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VALUE CHAIN ANALYSIS OF CASSAVA PRODUCTS IN OGUN STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This study investigated the value chain analysis of cassava products in Ogun State Nigeria. Multistage was used to select 180 cassava processors and marketers. Socio-economic data were obtained from respondents with the use of pre-tested questionnaire. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics, budgetary technique and Analysis of variance (ANOVA). The study revealed that majority (84.3% and 52.8%) of Cassava peel processors and marketers were female. In addition, 60.2% of the processors have secondary education while 51.4% of the marketers also have secondary education. The value chain activities carried out by the processors were, Gari; harvesting, transportation, peeling, fetching, grating mill, sieving, toasting/drying and packaging. Fufu; harvesting, transportation, peeling, fetching, soaking, sieving and packaging. Lafun; harvesting, transportation, peeling, washing, fetching, soaking, slicing, grating mill, sieving, drying and packaging. The marketing activities includes; transportation, bagging and storage (Elegbede, *et al.*, 2018) while marketers transported, packaged and put products in storage for future sales. The mean gross margin for gari, fufu and lafun processors and marketers along the chain were ₦35876.13, ₦120463.61 and ₦48098.72 respectively per annum while net farm income was estimated as ₦35477.85, ₦115259.44 and ₦48098.72. Also, the marketing margin for gari, fufu and lafun was estimated as ₦25273.07, ₦2982.65 and ₦21453.49 respectively per annum while the net marketing margin per annum was estimated as ₦18766.84, ₦22489.30 and ₦16203.81 respectively. Conversely, the marketing efficiency for the cassava products and by-products was estimated as 74.26%, 75.44% and 75.53% respectively for gari, fufu and lafu with lafu having the highest marketing efficiency when compared with the other cassava products (gari and fufu). From the results of the net farm income and marketing margin, it was discovered that fufu is more profitable along the cassava product value chain when compared to the other products (gari and lafu). This study therefore recommends that processing and marketing of lafun and fufu is efficient and their trade is profitable. Also, cassava processors and marketers should form cooperative groups to increase access to credit for higher output and trade of products.

Keywords: cassava products, value chain, marketers, gross margin, processors, marketing efficiency

INTRODUCTION

Cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz) is a staple food for over 600 million people in large parts of sub – Saharan Africa, South America and Asia. More than half of the world's cassava is produced in Africa, where it is a

cheap and major source of calories for over 40% of the population (Arthur *et al.*, 2009). The crop is efficient in production of carbohydrates and is adapted to a wide range of environments. The crop is preferred by most resource-constrained farmers because of its

low input requirements, tolerance to low rainfall and poor soils and ease of propagation by use of vegetative stem cuttings. Cassava roots also constitute an important source of employment and income in rural (often in marginal) areas, and for women as these people process cassava roots into products like gari, lafun, or fufu etc, to sell in their local markets and communities. The major challenge facing Nigeria, the most populous nation in sub-Saharan Africa after the consolidation of her democratic rule is the revitalization of her economy and the improvement of the livelihoods of its citizens, two-thirds of whom are poor – IITA (2005).

Nigeria is the largest producer of cassava in the world with over 34 million tons produced in 2007 (FAO 2007 in Lenis, et al (2009)). However, most of what is produced is consumed locally, with over 20 percent of the harvested produce wasted due to production and post harvest inefficiencies (Ezedinma et al. 2007 in Lenis, et al (2009)). To them, if these inefficiencies are addressed alongside the current development of improved varieties of cassava coupled with an associated yield increase, Nigeria could take advantage of the increased national and international market opportunities around the globe. To Odedina et al (2009), suggested that the need to increase food production should always be a priority in Africa. To feed the ever increasing urban population, food supply from every farm household has to increase by at least 63% in 10 years (Sanni et al., 2009). Cassava is a food security crop (Nweke, 2003) because of its ability to grow under a wide range of conditions, some of which are quite unsuitable for other crops.

Despite this role of cassava in the Nigerian

economy, there is need to increase the value addition mechanism by improving the quality of cassava products in Nigeria. Processing predominantly at small scale, employing little or no mechanization, resulting in an inability to meet the quality and quantity demand of the industry and other users of the product. Prominent among other factors are; high post harvest losses and low export of cassava products, (Onwulalu, 2007).

