



**FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE, ABEOKUTA
(FUNAAB)
AGRICULTURAL MEDIA RESOURCES AND EXTENSION CENTRE
(AMREC)**

Annual Report

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 2023

**AGRICULTURAL MEDIA RESOURCES AND EXTENSION CENTRE,
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE, ABEOKUTA,
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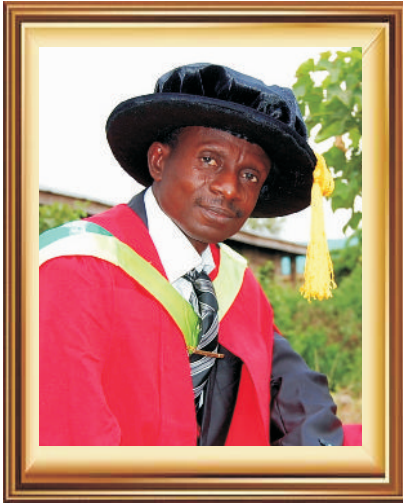


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Programme Coordinator



Mrs. O.M. Adeosun
Programme Coordinator

MEDIA AND FARM BROADCAST (MFB)

TRAINING AND FARM DEMONSTRATION (TFD)



Dr. (Mrs.) F.O. Oke
Programme Coordinator
PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION (PME/ICT)

OTHER LEADERS IN AMREC



Mr. Ben. O. Olukayode
Princial Assistant Registrar
Head of Administration



Mr. Adekunle S. Idowu
Chief Executive Officer Account
Head of Accounts

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The core responsibility of the Agricultural Media Resources and Extension Centre (AMREC) is to disseminate appropriate technologies to every stakeholder in agriculture across all facets of the value chains with the ultimate goal of improving the livelihoods and income of the stakeholders. The mandate of the Centre covers all the states in South-western Nigeria. This report (2023) was prepared in sections to document the activities of AMREC in its catchment areas. Section One gives the Profile, the Functions as well as the Organizational Structure of AMREC and its Operating Programmes. Section Two of the Report highlights the various activities of each of the five Operating Programmes between January and December 2023.

There are Five Operating Programmes in the Centre. They are: Extension and Adaptive Research (EAR) Programme, Training and Farm Demonstration (TFD) Programme, Gender Issues and Youth Development (GIYD) Programme, Media and Farm Broadcast (MFB) Programme and the Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) Programme.

This year's Annual Report was captured under four major headings which include training workshops, farm demonstration, collaborations and technical advisory services.

The year started with the training aimed at promoting sustainable cassava processing, reducing wastage and ensuring income generation from every part of cassava tuber processed and ultimately empowering members of neighbourhood communities through knowledge and skills transfer. This was followed by another **workshop on biosecurity for farmers at Ajegunle Farm Settlement**. One-Day Organic Enlightenment Programme for Youths was also held to celebrate the 2023 Organic Agriculture Day. The 2023 World Food Day was also celebrated with enlightenment campaigns and talks for students and teachers of the FUNAAB International School (FUNIS) on the need to take actions that will contribute to ending hunger and promoting food security and safety.

Skills acquisition training were carried out among indigent students of the Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta (FUNAAB) on the production of germicides **with the main objectives of improving the livelihood status and building their capacities**. AMREC collaborated with the Treasured Point of Light Foundation (TPOL), a Non-Governmental Organization, to organize a Sensitization Programme aimed at educating girl children on the importance of hygienic practices during their menstrual cycles to commemorate the year's World Girl-Child Day.

Step down trainings and demonstrations were conducted across various AMREC model extension villages on utilization of High Quality Cassava Products (HQCF). Training on Forage and Goats Production and Management was also conducted among farmers.

The Centre is sincerely grateful to the Vice-Chancellor and indeed the University Management and other stakeholders in extension services delivery for their contributions to the achievements recorded in the year 2023. AMREC is grateful for the financial and moral supports given in the past years and look forward to enjoy more of the support given the required resources to perform and achieve her agricultural development mandate.

Prof. Olalekan J. Olaoye
Director AMREC

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADPs	-	Agricultural Development Programmes
AMREC	-	Agricultural Media Resources and Extension Centre
EAR	-	Extension and Adaptive Research
FUNAAB	-	Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta
GIYD	-	Gender Issues and Youth Development
HQCF	-	High Quality Cassava Flour
HQCP	-	High Quality Cassava Peels
IITA	-	International Institute for Tropical Agriculture
MFB	-	Media and Farm Broadcast
NASC	-	National Seed Council of Nigeria
OGADEP	-	Ogun State Agricultural Development Programme
PME	-	Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
TFD	-	Training and Farm Demonstration
TPOL	-	Treasured Point of Light Foundation

SECTION ONE
ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND OPERATING PROGRAMMES OF
AMREC

SECTION ONE

1.0 Background information

1.1 AMREC in Brief

1.1.1 Preamble

The Agricultural Media Resources and Extension Centre (AMREC), is the Extension Services Centre of the Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta (FUNAAB). The basic concept guiding the operations of the Centre are intra - and inter-institutional collaboration on Training, Workshops, Seminar, Technology Review Meetings (TRMs), with farmers and other relevant agriculture-related Institutions and Agencies. To effectively accomplish its mandates, AMREC has been adopting and working with a number of villages. In order to achieve its mandate as an agricultural development outfit, the villages were adopted to:

(i) teach new agricultural technologies that are well adaptable to the ecological zones in southwest, Nigeria;

(ii) train students in various aspects of agriculture and practical extension and afford enough opportunities to come in contact with farmers and real life agricultural production problems under the rural settings; and to

(iii) use the villages as field laboratories of extension models and teaching to provide practical training opportunities for students to learn and to demonstrate skills in agricultural extension and rural development.

Still expected to operate as the Extension Services delivery arm of the University, the Centre was able to relate and work with a number of adopted extension villages initially in the past years in order to use them in:

(a) training University Students (within and outside FUNAAB); in practical Extension;

(b) displaying and teaching agricultural technologies and techniques adaptable to the University's catchment areas; and

(c) establishing study/model/Laboratories for Extension and Communication outfits of the Centre.

The model villages adopted at the onset of the establishment of the Centre are presented in Table 1 .

Most of the Centre's activities were directed to farmers, youths, students and interested public; using different extension methods and models to teach new technologies and impart the desired changes and attitudes in the beneficiaries.

AMREC Vision Statement

To be a Centre of Excellence fulfilling the University's extension mandate towards the enhancement of rural-families' livelihood status, optimum youth development and sustainable economic development.

AMREC Mission Statement

The mission statement of AMREC is to enhance agricultural productivity and improve farm-families' socio-economic status through capacity-building, technology transfer and information dissemination using different extension methods and media of communication.

Specific Mandates of AMREC

The Centre has the specific mandates of:

- ❖ Harvesting of agricultural challenges for research development;
- ❖ Mounting of On-Farm Adaptive Research (OFAR) based on research output and disseminating new agricultural technologies that are well adaptable to the ecological zones in Southwest Nigeria;
- ❖ Collation and translation of agricultural research findings into agricultural media materials with main emphasis on video, audio and printed materials for dissemination of information to farmers;
- ❖ Coordination and supervision of all extension and outreach programmes of the University;
- ❖ Training of extension personnel in the area of innovations/new technologies, extension methodologies and agricultural media productions;
- ❖ Provision of specialized trainings for farmers in FUNAAB's mandate areas;
- ❖ Liaison with radio and television stations to broadcast and telecast agricultural media productions to the farmers;
- ❖ Publication of proven academic/technical/extension materials, reports and proceedings emanating from the outputs of researchers and other subject matter specialists; and
- ❖ Provision of communication support facilities for training, research and extension activities.

1.1.2 Functions of AMREC

The *overall function* of the Agricultural Media Resources and Extension Centre (AMREC) as the extension arm of the University is to accomplish all extension services mandates of the University for effective and sustainable agricultural development of the nation and improvement in farmers' productivity and welfare.

The *specific functions* are to:

- (i) conduct trainings, workshops, seminars and conferences;
- (ii) publish educational and extension– related modules, for information dissemination;
- (iii) conduct On-farm Adaptive Researches (OFAR), from time to time;
- (iv) disseminate proven technologies, fine-tuned by the Institute of Food Security, Environmental Resources and Agricultural Research (IFSERAR), formerly known as Research and Development Centre (RESDEC), to farmers in the model extension villages;
- (v) translate agricultural findings/technologies to transferable forms; using printed and audio/visual media/materials;
- (vi) coordinate and supervise all technology transfers (Extension/OFAR), adult training and Outreach Programmes of the University;
- (vii) provide communication–support facilities for training, research and extension activities;
- (viii) collaborate with Research Institutes to train the Agricultural Development Programmes (ADPs) staff in production and management skills; and to
- (ix) train and demonstrate proven and adaptable production and processing gender-neutral and gender-specific technologies for farmers and cooperatives societies.

