

Technology Transfer and Adoption of Coffee Coppicing in Kogi State, Nigeria

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SUMMARY

Coffee farms in Nigeria are largely old plantations and have been virtually abandoned due to marketing problems. Consequently, this neglect led to low productivity as well as diseases and pests attack. A technique of improving abandoned and unproductive coffee farms is coppicing, and this study examined the adoption level of coppicing by coffee farmers in Kogi State. Forty coffee farmers from fifteen main coffee producing communities of Kabba-Bunu Local Government Area (LGA) in Kogi State were randomly sampled. Data were sourced and analysed using descriptive statistics and multivariate probit model. Forty-three percent of the farmers were above 60 years of age and 45% had no formal education. Ninety percent of the farmers were aware of coppicing technology and 82.5% claimed to have adopted it. Farm size (0.37) was the major significant factor influencing the probability of coffee coppicing adoption ($p < 0.1$). The probability of a farmer adopting coppicing technology did not increase proportionately with farm size since adoption – farm size elasticity was 0.09. Adoption of coffee coppicing technology could be enhanced through improved farmer – extension – research linkage as well as implementation of appropriate government policies.

Keywords: coffee, coppicing, rehabilitation, adoption