A value chain can be defined as the full range of activities which are required to bring a product or service from conception, through the different phases of production (involving a combination of physical transformation and the input of various producer services), delivery to final consumers, and final disposal after use (Elegbede, *et al.*, 2018). Value chain activities of cassava products begins with the processing activities which includes Gari; harvesting, transportation, peeling, washing, fetching, grating mill, sieving, toasting and packaging. Fufu; harvesting, transportation, peeling, washing, fetching, soaking, sieving and packaging. La-fun; harvesting, transportation, peeling, washing, fetching, soaking, slicing, grating mill, sieving, drying and packaging. The marketing activities includes; transportation, bagging, storage for future sales (Elegbede, *et al.*, 2018).

This article examines the value chain of cassava products in Ogun State Nigeria. Descriptive statistics, budgetary technique and a t-test were used to describe the socio-economic characteristics of cassava processors and marketers, estimate the financial outcome and profitability in value chain of cassava peels and test the significant difference between the profit levels of cassava chain actors in Ogun State Nigeria.

METHODOLOGY

The Study Area

Ogun state is located in the south – western Nigeria. It is located within latitudes 3°30'N - 4°30'N and longitudes 6°30'E- 7°30'E. The state has 20 Local Government Areas. Ogun State is bounded in the west by the republic of Benin, in the south by Lagos State and the Atlantic Ocean, in the east by Ondo State and in the North by Oyo State. Ogun State covers a land area of 16,762 square kilometres with a population of 3,728,098 (Ogun State Annual Report, 2000).

Method of Data Collection

Primary data was collected through structured questionnaire administered to cassava processors and marketers. Multistage random sampling technique was used to select 180 cassava based processors and marketers in the study area. This involved four stages, the first stage, involved the selection of two zones from the four zones of the Ogun State Agricultural Development project (OGADEP) namely Abeokuta and Ijebu zones. This was done because of the predominance of cassava based farming and processing in these zones.

(Elegbede, *et al.*, 2018). In the second stage, six blocks were proportionately selected from the two zones; three blocks each from the 2 zones. Next, simple random sampling of two cells from each block with a total of twelve cells. Finally, a random selection of nine processors and six marketers from each cell resulting in a total of 180 respondents.

Methods of Data Analysis

Data was analysed using descriptive statistics, budgetary technique, and t-test of difference of means between the profit level of

the respondents. The gross margin analysis was used to determine the profitability of processing and marketing cassava products. The difference of mean analysis was done to test the significance difference between the profit levels of cassava processors and marketers in Ogun State Nigeria. Detailed specifications of the theoretical framework are common in literature (Olukosi and Erhabor, 1988).

Gross Margin Analysis

The gross margin for an average processor and marketer of cassava peel was calculated and compared as the difference between the total revenue and total variable cost. The mathematical equation is given below;

$$GM_i = TR_i - TVC_i$$

Where i is the number of processors and marketers from i, \dots, n

GM_i = Gross margin realized from the i th processor and marketer of cassava products

TVC_i = Total variable cost

TR_i = Total revenue

$$TR_i = P_i Q_i$$

P_i = price per unit of output (N-)

Q_i = Output (kg)

$$NP = GM_i - TR_i - TC_i$$

Where, NP = Net profit

Depreciation

The straight line depreciation method was used to calculate the depreciation cost of the equipments (fixed assets such as baskets, trays, bags sieves etc.) used in cassava prod-

ucts processing and marketing in the study area.

$$\text{Annual depreciation} = \frac{Pp - S}{n}$$

Where Pp = purchase price, S = Salvage value, n = no of years of useful life of the asset.

$$\text{Returns per naira invested which is } \frac{TRi}{TCi} = \frac{\text{Total revenue}}{\text{total cost}}$$

$$\text{Operating ratio which is } \frac{TCi}{TRi} = \frac{\text{Total cost}}{\text{total revenue}}$$

All these determine the profitability and financial level of production.

Marketing Margin and Efficiency

Marketing margin is a measure of differences between price paid by the consumer of a good and the price paid by the producer or seller of the goods. In this study, marketing margin was determined by the difference between the purchase price and the selling price of the products. The marketing margin is computed thus:

$$MM = \text{Selling Price (Sp)} - \text{Purchase Price (Pp)}$$

Where, MM = Marketing Margin

The major drawback to this method of the analysis is in the non- indication of the point of profit maximization and neglect of fixed costs (Minkalla, 1998)

$$H_0: \mu_{(gmmg)} = \mu_{(gmmf)} = \mu_{(gmmi)}$$

$$H_A: \mu_{(gmmg)} \neq \mu_{(gmmf)} \neq \mu_{(gmmi)}$$

Where;