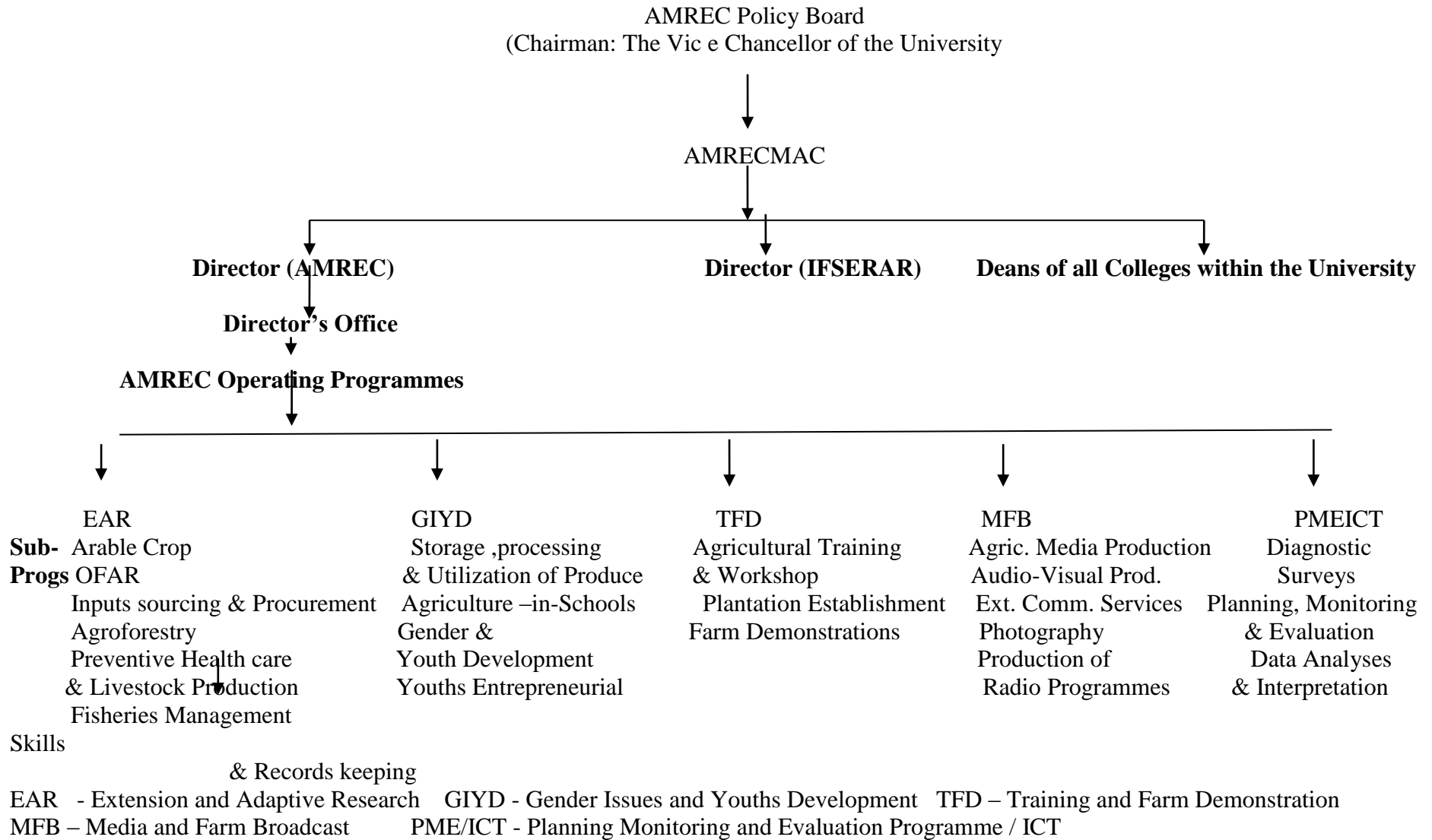
1.1.3 Organizational and Administrative Structure of AMREC

Under the Chairmanship of the Vice- Chancellor, the AMREC Policy Board handles the overall administration of the Centre. The responsibility of the Board is to ensure that AMREC runs its mandate as expected and relates with the appropriate Researches, Agencies and Institutions to proffer lasting solution to farmers' identified problems and research challenges. Membership of the Board includes the Directors of the Agricultural Media

Resources and Extension Centre (AMREC) and the Institute of Food Security, Environmental Resources and Agricultural Research (IFSERAR), as well as the Deans of Colleges who are also experts in different fields of Agriculture. Presently, five (5) Operating Programmes coordinated by their respective Programme Leaders were run in line with the existing organizational structure of AMREC. These Programmes are able to run coordinated activities that focus on the Centre's mandate.

Picture: 1.1

Organisational Structure of AMREC



1.1.4 Staff Strength and Disposition

There are Twenty six (26) members of staff made up of five (5) Administrative Staff one (1) Driver and one (1) Casual Staff 16 Extension Fellows, four (4) Agricultural Officers, one (1) Technical Officer, one (1) Accounting Officer. Some staff at the mid-year were re-deployed, transferred and re-designated (See Section Three of the Report). Presented below is the list of names and profile of members of staff and their official designations in the Year 2023.

ADMINISTRATION

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Professor Olalekan J. Olaoye | Director / Professor |
| 2. Mr. Adekunle S. Idowu | Chief Executive Officer (Accounts) |
| 3. Mr. Ben.O. Olukayode | Principal Assistant Registrar |
| 4. Mrs. Olufunke O. Abioye | Principal Data Processing Officer |
| 5. Mrs. Olayinka A. Adesina | Executive Officer (Adm.) |
| 6. Mrs. Kehinde A. Oduntan | Casual Staff |

OPERATING PROGRAMMES

I. EXTENSION AND ADAPTIVE RESEARCH

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 7. Dr. Oluwakemi T. Irekhore | Principal Extension Fellow |
| 8. Dr. Tolulope O. Adebawale | Senior Extension Fellow |
| 9. Mrs. Modupeoluwa A. Ademuyiwa | Chief Agricultural Officer |

II. GENDER ISSUES AND YOUTHS DEVELOPMENT

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 10. Professor Grace O. Sokoya | Professor |
| 11. Professor Elizabeth O.A. Oluwalana | Professor |
| 12. Dr. Oluwatosin A. Adeyeye | Senior Extension Fellow |
| 13. Mrs. Rukayat O. Abdussalaam | Extension Fellow I |
| 14. Dr. Olubukola P.A. Idowu | Extension Fellow II |
| 15. Mrs. Adenike A. Hamzat | Chief Agricultural Extension Officer |

III. TRAINING AND FARM DEMONSTRATION

16. Prof. Olalekan J. Olaoye Professor
17. Mrs. Olamide M.. Adeosun Assistant Extension Fellow
18. Mr. Adedayo Ayegbokiki Principal Agricultural Officer

IV. PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

19. Professor Dorcas A. Adegbite Professor
20. Dr. Folasade .O. Oke Extension Fellow I
21. Mrs. Sekinat. A. Sanni-Bamigbade Extension Fellow II
22. Mr. Olalekan A. Sotunde Assistant Extension Fellow

MEDIA AND FARM BROADCAST

23. Prof. Olalekan Oyekunle Professor
24. Dr. Idayat A. Kareem Extension Fellow I
25. Mrs. Camilla O. Fatunmbi Assistant Extension Fellow
26. Mr. Idris T. Olabode Assistant Chief Technical Officer(Photography)

Table 2: Operating Programmes and Sub-Programmes of AMREC

S/N	Programmes	Sub-Programmes	Programme Leaders
1.	Extension and Adaptive Research Programme	(i) Arable crops (ii) OFAR/Extension Demonstration (iii) Input Sourcing and Procurement (iv) Agro-forestry (v) Seeds and Seedlings Procurement (vi) Preventive health care/ Livestock Production (vii) Freshwater/Aquatic Management (viii) Fisheries and Aquaculture Management	Dr. Oluwakemi T Irekhore
2.	Gender Issues and Youth Development (GI&YD) Programme	(i) Health and Literacy Programme (ii) Storage, processing and utilization of agricultural produce (iii) Schools Programmes (iv) Cooperatives and Groups formation (v) Gender & youth development Issues	Dr. Olubukola P. A. Idowu
3.	Training and Farm Demonstration Programme	(i) Agricultural Training/Workshops (ii) Establishment of Plantations /Demonstration farms (iii) Technical Advisory Services (iv) Partnership/ Linkages/ Collaborations (v) Consultancy Services	Mrs. Olamide M. Adeosun

4.	Media and Farm Broadcast Programme	(i) Agricultural media production (ii) Audio-visual production (iii) Extension communication services (iv) Photography (v) Production and presentation of Radio Programme	Dr. Idayat A. Kareem
5.	Planning Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) / Information & Communication Technology Programme	(i) Diagnostic Surveys (ii) Programme Monitoring & Evaluation (iii) Statistics and Records Keeping (iv) Data Analyses/Interpretation	Dr. Folashade O. Oke
6.	Administrative Unit	(i) General administration (ii) Secretariat/Clerical services (iii) Transport and Maintenance	Mr. Ben. O. Olukayode
7	Account Unit	(i) Responsible for all financial and accounting activities of the center	Mr. Adekunle S. Idowu
Note: The Director's Office is in charge of the overall administration of AMREC			

SECTION TWO

REPORT OF EXTENSION PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES

2.1 EXTENSION AND ADAPTIVE RESEARCH PROGRAMME

2.1.1. Preamble

The mandate of the Extension and Adaptive Research (EAR) Programme of the Agricultural Media Resources and Extension Centre (AMREC) is to build the skills and capacities of farmers, Agro-Processors and to train the farmers in university mandate areas for improved production and productivity. The Programme has the vision of facilitating sustainable increased agricultural and agro-allied production for better livelihood, enhanced food security and ultimately national development. The activities of the EAR Programme include:

- (i) identification of farmers agriculture–related problems and needs for research development;
- (ii) collaboration with Researchers in different Colleges and other Institutions/Institutes within and outside the University to design and carry out researches on farmers and farm-identified and discerned problems;
- (iii) collation of research findings on Agriculture and Agro-processing and other farm-related issues;
- (iv) Conduct of Adaptive Researches on improved agricultural and farm-related Technologies;
- (v) demonstration of proven adoptable agricultural Technologies;
- (vi) continual capacity–building Trainings/Workshops to transfer proven agricultural Technologies to farmers;
- (vii) Agricultural Inputs Sourcing and Procurement Services to farmers;
- (viii) Technical Advisory and Linkage Services to farmers;
- (ix) Livestock healthcare services in FUNAAB Extension and neighborhood villages; and
- (ix) Capacity-building for “in-and-out-of-School Youths” on different aspects of Agriculture to enlist and sustain the interests of the Youths in Agriculture.

