. It was revealed from the study that significant numbers of the respondents were mainly farmers and they were educated, this might be due to having more knowledge about the effect of climate change and the way to cope with it. The results however suggest that with increasing access to extension services, credit facilities, improved electricity supply, access to adequate water supply, farmers can adopt various adaptation measures that can lead to improvement in practicing irrigated rice production.

KEYWORDS: Effects, Climate Change, Irrigation, Rice, Production, Nigeria