H_0 = Null hypothesis

H_A = Alternative hypothesis

$\mu_{(gmmg)}$ = mean gross margin/(Naira) in Gari

Measures of financial outcome

The returns per naira invested and operating ratios were used to determine and compare the measure of financial outcome of the cassava peels processors and marketers in the study area. They were calculated using the formula below:

Marketing efficiency is the ratio of value addition for the goods to their marketing cost (Shepherd, 1965). The value added is the difference between the costs of goods purchased by a firm and price for which it sells those goods (Khol and Uhl, 1967).

$$\text{Value Added (V)} = \text{marketing margin} - \text{marketing cost}$$

$$\text{Marketing Efficiency} = \frac{\text{net margin}}{\text{marketing cost}}$$

Analysis of Variance (Anova)

The ANOVA test was used to test and compare the significance of the differences in the gross margin of the cassava processors and marketers engaged in gari, lafun and fufu in the study area.

$\mu_{(gmmf)}$ = mean gross margin/ (Naira) in Fufu

$\mu_{(gmmi)}$ = mean gross margin/in Lafun

The formula is

$$F^* = \frac{\text{Estimate variance from 'between' (the mean variation)} \delta^2}{\text{Estimated variance from 'within' (the sample variation)} \delta^2}$$

Where;

$$\text{The 'between' variance estimate} = \delta^2 = \frac{\sum \sum n_j (Y_j - \bar{Y})^2}{K-1}$$

And

$$\text{the 'within' variance estimate is: } \delta^2 = \frac{\sum \sum (Y_{ji} - \bar{Y}_j)^2}{N-K}$$

The observed F^* is compared with the theoretical value of F at 5% level with $V_1 = (K-1)$ and

$V_2 = (K-1)$ degrees of freedom. If $F^* > F$, the null hypothesis is rejected, if

$F^* < F$, the null hypothesis is accepted.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Sampled Respondents

Table 1 shows the result of the socio-economic characteristics of cassava value chain actors considered in the study area. It revealed that the mean age of the cassava value chain actors was 44 years and 38 years for processors and marketers respectively. Also 77.9 percent and 81.2 percent of processors and marketers are aged below 50 years (Table 2). This implies that majority of the farmers are in their active age and this agreed with the findings of (Oluwasola and Alimi, 2008; Anyanwu, 2004). This also informs their skill, ability and wiliness to adopt new innovations and technologies which can be used to transform the cassava industry in the study area. In terms of sex, the study revealed that 15.7 percent are male while 84.3 percent are female for processors of cassava while for cassava marketers 28.3 percent are male and 52.8 percent are female respectively. The result revealed that majority of the actors in cassava value chain in the study area are female and this may be due to the fact that female are predominant in processors and marketers while the male are basically into production of the

cassava. In terms of years of experience in the trade, majority of them were very knowledgeable. About 61.9% of the respondents had at least 6 years of experience in the trade. About 61.9% of the respondents had at least 6 years of experience in the trade. The study further showed that majority (63.9 percent) of processors and 80.0 percent of marketers have their household size falling between 5 and 8 members with a mean of 6 and 5 household members for processors and marketers respectively. It is expected that the larger household size of both processors and marketers along the value chain should translate to higher output and eventual profit. The result further showed that majority as accounted for both processors (75.0 percent) and marketers (69.4 percent) of cassava are members of a cassava processors and marketers association while 25.0 percent for processors and 30.6 percent for marketers are not member of any poultry farmer's association.

It was also gathered from the study that 59.3 percent and 45.8 percent for the processors and marketers respectively do not have any other source of income other than cassava processing and marketing. Also, the study revealed that 34.4 percent of both processors

and marketers are traders. This means that they can plough back their returns these other sources back into the cassava processing thereby increasing their profit margin along the value chain.

Table 1: Socio-Economic Characteristics of Respondents in the Study Area

Variable	Processors		Marketers		Pooled	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Age group (years)						
21-30	21	19.4	22	30.6	23.9	43
31-40	30	27.8	23	31.9	53	29.4
41-50	29	30.7	14	18.7	37	29.4
51-60	17	15.7	5	6.9	22	12.2
>60	11	10.2	0	0.0	11	6.1
Total	108	100.0	72	100.0	180	100.0
Mean		44		38		
Sex						
Male	17	15.7	34	47.2	51	28.3
Female	91	84.3	34	47.2	129	71.7
Total	108	100.0	72	100.0	180	100.0
Position in the Household						
Child	8	7.4	7	9.7	15	8.3
Head	30	27.8	32	45.8	62	34.4
Spouse	70	64.8	33	45.8	33	57.2
Total	108	100.0	72	100.0	180	100.0
Educational Level						
No Formal Education	6	5.6	4	5.6	10	5.6
Primary	37	34.3	31	43.1	68	37.8
Secondary	65	60.2	37	51.4	102	56.7
Total	108	100.0	72	100.0	180	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2019.