2.1.2 Report on Extension Activities in the Reporting Year

The following Extension activities were carried out during the year:

2.1.2.1 Cassava Peel Value Addition Project

(a) Project Overview

The Project was focused on establishing a cassava peel processing Unit that could serve as a demonstration, model and adaptable Centre for farmers, students, and Cassava Processors); (women and youths in particular); in the University communities). The Initiative also aimed at promoting sustainable cassava processing, reducing wastage and ensuring income generation from every part of cassava tuber processed and ultimately empowering members of neighbourhood communities through knowledge and skills transfer.

(b) Project Objectives

The Objectives were to :

- (i) demonstrate efficient and sustainable cassava peel processing techniques;
- (ii) provide hands-on training in cassava peel processing to farmers, students, women, and youths;
- (iii) create economic opportunities and reduce waste by producing value-added cassava peel products; and to
- (iv) ensure availability of livestock feed by promoting innovative cassava peel processing and utilization.

(c) Steps in transforming Cassava Peels to High Quality Cassava Peels (HQCP) Mash

Steps involved in the production of HQCP Mash involves **sorting, grating, pressing, pulverizing, sieving, drying** (which could be sun, toasting or flash drying), **bagging** and **storage**.

(i) Sorting

Stalks, large woody tubers and other foreign materials must be removed and discarded before grating the peels as they can easily damage the Drum; (the Rasper); and other delicate parts of the of the Grater/Grating Machine, usually done manually. Sorting is therefore an essential step towards ensuring careful handling of the Grater in order to prolong the serviceable life span of the machine..

(i) Grating

- (ii) The Grater is similar to a model Grater used for grating fresh cassava tubers in the conventional production of Gari except that two wooden

blocks are inserted to keep the gap between the Hopper and the Drum narrow. This is to ensure that fine peels do not escape passage through the Grater. The Grater uses a steel Drum with corrugations/roughened sharp surfaces tightly arranged in a crisscross pattern across the surface of the Drum (the Rasper) to maximize pressure in the grating.



Picture. 1: Dr. Tolu Adebowale demonstrating the use of a combined cassava peel Grater and Grinder to Students

(iii) Physical Dewatering using Hydraulic Press

Physical Dewatering of the peels could be achieved by pressing of the grated material packed in woven plastic bags between wooden planks using a hydraulic Press. Grated peels are packed in quantities of about 20 kg per bag as uniform bag size facilitates equal distribution of pressure. A sturdy board is placed at the bottom of the Hydraulic Press. Packed bags are arranged in layers (one over the other) in the sturdy metal cage of the hydraulic press with the board beneath the pile. The moisture content of the dewatered mash; (post pressed stuff); does not vary by season because dewatering relies on pressure and not on atmospheric humidity. After pressing, the first intermediate product, HQCP cake, is achieved and this product has a moisture content of about 30–40%. This intermediate product can be fed to ruminants and pigs

although it has a short shelf-life of around seven days. It can be transported more efficiently than wet cassava peel because dewatering results in removal of approximately 50% of the water from raw peel.

(iii) Pulverizing

Dewatered material off the press is in the form of lumps that need to be loosened to improve flow through a sieve. This is achieved by passing the cassava peel lumps through a pulverizer. A small hammer mill can be used for this pulverization step; however, a further pass through the grater will suffice.

(iv) Sieving

The loosened material is sieved to separate the coarse fraction that is high in fibre which limits the use of peels in monogastric rations. Sieving is aided by a motor-driven shaker fitted with a 2.5 millimeter (mm) sieve. Two fractions result: i) a fine fraction (comparatively lower in fibre and higher in energy content) and ii) a coarse fraction (comparatively higher in fibre but lower in energy content). The proportion of fine and coarse fractions can be varied by selection of appropriate sieve sizes. Larger sieve sizes result in a greater proportion of fine material.

(v) Drying

Fine and coarse peel mash must be dried properly for optimum storage. On sunny days, sun drying is feasible; the fine and coarse mash can be dried by spreading thinly (four to six kg/metre square (M²)) over a tarpaulin sheet, a cement slab or a metal sheet. Stirring and re-spreading of the materials is required at hourly intervals. To achieve appropriate moisture content (10–12%), dry the material for a period of six to eight hours. On rainy days where sun drying is not feasible, the mash can be toasted in a metal pan using coal and/or firewood as a heat source. For production on an industrial scale involving large volumes, flash drying (which dries the material rapidly in a current of hot air or gas) is advocated. Dried material should have 10–12% moisture, measured using a moisture meter, before being packed in woven plastic bags. This product can be stored safely for four to six months and used for animal feeding without any spoilage.



Picture. 2: Dr. Adebowale demonstrating the use of a cabinet Dryer to Students on the processing of Cassava peels Meal

(vi) Bagging and Storage

The finished product is stored in woven plastic bags. An electronic scale was used for weighing bags and an industrial sewing machine is used to seal them. The practice of ‘first-in, first-out’ (FIFO) is advocated to ensure the older products are dispatched before any new batch is consumed. This will ensure that the shelf-life of the products are well managed. The wet cake; (30–40% moisture content); can be stored in woven plastic bags for up to seven days while the dried mash; (10–12% moisture content); can be stored in the bags and arranged on pallets for up to six months under appropriate atmospheric humidity to avoid moldiness.

(ix) Project Outcome

The establishment of a model Cassava peel processing Unit for demonstration and adaptive purposes was a significant step towards sustainable cassava processing, waste reduction, and empowerment of women and Youths. The Project was also intended to only provide practical skills and to create economic opportunities that could contribute to the well-being of members of rural Communities.

2.1.2 Dissemination of Technology on High-Quality Cassava Peel Mash at Budo-Aiyetoro Community and Environs

2.1.2 (i) Preamble

There is minimal use as well as inappropriate disposal of cassava peels in many local communities where cassava is cultivated and processed for domestic or commercial purposes. In most cases, this leads to environmental issues and causing concerns.

Therefore, the technology of a sustainable method of converting cassava peels into high-quality cassava peel meal for various application in animal feed was transferred to address these challenges and to serve as an easy means to significantly enhance the local economy and reduce wastage.

2.1.2 (ii) Technology Transfer Activities

A team of Experts from the Centre conducted a training session on high quality cassava peel production in Budo-Ayetero village on June 26, 2023 as all households , like many rural communities, rely heavily on cassava cultivation as a major staple crop. The primary objective of this Project was to introduce innovative and sustainable practices of turning the “wastes to wealth” to members of the community. Representatives of farmers and processors from the village and neighboring communities participated actively in the training.

The raw material (Cassava peels) was sourced locally. Live Demonstrations were conducted to showcase the entire cassava peel meal production process with every participant actively involved. The Technology is intended to be replicated in other University Extension villages in the future to ensure a wider spread of the knowledge for adoption, empowerment and sustainable animal production.



Picture 3: Participants and Staff of AMREC paying rapt attention at Budo - Aiyetoro Community during the Training while demonstrating the Cleaning and sorting



Picture 4: Training Participants actively involved in the Pulverization process at Budo-Aiyetoro

2.1.3 Conduct of a Workshop on Biosecurity for Farmers at Ajegunle Farm Settlement

2.1.3 (i) Preamble

Pests and Diseases are serious threats to crops and animals and could impact negatively to the overall success of any agricultural enterprise. It is therefore essential to take the issue of Biosecurity very seriously in production and to put appropriate and adequate measures in place to prevent or mitigate risks on agricultural settings farms. Biosecurity is a strategic and integrated approach that encompasses the policy and regulatory frameworks; (including instruments and activities); for analyzing and managing relevant risks to human, animal and plant life and health, as well as associated risks to the environment. The Workshop organized on Biosecurity at Ajegunle Farm Settlement was demand-driven.

2.1.3 (ii) Technical Session

The enlightenment on Biosecurity for organized farmers was held on August 22, 2023 at Ajegunle Farm Settlement via Abeokuta. The purpose of the Workshop was to

educate local farmers about the importance of Biosecurity measures in agricultural practices and to provide them with practical guidelines to mitigate the risks of disease outbreaks and other potential threats to their farms. The Resource Persons at the Workshop were:

(1) Dr. Egbetade, an esteemed Veterinarian from the College of Veterinary Medicine of FUNAAB with extensive experience working with poultry, pigs, and ruminants; and Dr. Tolu Adebowale, an Animal Nutritionist and member of the Extension and Adaptive Research Programme of AMREC.

