**The effect of household wealth on the adoption of Integrated Striga management technologies in northern Nigeria.**

Household wealth often plays an important role in improved agricultural technologies adoption. The relationship between household wealth and adoption of improved crop technologies is thought to be positive because households’ ability to cope with risk increases with its wealth or store of productive assets. This study, examined the factors influencing integrated Striga Management (ISM) technologies adoption and intensity of adoption among poorly-endowed and well-endowed households in two states of northern Nigeria, using a cross-sectional farm-level data collected from 643 households in the 2013/2014 cropping season.

A wealth indices was generated for sampled households using Principal Component Analysis (PCA). About 67% of the households had indices below the mean index of zero and are classified as poorly-endowed while those with indices above zero are classified as well-endowed. Empirical results of the Heckman’s double-hurdle regression model was used for the analysis showed that factors affecting ISM technologies adoption and intensity of adoption varied across the two wealth groups. This draws the need for wealth-group-specific policy interventions to increase adoption of ISM technologies and their subsequent impacts on food security and overall incomes of the households. Specifically, the results showed that participation in on-farm trials, field days attendance, perceptions of yield potentials, perception of Striga resistance, access to cash remittance, extension visit are statistically significantly factors influencing adoption and the intensity of adoption.

If increase adoption rates and intensity of adoption of the ISM technologies are to be achieved, there is need for the government and relevant stakeholders to establish a large-scale on-farm trials, improved extension services and wide seed distribution network in rural areas. Implying that increased awareness and information will reduce risk aversion and inspired farmers to adopt ISM technologies. For the poorly-endowed households, access to credit market can potentially increase the adoption and use intensity of these technologies. ISM technologies that target the market may have a direct benefit to the well-endowed households who are more likely than their poorly-endowed counterparts to produce marketable surpluses.