Table 2 shows the description of benefit of members of association, purpose of loan from cooperative society and purpose of loan from other sources is presented in Table 4. The result of the study revealed that 42.6 percent and 12.5 percent of the cassava processors and marketers respectively are beneficiary of advisory/technical service while majority (57.4 percent and 87.5 percent) are non-beneficiary. Also, it was further gathered that 46.3 percent of the cassava processors and 36.1 percent of the marketers had access to credit. Similarly, only 14.8 percent and 19.4 percent for the cassava processors and marketers respectively are beneficiary of input needed for carrying out their activities. The beneficiaries of the advisory/technical service, credit and input are members of association. Therefore, majority of the respondents in the study area could not benefit because they are non-member of the association. The loan benefitted by the processors and marketers from the cooperative society was used for various activities such as farming and processing. For the processors, 71.3 percent used the loan for processing while 81.9 percent of the marketers also used the loan for processing. Only 19.4 percent and 13.9 percent for processors and marketers respectively used their loan for farming while 7.3 percent for both processors and marketers do not use their loan for any of the activities. More so, loan realized from other sources such as Agricultural banks and Community bank were also used by the stakeholders for processing and farming. It was discovered that 39.8 percent and 44.4 percent of the cassava processors and marketers respectively use the loan benefitted from these other sources for processing while 27.2 percent of both processors and marketers used similar loan for farming. It was further discovered that only 52.8 percent of the marketers had access to less than 20,000 while 0.9 percent and 12.5 percent for processors and marketers respectively had access to between 40001 and 60000 loan. Majority (91.7 percent) of the cassava processors had access to more than 100,000 loans while none of the marketer had access to similar loan. Table 3 shows the results of the budgetary techniques estimated for the cassava products along the value chain for the cassava processors. The analysis is based on data for the cassava product which includes gari, fufu and lafu. The gross margin is the difference between the total revenue and the variable cost. From the result of the study the total variable cost of the cassava product which include gari, fufu and lafu was estimated as ₦22437.29, ₦20195.04 and ₦20203.18 respectively per annum and accounted for percent 98.26, 79.51 and 94.89 respectively of the total cost of the cassava product. It was discovered that the harvesting cost accounted for the highest of the total variable cost for the various cassava products. For the cassava products viz gari, fufu and lafu the harvest cost was estimated as ₦4158.82, ₦4600.00 and ₦4450.33 per annum which accounted for 18.21, 18.11 and 20.90 percent respectively. Roasting cost, sieving cost and washing cost is next to harvesting cost for garri, fufu and lafu respectively and were estimated as ₦3663.82, ₦3877.78 and ₦4450.00 which accounted for 16.04, 15.27 and 20.82 respectively of the total cost. Also the total fixed cost for gari, fufu and lafu was estimated as ₦398.28, ₦5204.17, ₦1088.10 respectively, This shows that variable cost constituted larger proportion of the total cost for all the cassava products. The result further revealed that the revenue from fufu accounted for the highest of the cassava products which gave total revenue of ₦140658.65 as compared to the other products.

Table 2: Distribution of Respondents According Benefit of Association, Purpose of Loan from Cooperative Society, Purpose of Loan from Other Sources and Amount of Loan Granted