Major points covered during the training included understanding biosecurity, risk identification, biosecurity measures, emergency response and case studies. The lecture began with an overview of biosecurity, emphasizing its role in preventing the introduction and spread of pests, diseases, and other harmful agents in agricultural environments. Farmers were made aware of the potential economic and environmental impacts of biosecurity breaches.

The Resource Persons highlighted the importance of identifying potential risks within the farm environment, including through nutrition-related routes. This involved recognizing pathways through which diseases and pests could enter the farm, such as contaminated equipment, alternative feed materials, feed processing, water sources, and visitors.

The farmers were exposed to a number of biosecurity measures and strategies that can be to safeguard farms and these include:

(1) Strict hygienic Practices

Regular cleaning and disinfection of Structures, Equipment, Vehicles, and Facilities used for farm work and for the animals.

(2) Controlled Access

Limiting the entry of unauthorized persons and vehicles into the farms.

(3) Quarantine Protocols

Isolating new animals or plants before introducing them to the main farm.

(4) Monitoring and Surveillance

Keeping tracks on the health of Livestock and Crops to detect any signs of disease early.

(5) Creating Biosecurity zones

Dividing the farm into zones based on the level of disease risks and controlling movement between zones.

(6) Records keeping:

Maintaining accurate records of farm activities, Visitors, and disease management measures.

Dr. Egbetade also emphasized the need for farmers to have an emergency response plan in place. This plan should outline the steps to take in case of a disease outbreak or another.



Picture 5: Dr Egbetade interacting with the Participants at the Workshop on Biodiversity held at Ajegunle Farm Settlement



Picture 6: A Cross Section of the Participants at the Workshop on Biodiversity at Ajegunle Farm Settlement

Biosecurity threats. Effective Communication with local agricultural authorities, veterinarians, and fellow farmers was stressed as a crucial aspect of emergency response.

Real-world case studies of biosecurity breaches and their consequences were presented to the farmers. These case studies helped the farmers to understand the potential ramifications of lax biosecurity practices and reinforced the importance of proactive measures. The farmers were successfully educated about the significance of biosecurity measures in agriculture and they left with a better understanding of the steps they need to take to protect their farms from potential threats. It is hoped that the knowledge gained from this lecture will contribute to improved biosecurity practices within the local farming community, ultimately leading to healthier and more sustainable agricultural operations.



Picture 7: Dr. Adebowale interacting with the Participants on “Nutrition and Biosecurity for farm animal” at the Ajegunle Farm Settlement.

2.1.4 Linkage on Determination of the Felt Needs of Small Ruminant Farmers

2.1.4 (i) Preamble

The Agricultural Media Resources and Extension Centre (AMREC) as the extension services arm of the University was able to bridge some gaps between farmers and Researchers through linkage of a group of Researchers to farmers who keep small ruminant stock in Akintobi Community and its environs .

2.1.4 (ii) Collaboration and Strategies for the Linkage

The linkage services harnessed on August 29, 2023 at Akintobi community was meant to gather some firsthand information from farmers; especially those keeping the small ruminant stock within the village. Some of the information gathered using structured and open-ended Questionnaire bothered on the challenges and problems faced on the animal production, some of the indigenous knowledge and practices used as well as their needs and strategies to mitigate the effects of climate change and use of alternative sources of protein for the animals. In collaboration with Experts and

Research Scientists in the College of Animal Production and Health as led by Professor (Mrs.) R.Y. Aderinboye, the Agricultural/ Extension Officers in AMREC were able to design, organize and conduct a survey and collect appropriate data and information on the target Participants; and complemented with Focus Group Discussions using age and farm production experiences of the groups.

2.1.4 (iii) Findings from the Survey and Focus Group Discussions

The data collected from surveys and information gathered during the Focus Group Discussions were compiled and analyzed to identify common themes, challenges, and priorities expressed by the farmers. The data analysis yielded valuable insights into the felt needs of small ruminant farmers in the area which primarily centred on financial constraints and technological know-how in the production of small ruminant animals. In addition, other findings identified were on:

(a) Health Management

The health of the animals was apparently a significant concern among farmers ; many of who also expressed the need for consistent accessibility for Advisory and Extension Services on Diseases Prevention and Treatments.

(b) Feeding and Nutrition

Though farmers acknowledged they have some residual knowledge from previous contacts and experiences, they registered their desires for knowledge on improved Feeding Practices and Nutrition Management for their small Ruminant stock. However, some were reluctant to share their indigenous knowledge in the nutrition and management of their stock.

(c) Marketing and Value Addition

Marketing of livestock and adding value to produce were identified as areas of interest. Farmers registered the need for guidance on linkage with wider markets and on processing their products.

(d) Infrastructure Development

The need to guide on better farm structures, like improved animal housing units and water supply systems was also advocated by participants.

2.1.4. (iv) Outcome of the Outreach and the Thrust for the Future

The Extension services and outreaches were successful in discovering the felt needs of small ruminant farmers in the community and its environs. The insights gained

from these activities will play a pivotal role in planning future Extension Programmes and Interventions that will be responsive to the challenges faced by the farmers. Organizing Training and capacity-building skills Training in aspects relating to Animal Health, Nutrition, Breeding, Marketing of stock as well as processing and value addition on products would empower the farmers with practical and required knowledge and skills. AMREC Extension Programmes and services will also be tailored towards to the actual needs of the Communities for significant contributions to sustainable development of small ruminant farming in Akintobi Village and other University Extension villages.



Picture 8: Small Ruminant Farmers' Representatives, Members of the Research Team and AMREC Team at Akintobi Village



Picture 9: Data Collection Section and Focus Group Discussions on the felt Needs from Small Ruminant Farmers in Akintobi Village

2.1.5. A One-Day Enlightenment Programme on Organic Agriculture for Youths in Ogun State on the International Organic Day 2023

2.1.5.1 Preamble

Organic farming is an Agricultural System that emphasizes on the rational management of natural resources for production to ensure self-sufficiency of Producers. As against other systems of Agriculture, Organic Agriculture combines the use of traditional, innovative and scientific methods and ideas to produce food and other outputs in such ways that will benefit the shared environment and promote fair relationships and good quality of life for all involved. It explores and utilizes other alternatives to the use of polluting and harmful chemical inputs for the ultimate sustenance of the health of soils, ecosystems and people. Organic Agriculture has been considered to be of great benefits because the practice:

- (i) protects and promotes Biodiversity (pollination by insects, evasion of Pests and Predators inclusive);
- (ii) preserves water quality and involves less use of water;
- (iii) maintains the soil capital for future generations as it combats/ prevents soil erosion, desertification and loss of fertility;
- (iv) mitigates Climate Change through carbon sequestration in the Soils;

- (v) keeps people farming in less favoured areas;
- (vi) preserves beautiful and diverse Landscapes;
- (vii) creates Jobs because it is highly labour- intensive;
- (viii) prevents spread of toxic chemicals in the Soils and Environment;
- (ix) protects the Health of Agriculture – related Workers and farm Labourers;
- (x) reduces Pesticide Residues in Food, feeds, fruits and Vegetables ;
- (xi) offers more diverse Nutrition in subsistence farming systems; and
- (xii) produces foods that are tastier, richer in nutrients with anti-oxidants and longer shelf lives.

Usually, September is considered as “Organic Agricultural Production Month when awareness is to be created and intensified on the need to encourage people to produce and consume products from Organic Agriculture sources. This eventually culminates into the marking and celebration of the International Organic-Agriculture Day on 23rd of September of every Year. The 2023 International Organic-Agriculture Day Celebration was marked by the Agricultural Media Resources and Extension Centre (AMREC) of FUNAAB, in collaboration with the Ogun State Chapter of the Association of Organic Agriculture Practitioners of Nigeria (NOAN) on Friday September 22; with a One-day Enlightenment Programme for Youths selected from Primary and Secondary Schools in Ogun State. The Programme; was which was to support and enhance Agriculture - in - Schools Programme of the Extension and Adaptive Research Programme (EAR) of AMREC-FUNAAB; aimed at educating the Youths on the “potentials and benefits of Organic Agriculture” and motivating the Youths embrace for enhanced production and consumption of healthy foods and sustainable healthy World and Environment .

2.1.5.2 Opening Session

The One-Day Organic Enlightenment Programme for Youths; was held at the Postgraduate Auditorium, FUNAAB. The Deputy Vice Chancellor, Development (DVC-D) Prof. Kolawole Adebayo; chaired the Opening Ceremony of the Programme. In his remarks he stated that, the University has the mandate for Teaching, Extension as well as community engagement and is involved in different aspects of Agriculture, Organic Agriculture inclusive. He expressed his joy in being

part of the 2023 Organic Agriculture Day Celebration and in seeing many passionate Individuals and Drivers of Organic Agriculture gathered to promote the Core, Ethics and Standards of Organic Agriculture with emphasis on food safety and sustainable living. He congratulated and appreciated the Organizers, AMREC and NOAN as well as the Beneficiaries who have made it to the Programme as it is one of the ways of fostering the town and gown relationships. He said further that the Agriculture-in-Schools Programme is a novel and well thought-through idea as it will provide hands-on experiences to the youths and enhance sustainable education to breed generations of informed, more environmentally-conscious, eco-friendly and healthier youths. Professor Adebayo stated further that the University is in full support of the Initiative with a belief in the power of education to make positive changes in the society. He concluded by appreciating everyone for the efforts at sowing the seeds of sustainability which will bring forth the harvests of a brighter, healthier and sustainable future. He encouraged all to make positive use of lessons learnt and continue to propagate the message of sustainability and living. In Organic Agriculture era.

