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Determinants of Factors Affecting Adaptation Strategies to Climate Change in Cassava Production in South West, Nigeria.

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Abstract

This study identified adaptation strategies adopted by the farmers in the study area and also assessed factors affecting adaptation strategies to climate change in cassava production in South west, Nigeria. Descriptive statistics was used to identify adaptation strategies used by cassava farmers while multinomial logit model was employed to determine the factors affecting adaptation strategies employed by farmers. Results obtained showed that age, household size, extension contact, length of residence in the community and marital status were found to be affecting adaptation strategies employed by cassava farmers.The probability of cassava farmers diversifying into other crops was significantly influenced positively by age ($p < 0.01$), negatively by household size ($p < 0.05$), extension contact ($p < 0.05$) and length of residence in the community ($p < 0.01$). Extension contact negatively affected ($p < 0.05$) the probability of cassava farmers diversifying into non-farm activities while length of residence and marital status negatively affected ($p < 0.05$) the probability of cassava farmers choosing other climate adaptation strategies. Result of the Multinomial logit model showed that a year increase in the age of cassava farmers will lead to 26.9 % increase in the probability of cassava farmers diversifying crop cultivation. Also, a year increase in length of residence and an additional household member will decrease the probability of cassava farmers diversifying crop cultivation by 0.1 % and 55.6 % respectively. Furthermore, a year increase in the length of residence in the community will decrease the probability of cassava farmers using other climate adaptation strategies by 0.7 %. The study recommended contacts by farmers should be encouraged to enhance adaptation strategies to climate change.

Keywords: multinomial logit., adaptation strategies, cassava, south west

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