Variables	Processors			Marketers			Pooled		
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	
Advisory/Technical Services									
Beneficiary	46	42.6	9	12.5	55	30.6			
Non-Beneficiary	62	57.4	63	87.5	125	69.4			
Total	108	100.0	72	100.0	180	100.0			
Credit									
Beneficiary	50	46.3	26	36.1	76	42.2			
Non-Beneficiary	58	53.7	46	63.9	104	57.8			
Total	108	100.0	72	100.0	180	100.0			
Input									
Beneficiary	16	14.8	14	19.4	30	16.7			
Non-Beneficiary	92	85.2	58	80.6	150	83.3			
Total	108	100.0	72	100.0	180	100.0			
Purpose of Loan from Cooperative									
Farming	21	19.4	10	13.9	31	17.2			
Processing	77	71.3	59	81.9	136	75.6			
None	10	9.3	3	4.6	13	7.2			
Total	108	100.0	72	100.0	180	100.0			
Purpose of Loan from Other Sources									
Farming	27	25.0	22	30.6	49	27.2			
Processing	43	39.8	32	44.4	75	41.7			
None	32	29.6	13	18.1	45	25.0			
Total	108	100.0	72	100.0	180	100.0			
Amount of Loan Granted (N)									
< 20,000	0	0.0	38	52.8	38	21.1			
20001-40000	1	0.9	11	15.3	12	6.7			
40001-60000	1	0.9	9	12.5	10	5.6			
60001-80000	0	0.0	8	11.1	8	4.4			
80001-100000	7	6.5	6	8.3	13	7.2			
>100000	99	91.7	0	0.0	99	55.0			
Total									

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The result also showed that gross margin is positive for all the cassava products. The value of the gross margin for gari, fufu and lafu was estimated as ₦35876.13, ₦120463.61 and ₦49186.82 respectively per annum. From the result of the gross margin it was discovered that fufu is more profitable along the cassava product value chain when compared to the other products. On the other hand the gross margin for the cassava peel was estimated as ₦36731.13 with total revenue of ₦39279.42. The profitability indicator for the cassava products revealed that the return per naira which is the ratio of the total revenue to the total cost was estimated as 2.55, 5.54 and 3.26 respectively for gari, fufu and lafun. This means that for every one naira spent the processor these ratios. The gross margin analysis of the various products and the by-product selected along the cassava value chain in the study area indicated that fufu was more profitable in relation to other cassava products.

Table 5 shows the result of the marketing margin and marketing efficiency of cassava products. The marketing margin is the difference between the selling price and the purchase price of the cassava products and by-product while the net marketing margin is the difference between the marketing margin and the marketing cost. The total marketing cost for gari, fufu and lafun was

estimated as ₦650.23, ₦7323.35 and ₦5249.68 respectively. The transportation cost accounted for the highest percentage for the gari, fufu and lafun with 60.19%, 43.40% and 58.92% respectively with a value of ₦3916.25, ₦3178.05 and ₦3093.30 respectively. This might be due to high cost transportation faced by most marketers in transporting their products from the farm gate to the main markets. The packaging cost is next to transportation cost with a value of ₦1056.88, ₦2136.25 and ₦1000.00 for gari, fufu and lafun respectively. This could be as a result of the desire of the marketers to add value to product in order to make it more desirable and acceptable to the final consumers. The marketing margin for gari, fufu and lafun was estimated as ₦25273.07, ₦2982.65 and ₦21453.49 respectively per annum while the net marketing margin was also estimated as ₦18766.84, ₦22489.30 and ₦16203.81 respectively per annum. From the result it was discovered that fufu has the highest marketing margin and net marketing margin. The marketing efficiency which is ratio of net marketing margin and marketing cost for the cassava products was estimated as 74.26%, 75.44% and 75.53% respectively for gari, fufu and lafun with cassava lafun having the highest marketing efficiency. It can be deduced that fufu has the highest margin and lafun has the highest efficiency along the cassava value chain in comparison with the other cassava products.

Table 3: Costs and Returns Structure of the Cassava Products for cassava processors along the Cassava Value Chain								
Description	Gari Value	% of Total Cost	Fufu Value	% of Total Cost	Lafu Value	% of Total Cost	Peel Value	% of Total Cost
Revenue (₦)								
Total revenue (₦)	58313.41		140658.65		69390.00		39279.42	
Variable Cost Items								
Harvesting cost	4158.82	18.21	4600.00	18.11	4450.33	20.90		
Transportation cost	3278.05	14.36	3810.71	15.00	3337.50	15.68	1000.00	36.93
Washing cost					4433.00	20.82		
Peeling cost	3187.65	13.96	2166.73	8.53	500.00	2.35		
Fetching cost	611.76	2.68	1600.00	6.30	362.50	1.70		
Soaking cost			2436.36	9.59	1390.00	6.53		
Slicing cost					775.00	3.64		
Grating mill cost	2218.83	9.72			1716.67	8.06		
Sieving cost	2786.44	12.20			2920.00	13.71	1037.14	38.30
Roasting/Drying cost (lafu)	3663.82	16.04						
Packaging cost	1380.00	6.04					261.15	9.64
Bagging cost							250.00	9.23
Water cost	147.53	0.65	1703.45	6.71	318.18	1.49		
Firewood cost	859.51	3.76						
Fuel lubricant cost	144.87	0.63						
Total Variable cost(₦)	22437.29	98.26	20195.04	79.51	20203.18	94.89	2548.30	94.11
Fixed Cost Items								
Sundry material (Fixed cost)	398.28		5204.17		1088.10		159.57	
Total Fixed Cost(₦)	398.28	1.74	5204.17	20.49	1088.10	5.11	159.57	5.89
Total Cost (TC) (₦)	22835.57	100.00	25399.20	100.00	21291.28	100.00	2707.86	100.00
Gross Margin (₦)	35876.13		120463.61		49186.82		36731.13	
Profitability Ratio								
Returns per Naira	2.55		5.54		3.26		14.51	
Operating Ratio	0.39		0.18		0.31		0.069	