2.1.5.3 Technical Session

The first exposition on Organic Agriculture was given by Prof. I. O. Ayelaagbe of the Department of Horticulture, College of Plant Science and Crop Production (COLPLANT). He took the youths through the Meaning and Principles Organic Agriculture and the History of Organic Agriculture in Nigeria. Following this, Prof. V.I.O. Olowe gave a talk on Organic Agricultural Business. He spoke extensively on the different “Business Prospects in Organic Agriculture” world-wide and enlightened the Participants on the opportunities available for the Nation to key into such Businesses. Prof. Fabunmi of the Department of Crop Protection, COLPANT spoke on the “Potentials and Benefits of Organic Agriculture”. He presented the “Economic, Social and Environmental Benefits of Organic Agriculture and the Prospects for individual and national development and sustainability”.

Appreciating the earlier Speakers, Barrister Olusola Sowemimo, a certified, renowned and successful organic farmer and Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Ope Farms and Mr. Ayodele Farinde (CEO, Kaspharyn Farms), another successful organic agriculture farmer and Inputs Supplier; shared their success stories in the Organic Agriculture value chain processing with the Participants. Barrister Sowemimo in her

submission introduced her brand, Ope Farms which is known nationally and internationally for the range of quality organic produce and products it produces for local and international markets. She made it known that her involvement in the organic value chain had impacted positively on her personal nutrition, health and economy and has helped her to impact on thousands of lives including the Youths. Mr. Farinde; in his presentation; spoke about the different organic crops produced by his farm as well as various agricultural inputs, innovations and technologies his Organization has developed to facilitate organic agricultural production.

The peak of the pack was the launching of the Organic- Agriculture-in-Schools Programme which was done by the Dr. Oluwakemi Irekhore of the Extension and Adaptive Research Programme of AMREC and the Chairperson of the Ogun State Chapter of NOAN. The Students and Teachers from each School were charged to encourage their School Management to support the establishment and ensure sustenance of organic agriculture farms within their respective schools. Dr. Irekhore gave the assurance that NOAN and AMREC are willing to give the technical and advisory support to such schools that may wish to establish organic agriculture Farms or Gardens while the Students and Teachers were encouraged to start something at home on their own. Ope Farms donated one hundred and forty (140) seedlings of Lemon Grass distributed to the participating Schools to start their organic agriculture Gardens. The Participants were taught the Organic-Agriculture Anthem :

Organic- Agriculture Anthem

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Organic is Life (2ce)
Farming without Synthetics
Organic is Life. | 2. Organic is Life (2ce)
For higher Premium
Organic is Life. |
| 3. Organic is Life (2ce)
Using organic Standards
Organic is Life | 4. Organic is Life (2ce)
For healthy Farmers
Organic is Life |
| 5. Organic is Life (2ce)
For healthy Consumers
Organic is Life. | 6. Organic is Life (2ce)
For healthy Environment
Organic is Life. |
| 7. Organic is Life (2ce)
That is why I'm saying that
Organic is Life. | |

In attendance at the Programme were twenty three (23) Teachers and one hundred and forty –seven (147) Pupils and Students from fifteen (15) Schools. The Schools represented were:

- (1) Foursquare Nursery and Primary School, Obantoko, Abeokuta ;
- (2) Stephens Centre International Group of Schools (Nursery and Primary Aregbe , Abeokuta;
- (3) Saint Mary Nursery and Primary School, Osiele, Abeokuta;
- (4) FUNAAB Staff School, Alabata Road, Abeokuta;
- (5) Abeokuta Grammar School, Idi Aba, Abeokuta;
- (6) Baptist Girls College, Idi Aba, Abeokuta;
- (7) Patterson Memorial Baptist Grammar School, Idi Aba, Abeokuta;
- (8) Egba High School, Asero, Abeokuta;
- (9) Asero High School, Asero, Abeokuta;
- (10) Nawair-Ud-Deen Grammar School, Obantoko, Abeokuta;
- (11) Stephens Centre International Group of Schools (College), Aregbe, Abeokuta;
- (12) Al-Jihad International Model School, Kotopo, Abeokuta;
- (13) Salawu Abiola Comprehensive High School, Osiele, Abeokuta;
- (14) Muslim High School, Isolu, Abeokuta; and
- (15) FUNAAB International School, Alabata Road, Abeokuta.

Other Participants were members of the NOAN in Ogun State, members of Organic Agriculture Professionals in Tertiary Institutions in Nigeria (OAPTIN), members of AMREC Staff as well as Representatives of the Public Relations Directorate and FUNAAB Radio.

The Questions and Answers Session as well as the innovative approach to Evaluation made the Programme lively and eventful for the Participants.



Picture. 11: A Cross Section of Participants at the 2023 International Organic Day Celebration Programme



Picture. 12: Deputy Vice Chancellor – Development, Prof. Kolawole Adebayo , Director AMREC NOAN Ogun State Executive Members, Resource Persons and Teachers at the 2023 International Organic Day Celebration Programme



Picture. 13: Prof. I. O. Ayelaagbe addressing the Participants at the 2023 International Organic Day Celebration Programme

2.1.5.4 Farm Visit

Students of a few schools paid a visit to the OAPTIN Organic Farm on campus where Prof. Ayelaagbe and Mr. James Fadeyi took them round, gave briefs on the available crops on the farm and encouraged them to practise organic agriculture in order to produce healthy food for their consumption as well as for sales. Some of the participants bought some fresh organic produce like Ewedu and Cucumber among others from the farm.



Picture. 14a &b: Farm Visits during the 2023 International Organic Day Celebration Programme

2.1.5 (v) Outcome of the Programme and Thrust for the Future

The Programme was considered to be a huge success as Participants expressed gratitude for the opportunity they had to participate and requested that similar Programmes be organized in future. Follow-up calls and visits to some Schools were made to encourage the schools to start their own organic agriculture Farms and Gardens with the promise to offer technical assistance where necessary. Visits to a number of schools revealed that they planted the Lemon grass seedlings given at the Programme and have ear-marked portions of land to start their organic gardens. Some of the schools have started clearing land towards the establishment of the gardens

2.1.6. Celebration of the 2023 World Food Day

2.1.6.1 Preamble

The World Food Day was established by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in 1979. It commemorates the founding of the FAO in 1945 and was created to raise awareness about global hunger and promote actions to alleviate it. Since its inception. The World Food Day has been observed in over 150 Countries,

making it one of the most widely celebrated days in the United Nations Calendar. It serves as a reminder of the importance of food security and the global commitment to ending hunger. It is observed annually on October 16, of every year. People the world over, are encouraged to participate in the World Food Day in order to contribute to efforts to end hunger and promote food security and safety.

The current year's Theme of the World Food Day is "Water is Life, Water is Food: Leave No One Behind". Water is considered as a basic essential to Life on earth as it covers the majority of the earth's surface, makes up over 50 percent of human body , contributes largely to food production and support livelihoods. Water is in fact the driving force for people, economies and nature and it is the foundation of food for plants, animals and humans.

Water is however a precious resource that is not infinite because on 2.5 percent of water is fresh, suitable for drinking, agriculture and most industrial uses though it is not equally distributed among Communities, Nations and Regions. Food production, processing and consumption processes all affect water. Sustainable water management for Agriculture and food production is crucial to ending hunger, achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and preserving water for future generations. Consequently, water need not be taken for granted, No wonder the FAO wrote on its official website, "Together we can take water action for Food and be the Change"; indicating that everyone has a role to play.

2.1.6.2 Year 2023 Celebration: AMREC's Involvement

The Agricultural Media Resources and Extension Centre in the Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta; through the Extension and Adaptive Research Programme organised an Enlightenment Campaign and Talk for Students and Teachers of the FUNAAB International School (FUNIS) on the need to take actions that will contribute to ending hunger and promote food security and safety. . This was held on the School Compound on October 16, 2023. Dr Oluwakemi Irekhore enlightened the beneficiaries of the event on the importance of water and its implication for food security and safety in particular. She also highlighted the implications of water use on food production, processing and water consumption on environment; (land and water); and on lives.

She however reiterated the potentials of Organic Agriculture as a means of achieving the said goals for safe and sustainable food production, processing and environment. Dr. Irekhore encouraged those in attendance to always avoid activities and practices that can contribute to the changes associated to global warming, climate change and water contamination as well as water and food wastage. She advised that they take actions towards conserving quality water. The School authority appreciated AMREC-FUNAAB for the opportunity of benefitting in the celebration with an assurance that they will continue to cherish and make use of the knowledge gained as individuals and as a school.