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 4: Marketing Margin of the Cassava Products and By-Product for the cassava Marketers along the Cassava Value Chain

Parameters	Garri	Fufu	Lafun	Peel	% of TMC
	Amount (₦)	Amount(₦)	Amount(₦)	Amount (₦)	
transportation cost	3916.25	3178.05	3093.3	2321.36	73.55
loading cost	232.67	205.25	180.11	111.81	3.54
off loading cost	204.18	198.04	107.05	107.81	3.42
packaging cost	1056.88	2136.25	1000	189.86	6.02
storage cost	560.88	1086.1	388	157.35	4.99
market levies	147.33	234.66	125.07	150	4.75
other marketing cost	388.04	285	356.15	118.18	3.74
Total Marketing Cost (TMC) (₦)	6506.23	7323.35	5249.68	3156.37	100.00
Total Revenue (₦)	60329.32	62534.15	52278	676,94.00	
Purchase Price (₦)	35056.25	32721.5	30824.51	35230.6	
Marketing Margin (₦)	25273.07	29812.65	21453.49	32463.4	
Net Margin (MM -MC) (₦)	18766.84	22489.30	16203.81	29307.03	
Marketing Efficiency	74.26%	75.44%	75.53%	76.35%	

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 5 reveals the Measurement of mean Profit difference Cassava Processors and Marketers in the study area. To determine the mean difference between the profit level of the cassava processors and marketers engaging in gari, fufu and lafun processing and marketing in the study area, ANOVA was used to achieve this and the result is presented in Table 5. The null hypothesis

states that there is no significant difference between the profit level of cassava processors and cassava marketers in the study area. The result of the F-value revealed that there is significant difference between the Gross margin of the cassava processors and the cassava marketers, as the F-value was significant at 1 percent. Therefore the null hypothesis was rejected.

Table 5: ANOVA test of Difference between the profit level of the cassava processors and cassava marketers

Category	Mean Squares	Sum of Squares	Df	F-Value	Sig	Decision
Cassava Processors						
Between Groups	2.178*10 ⁶	4.357*10 ⁶	3	20.616	0.00	Reject H₀
Within Groups	6.006*10 ⁵	4.324*10 ⁶	108			
Total		8.681*10⁶	180			
Cassava Marketers						
Between Groups	1.019*10 ⁵	2.0347*10 ⁵	3	24.513	0.00	
Within Groups	1.257*10 ³	9.054*10 ⁴	72			
Total		2.943*10⁵	180			

Source: Field Survey, 2019

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The result of the study revealed that majority of Cassava processors and marketers are female. It suggests the willingness of young females to take up employment in cassava processing Also, the mean age of the cassava value chain actors was discovered to be 44 years and 38 years for processors and

marketers respectively. Efforts should be made, therefore, to provide all necessary incentives that will encourage more unemployed female youths, especially school leavers, to take up employment in food processing enterprises. The result of the budgetary analysis, Marketing margin and efficiency revealed that fufu is more profitable for both processors and marketers. It is also clear

from the profit per naira is higher for fufu compare to other cassava products (gari and lafun). Thus, the present study revealed that fufu has performed better along the cassava value chain than other cassava products. Based on findings of this study, the following policy recommendations were advanced to positively bring about improvement in the cassava value chain especially redirecting the interest of the masses and the government to cassava products. This study therefore recommends that processing and marketing of fufu is efficient and its trade is profitable. Also, cassava processors and marketers should form cooperative groups to increase access to credit for higher output and trade of products. Soft loans and credit should be made available to processors and marketers at low interest rate and without collateral so that they can be able to maximise profit generated from the products.

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