Picture. 15a & b: Dr. Oluwakemi Irekhore speaking to Students of the FUNAAB International School to mark the 2023 World Food Day



Picture. 16: Dr Oluwakemi Irekhore and the Acting Principal of FUNNIS during the 2023 World Food Day Celebration

2.2 GENDER ISSUES AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT (GIYD) PROGRAMME

2.2.1. Preamble

The involvements of Women-in-Agriculture have often attracted attention in the past years hence the need to modify the extension services delivery of the Agricultural Media Resources and Extension Centre (AMREC) to address specific needs of women in farm households hence, the establishment of Women-In-Development (W-I-D) Programme. The Women-In- Development (W-I-D) Programme had the mandate of ensuring extension services support for women farmers on activities that are particularly feminine gender-specific. The Programme, as a sub-Unit of AMREC had the primary objective of increasing the productivity and income-of women farmers in all the University's extension villages and in fact within the Southwest zone of Nigeria.

Specifically, the Women-In-Development Programme objectives were to:

- (i) identify the challenges and constraints faced by women farmers on the farms and within their domestic settings;
- (ii) source; and where necessary; collaborate with Research Institutes in developing suitable technologies to meet the women's identified constraints and needs;
- (iii) introduce labour-saving technologies into the activities of women farmers;

- (iv) ensure timely extension services support for women in the areas of agricultural production, processing and use of produce;
- (v) provide advisory services to women on the formation of groups so that they can have access to farm inputs and credit facilities; and to
- (vi) encourage diversification of farming activities to small-scale production enterprises like small ruminants, poultry and/or pigs production.

Other Objectives were to:

- (a) promote and maintain farm family health statuses and prevent the incidence of HIV/AIDS;
- (b) assist in the financial management of the Women's self-Help Revolving Loan Schemes with the ultimate of developing in them, banking/saving habits;
- (c) enhance the income-generating capacities of Beneficiaries through training in different skills;
- (d) develop strategies in promoting boy/girl children development efforts;
- (e) encourage the fostering of Children-In-Agriculture Programme (C-I-A-P); and to
- (d) alleviate the incidence of poverty among farm families in the villages.

Since 1995 the Programme had improved with greater emphasis on production);the integrated farm-family approach and utilizing gender-sensitive and gender-specific strategies in working with farm-families. This idea was premised on the recognition of the fact that Gender Issues are not exclusively on women issues, but developmental and important farm-family issues in Agricultural Extension, Agribusiness Management, and Vocational Trainings as well as on Economic Empowerment Projects. The Gender Issues and Youth Development (GIYD) Programme of AMREC-FUNAAB has the responsibility of improving the participatory capabilities of women in the University Extension and community services mandate area; in the development of themselves, their families, their Communities and the nation at large. Therefore, it can be asserted that economy of Nigeria is a Youth economy. Hence, in 2014, the GIYD Programme was encouraged to extend their mandate through and collaboration with the Centre for Entrepreneurial Studies (CENTS) in the aspects relating to Agribusiness Management, vocational and entrepreneurial Skills development and acquisition among FUNAAB Students/Youths. The collaboration afforded the opportunity to the GIYD Programme of the Centre to introduce the Youth development component activities directly to FUNAAB Students in order to fill the critical employment and skills gaps in the Nigeria Youths.. The National

Universities Commission; in 2004; traced the massive unemployment of Nigeria's Universities graduates in Nigeria to the imbalance between labor market requirements and lack of essential employable skills of the graduates which had resulted to myriads of problems and harsh realities like poverty, unemployment, conflicts, sicknesses and diverse diseases. These realities leave the nation's Youths without any meaningful means of sustainable livelihood. In the light of these, the FUNAAB Youth Entrepreneurship "Start-Up" (FUNAAB-YES) was inaugurated to complement the existing Sub-Programmes under the Gender Issues and Youth Development (GIYD) Programme with a Seminar for selected Students within the University. FUNAAB-YES. The main aim of the regularly scheduled FUNAAB Youth Entrepreneurship "Start-Up" Seminars/Workshop Initiative are to provide a positive distractive alternative from self-destructive and aggressive behaviors that are frequently associated with Adolescents and grown Ups. Furthermore, the multiplying effects of GIYD Youth Development sub-programme is to stimulate continued educational needs of Children, Teenagers, Youths, potential/existing young Entrepreneurs, Enterprise growth, research and Innovation Initiatives.

2.2.2 Strategies employed in the implementation of the GIYD Programmes

Some of the Strategies employed in achieving the mandate GIYD Programmes and Activities include the :

- (i) alleviation of poverty and enhancement of income-generating capacities of farm family members;
- (ii) development of strategies for the promotion and capacity building for Teenagers, girl-Children, boy-Children as well as in- and out- of Schools Youths;
- (iii). enhancement of agricultural productivity of women farmers through transfer of proven agricultural technologies and support in inputs sourcing/ procurement;
- (iv) promotion and maintenance of farm-family health through regular implementation of Farm-Family Health Project (FFAHEP);
- (v) development of financial and management capacities of rural women through Cooperatives/Groups formation and operation of self-help Revolving Loan Schemes and developing banking habits in the women;.
- (vi). transference of post-harvest technologies; (food processing, preservation, utilization and storage);as well as the required knowledge and advice in the marketing of the products); to farm-families and FUNAAB Youth Entrepreneurs;

- (vii) enhancement of income-generating capacities of Beneficiaries through the development and acquisition of different entrepreneurial skills; (vocational and agribusiness);
- (viii) promotion of linkages between farm-families, youths and Collaborative Agencies such as Industrial Training Funds (ITF);
- (ix). addition of values to medicinal/herbal/forest-based products and agricultural produce of farm-families and FUNAAB Youth Entrepreneurs from farm gate to the table of Consumers through the agricultural processing value-chain;
- (x). improvement of the nutritional status of in-School-Children Teenagers, farm-families, and FUNAAB Students;
- (xi) economic empowerment of the Youths through FUNAAB Youth Entrepreneurs “Start- Up”(FUNAAB-YES), Enterprise Development Initiative Seminar/ Workshop for FUNAAB Students.
- (xiii) empowerment of adult Learners; (males & females); with the ability to read, write, calculate and communicate in English Language through Adult Education Project, and
- (xiv) offer of advisory, technical Support and Linkage Services to Women, Youths and Farm-families.

2.2.3 Programme Components and Focus

The Gender Issues and Youth Development (GIYD) Programme of AMREC-FUNAAB focus on the following:

- (i.) Women Specific Issues (Nutrition and Health Education, Vocational and Agribusiness Management, Cooperative/Group formation and Self-help Revolving Loan Scheme);
- (ii) Gender Issues (gender sensitive and gender-specific projects for females and males);
- (iii) Youth Development Issues; (girl-child, boy-child, Children-in-Entrepreneurship, Teenagers, and FUNAAB Students);
- (iv) Specialized advisory/collaboration/technical Support for FUNAAB Y- D Projects and FUNAAB Youth Entrepreneurs, Youths in FUNAAB mandate areas and exhibition of value-added processed products.

2.2.4 Programmes and Activities of GIYD During the Reporting Year

2.2.4.1 Skills Acquisition Project for FUNAAB Students and Youths

2.2.4.1(a) Preamble

The skills acquisition project was designed for Students and Youths on the University Campus with the main objectives of improving the livelihood status and building their capacities. The activities were carried out for indigent Students of the Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta (FUNAAB) on the production of germicides; (Izal and Dettol). The project was aimed at providing affordable and effective germicides for usage in the local communities and at offering practical training opportunities to the beneficiaries involved.



Picture.16: The DVC- Development, Prof. Kola Adebayo (Middle, Front Row) and staff of AMREC at the Training

2.2.4.1(b) Skills Demonstration/Practical Session

During the practical demonstration session, beneficiaries were shown the different materials and chemicals required for each of the products to be processed where to source them for procurement for cost-effective production.

Formulation and Production Process

The Beneficiaries participated in the formulation; (mixing of the materials); of each of the products during the practical sessions. However ,a number of precautionary measures spelt out by the Instructor include the following.

Precaution Measure

- (i) Do not make the preparations near a naked flame or fire
- (ii) Avoid direct contact of chemicals with the skin or eyes; so make use of hand gloves and a nose mask, protective shoe /Boots and protective Coat/ Overall Jackets
- (iii) Keep all Chemicals out of reach of Children
- (iv) Do not taste any of the Chemicals

A. Production of Liquid Soap (20 Litres)

Requirements

S/N	Materials	Quantity Required	Remarks
1.	Nitrosol	$\frac{1}{8}$ kg or 125g	Looks like milk. It is a thickener Reagent
2.	Caustic soda	62.5g or 4 tablespoons	Stain/dirt-removing Agent
3.	Soda ash	$\frac{1}{8}$ kg	It regulates the concentration of Caustic soda which is naturally hard on skin. It also helps to neutralize the caustic soda. Dirty white in Colour
4.	Sodium Lauryl Soap (SLS)	$\frac{1}{8}$ kg	Serves as the main active foaming Agent Looks like Rice grains
	Sodium Tripoly Phosphate (STTP)	$\frac{1}{16}$ kg	It serves as a strong cleaning Agent, and it helps SLS to work on its full potential Looks like table salt.
5.	Sulphonic	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ litres	Foaming and Cleaning Agent
6.	Texapon	$\frac{1}{8}$ kg	It serves as a foaming Agent and a Foam Booster
7.	Foam Booster	$\frac{1}{16}$ litres	Makes the soap foam very well
8.	Colour (Water-soluble)	1 teaspoon/20g	Any colour of your choice
9.	Perfume	50ml	Any perfume of choice /or the one available in the market
10	Formalin	30mls	Serves as a Preservative to make the soap last long
11.	Stone/salt	Very few Granules	To make the soap glitter or shinning
12.	Water	18litres	To make up for the 25-litre production
13.	Rolling Stick/Stirrer (usually	Conveniently long for the Users	For mixing the Chemicals during the formulation process

	wooden)		
14.	Mixing bowls (preferably Plastic material)	In sizes	Small sized bowls for soaking and mixing some of the Chemicals before pouring into a bigger bowl. Big open bowl to contain the volume of the soap to be mixed and produced.
15.	Packaging Containers	In sizes (500ml, 1litre, 2litres, 2 ¹ / ₂ litres, 5 litres) etc.	To store soap and to package into different volumes for sales
16.	Funnel(pref erably Plastic material)	For packaging into bottles and kegs	To prevent Wastage

Steps in Formulation

1. In a big open plastic bowl , put 10 litres of Water;
2. Add **1/8 kg of Nitrosol** and mix thoroughly to avoid lumps; using the wooden stirrer
3. Pour **(62.5 gm / 1/16 kg/ 4 Table spoon full of Caustic Soda** in a small plastic bowl and add little quantity of water to dissolve the solution thoroughly; before pouring into already prepared solution in Step 2;
4. Dissolve **1/8 kg of Soda Ash** in a small bowl to get a smooth mix before adding into the content in the big bowl. Mix thoroughly by stirring
5. Dissolve **1/8 kg of Sodium Lauryl Soap (SLS)**, in a small bowl to get a smooth mix before adding and stirring thoroughly to allow for an even mix of the contents;
6. Dissolve **1/16 kg Sodium Tripoly Phosphate (STTP)** in a small bowl to get a smooth mix before adding. Continue to mix until you get a smooth viscous mixture
7. To add **1¹/₂ litres Sulphonic** and **1/8 kg Texapon** into the formulated contents of the big processing plastic bowl, it may be necessary to mix the two chemicals together in a small plastic bowl to ensure a smooth homogenous mixture; before pouring into the big bowl. This is to prevent lumps in the soap mixture.
8. Add **1/16 litres of Foam Booster** into the bowl contents and continue to stir thoroughly;
9. Add **1 teaspoon/20g of a water-soluble Colour** of Choice ;(if required);
10. Add about **50ml of Choice** to the soap mixture to give some fragrance;

11. Add **30 ml of Formalin** for preservation and increase in shelf life of the soap while in storage; and continue to stir to ensure thorough a mix;
12. Add some **very few granules of Stone salt** to produce a shining lustrous look of the final product of the liquid soap; and
13. Add **about 15- 18 litres of water** to make up for the required volume and thickness required of the soap.. Mix thoroughly and allow the foam and content to settle down before packaging.
14. Labels on Trademark and material Content could be attached to the packaging material to reflect the trademark, enhance the sales and the credibility of the packaged product .



Picture 17: Dr. (Mrs) O.P.A Idowu, the Programme Leader (GIYD) demonstrating the Production of Liquid Soap at the Training



Picture 18 : Mrs. Kehinde Oduntan demonstrating the Production of Liquid Soap at the Training

B. Production of Air Freshener (2¹/₂ Litres)

Materials Required

S/N	Materials	Quantity	Remarks
1.	Texapon	50gm	
2.	Perfume	100ml	
3.	Menthol	1 Teaspoon	
4.	Methanol	120ml	
5.	Colour	Iteaspoon	

Formulation Process

Step in Formulation

1. In a convenient container, (plastic bowl or Keg); put **120ml Methanol** and add **50 gm of Menthol**. Stir or shake very well to ensure that the Menthol dissolves and mix thoroughly .
2. In another small Bowl/Container, put **50 gm of Texapon** and a little quantity of water mix until it becomes thorough mixed with the water;
3. Add **100ml of Perfume** of choice and stir properly;
4. Then add the mixture of Menthol and Methanol already constituted in Step 1;
5. Then add the choice **Colour**; if considered necessary; and mix properly to have a homogenous Solution; and
6. add more **Water** to make it up to the required volume of 2.5 Litres

C. Production of Bleaching Liquid “ Bleach” (40 Litres)

S/N	Materials	Quantity Required	Remarks
1.	Caustic Soda	1kg	Base to react with Chlorine
2.	Chlorine	2kg	NaCl is a strong bleaching Agent
3.	Soda Ash	2kg	Acts as PH



Picture.19a &19b: Cross Section of Trainees listening with rapt attention

Formulation Process

1. In a container mix thoroughly, **1kg of Caustic Soda** already soaked in water and allow the solution to settle and cool;
2. Add **2kg of Chlorine; (Calcium Hypochlorite)** and **2kg of Soda Ash**, and mix thoroughly.

Note: Caustic Soda will liberate calcium Hypochlorite in 10 minutes. So continue to stir for about 10 minute..

3. Cover the mixture and allow it to settle for 24 hours before you can filter into the packaging bottle/ Containers

Not: Do not store, put it in a transparent bottle, because the chemical reacts with light. The residue i.e., the undissolved Particles becomes Scouring Powder.

D Production of Dettol (2 Litres)

S/N	Materials	Quantity Required	Remarks
1.	Texapon	200g	
2.	Pine Oil	100ml	
3.	Phenol	50ml	
4.	Chloroxylenol	100ml	
5.	Distilled Water	500 ml	
6.	IPA	1.2 liters	
7.	Colour	Teaspoon	
8	Bowl		

Process of Formulation

1. In a wide plastic container/bowl, mix 200gm of Texapon and 100mls of Pine Oil thoroughly,
2. Add 50mls of Phenol, 100mls of Chloroxylenol and 500ml of Distil water and mix thoroughly. At this point, the solution looks cloudy

3. Add 1.2 litres of IPA and mix. The solution appears clear;
4. Add colour and mix.



Picture.20: The Programme Coordinator Dr (Mrs.) O.P.A Idowu displaying and explaining some of the materials used in the Skill Training to the DVC-D Prof. Kola Adebayo , Director of AMREC (Prof. O.J. Olaoye) and AMREC Staff

E. Preparation of E-ZAL (A Germicidal Solution)----- (4 Litres)

Materials Required

S/N	Materials Required	Quantity Required	Remarks
1.	Lysol	¼ litre	
2.	Izal Booster	¼ litre	
3.	Carbolic Acid	1/8 litre	
4.	Bowl		For mixing
5.	Whitener	¼ litre	
6.	Water		To make up the volume required
7.	Stirrer		For the mixing

Formulation Process

1. Pour your ¼ litre **Lysol** and ¼ litre **Izal Booster** into a bowl and add **1.2 liters of Water**, and mix
2. In a small separate bowl, Add water to 1/8 litre **Carbolic Acid**, mix/shake very well, before pouring into the Solution already constituted in a big bowl in Step 1 and mix,
3. Add **Izal Concentrate** and a ¼ litre **Whitener**. Add some water and mix

4. Add the remaining quantity of water (1- 2 litres) and mix very well,
5. Package into Bottles or Containers for use or for sale.
6. Packaging and Branding: The Project also involved designing appropriate packaging for the germicides. The Trainees were taught to always use virtually appealing and informative Labels to attract Customers and to explore environmentally-friendly packaging options to promote sustainability.



Picture.22: Some of the packaged E-ZAL Products on display for Sale to the Public at AMREC

7. You may use Trademark Label if desired.

Outcome and Achievements made on the Skill Acquisition Projects

The Training/ Project achieved the following results:

- (i) Successful formulation and production of high-quality Household Products (Liquid Soap, Air Freshener, Bleach, E-zal and Dettol);
- (ii) Development of practical skills in product development, and manufacturing among the participating students.
- (iii) Increased availability of affordable germicides within the local community.
- (iv) Enhancement of entrepreneurship and leadership skills among the Participating Students.

Challenges Faced

The challenges include:

- (i) Limited initial funding
- (ii) Sourcing consistent and affordable raw materials in the local market.

- (iii) Balancing production costs to maintain affordability without compromising quality.

Recommendations

To maintain, sustain and expand the income-generating project of the GIYD Programme of the Centre, there is a need to consider the following necessary suggestions by the University Management and other Stakeholders . The suggestions include the need to:

- (i) explore the possibilities of scaling up production by the Centre through additional funding by the University and investment in other enterprises ; especially for youths and women farmers;
- (ii) enhance marketing strategies that could increase brand visibility and penetration in the local markets ; apart from the on-campus sales;
- (iii) organize similar and related Training Programmes and Workshops to empower more Youths and Students with hands – on practical skills for income-generation, job creation and self employment.

2.2.4 Skill Acquisition Programme Organized on Production of Combo Snacks

The skill acquisition Programme aimed at producing Combo snacks for indigent students of the Federal University of Agriculture Abeokuta (FUNAAB). This program was designed with the primary goal of alleviating poverty and promoting self-dependence among the students. The program took place on September 20, with a total of number of 34 participants in attendance.

2.2.4.2 Objectives:

- To equip indigent students with practical skills in snack production.
- To empower participants to generate income through the production and sale of combo snacks.
- To contribute to poverty alleviation and self-dependence among the target group.

2.2.4.3 Program Activities

- Training Workshops: The program began with training workshops conducted by experienced facilitators. These workshops covered topics such as snack production techniques, hygiene and food safety, and marketing strategies.

- Hands-on Practical Sessions: Following the theoretical sessions, participants engaged in hands-on practical sessions where they learned how to prepare a variety cut of combo snacks.

PRACTICAL SESSION



Picture 22: Mrs. R. O. AbdulSaalam as the major Instructor during the Training on Combo Snacks



Picture 23: Combo Snacks on display

- Product Packaging and Branding: Participants were taught how to package and brand their products effectively to attract customers. Emphasis was placed on creativity and quality packaging.



Picture. 24: Participants at the practical demonstration of Combo snacks preparation

2.2.4.4 Expected Outcomes and Impact:

The skill acquisition Programme as expected to yield several positive outcomes and have a significant impact on the participants and the community:

(i) Skills Acquisition

All thirty four Participants were able to acquire practical skills in snack production, which they can use to generate income and improve their livelihoods.

(ii) Increased Self-Reliance

By equipping Participants with the skills to produce and sell snacks, the programme contributed to making them more self-reliant and less dependent on external support.

(iii) Participants now have the knowledge and tools to start small-scale snack production businesses, which can serve as a source of income and employment.

(iv) Benefit to the Community

The production of combo snacks will also benefit the FUNAAB community by providing affordable and delicious snack options.

(v) Sustainable Impact:

The skills acquired by the Participants will be sustainable and multiplied as the Trainees graduate and leave the University Campus.

2.2.5 GIYD Collaborated with the Treasured Point of Light Foundation (TPOL) Foundation on a Sensitization Programme on Hygienic Use of Sanitary Pads for the Girl-Child

2.2.5.1 Preamble

The Agricultural Media Resources and Extension Centre (AMREC) in the Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta, collaborated with the Treasured Point of Light Foundation (TPOL), a Non-Governmental Organization, to organise a Sensitization Programme aimed at educating girl children on the importance of hygienic practices during their menstrual cycles. The Programme was held at Alabata Community High School in Odeda Local Government Area of Ogun State on October 12, 2023. The Sensitization Programme was meant to commemorate the Year's World Girl-Child Day.

2.2.5.2 Key Highlights of the Programme

Professor Kola Adebayo; Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Development) in the Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta; represented by Professor Olalekan Oyekunle, Deputy Director of AMREC, emphasized AMREC's commitment to educating and sensitizing people in agrarian communities. He encouraged the students to pay close attention to their teachers and make good use of whatever they must have had opportunity to learn.

In her own welcome speech; Alhaja Adetoro, the Principal of Alabata Community High School; expressed her gratitude to the Treasured Point of Light Foundation (TPOL) and FUNAAB Teams, for giving the School the opportunity to benefit immensely from the important and laudable initiative. She urged female students in attendance to take to heart the messages delivered during the Programme.

Mrs. Damilola Onebamhoin, President of the Treasured Point of Light Foundation, highlighted her Organization's work in gender sensitization, education support, and offering scholarships for girls in rural areas. She encouraged the girls to embrace their potentials, emphasizing that being a girl-children should not be a limitation to their reaching great heights in life and in their chosen careers. She however stressed the importance of diligence in their studies and career aspirations.

Awareness Creation on the Necessity for Hygienic Practices and Life Styles

Dr. Anthonia Sodunke and Dr. Ifeoluwa Dada delved comprehensively into the “Significance of Menstrual Hygiene”. They advised girls to use sanitary pads and

cautioned against the use of rags, which can lead to harmful genital infections. They however called on the Government at appropriate levels to remove taxes on sanitary pads in order to make them more available and accessible to the users. The Medical Doctors however reiterated and emphasized the needs for every girl child in the menstrual cycle age to always be prepared for their monthly cycles in order to avoid any embarrassment in public settings.

Baale Alabata, Chief Alani Saheed Adekunle, commended the University Management and TPOL Foundation for bringing valuable opportunities to his village, particularly within the school premises.



Picture.25: Some of the Participants at the Sensitization Workshop on Menstrual hygiene



Picture. 26: The Baale of Alabata Chief Alani Saheed Adekunle, the Representative of the DVC-D, Prof. Olalekan Oyekunle with joint AMREC/ TPOL Teams at the Sensitization Programme on Menstrual Hygiene

Thrust for the Future

During the reporting year, GIYD-AMREC marked a significant achievement in the skill acquisition Programmes which aimed at equipping participants with the necessary skills and knowledge to produce high-quality products; using natural and organic Ingredients. This sets of Trainings, have not only fostered self-reliance but also paved ways for the participants to establish their own businesses. It is however anticipated that the skills acquired by the participants will have a lasting and multiplier effects, offering them a means of livelihood and a broader community. GIYD-AMREC remains committed to organizing such programmes to uplift the youths and to create a better future for all. Furthermore, the collaborative efforts between AMREC-GIYD and the TPOL Foundation is a noteworthy step toward promoting menstrual hygiene and empowering young girls in the communities and we hope to foster a more continued collaboration in future

2.3 TRAINING AND FARM DEMONSTRATION (TFD) PROGRAMME

2.3.1 Preamble

One of the major mandates of the Agricultural Media Resources and Extension Centre (AMREC) is to organize specialized Trainings and Workshops for farmers, Extension workers and other Stakeholders in Agriculture within the southwest zone catchment areas of the University. Through this, the Centre aims at; continually influencing; the appropriate attitudes, knowledge, skills and behavioral patterns of life and practices required of the farmers, the target Beneficiaries, Extension Services workers and other people related to Agricultural sector to perform adequately and efficiently well on any given job. This informed the establishment of the Training and Farm Demonstration (TFD) Programme as a component operational Unit of the Centre.

2.3.2 Mandate of the Programme

The mandate of the Training and Farm Demonstration Programme is to carry out specialized Trainings and Workshops, conduct Training of Trainers (TOT) Workshops and to organise Farm Demonstrations on Crops, Agro-forestry, Livestock, Fisheries and Aquaculture, and Wildlife-related issues apart from giving Technical Advisory Services on matters relating Agriculture and allied projects /programmes.

2.3.3 Sub-Programme of the Training and Farm Demonstration (TFD) Programme

The Sub-The Programme of the TFD are:

- (i) Training of Trainers (TOT) Unit
- (ii) Specialized Training and Workshop Units
- (iii) Farm Demonstration Units
- (iv) Consultancy and Private Extension Services Unit
- (v) Partnership/Linkage s and Collaboration with funding Agencies Unit
- (vi) Technical Advisory Services Unit

2.3.4. Goals and Objectives of the Training and Farm Demonstration (TFD) Programme

The major goal of the Training and Farm Demonstration (TFD) Programme is to improve efficiency in production of crops, livestock, wildlife and fishes through

adequate Trainings and demonstration with the ultimate of increasing the productivity of the target Beneficiaries for better income and improved livelihood statuses.

The specific objectives of the TFD Programme are to:

1. continually organize specialized training in order to improve the productivity of farmers, for increased agricultural outputs, farmers' income and improved socio-economic well-being;
2. ensure continuous Training of Trainers to enhance trickledown effects of improved technologies on the farm families;
3. demonstrate proven technologies on recommended agricultural practices;
4. assist new prospective farmers in setting up farms;
5. promote the adoption of relevant up-to-date agricultural technologies in farming for improved and efficient agricultural production.

2.3.5 Activities of Training and Farm Demonstration Programme in the Reporting Year.

2.3.5.1 Training of Trainers on Cassava Processing Project of Zero Hunger Project

2.3.5.1 (a) Preamble

Consequent on the Train - the- Trainers Workshop on “**Nutrition and Agri-preneurship**”; IITA-FUNAAB project sponsored by the Zero Hunger Project; organized by the Department of Food Science and Technology, FUNAAB, on December 5-9, 2022;

The purpose of the Training was to build the capacities and/or improve the skills of the Participants on how to use Cassava as a composite ingredient in making High Quality Cassava flour (HQCF). Cassava–Bean meals (Moin-Moin), Vitamin A cassava Fufu , Combo Bits, Yellow Cassava Gari, Peanut Burger, Cassava Custard, HQCF Puff-Puff and HQCF Chin-Chin; to mention but a few. This was with a view to extending the knowledge at the grassroots levels and to ensure a multiplier effects; through the Trainees; on other Village- level Processors and other agri-business Entrepreneurs in the University catchment areas. Participants were however encouraged to learn how to process at least, four products including HQCF from the Training of the day/ The Training was expected to empower more people economically and also to promote the use of local contents such as Cassava in making many Confectionaries.

2.3.51 (b) Technical Session.

Technical Session 1

Lecture on “Leadership and Business Planning

As part of the Training, the Participants were exposed to some important facts on “Leadership and Business Planning”.

Technical Session 2 : Processing of Composite Cassava Products

Prof. Adebowale, reminded the Trainees that “to make life much easier for everyone, there is need to improve our use of cassava,”; emphasizing also that the Vitamin A content in the Cassava will be of benefit to their businesses and to the health of the consumers of the Products.

A. Processing of Cassava into High Quality Cassava Flour (HQCF)

Steps in Processing High Quality Cassava Flour (HQCF)

- (i) Peel the roots and remove the stalk, woody tips and any fibrous roots using a sharp knife. Failure to peel properly will result in an off-colour in the final product;
- (ii) Wash the peeled cassava roots thoroughly with clean water to remove any dirt; (including sand, soil, leaves, or other extraneous materials;
- (iii) Grate the properly washed cassava roots into a fine Mash using either perforated iron Sheet or Mechanical Grater.
- (iv) Pack the grated cassava Mash into clean bags, like jute or sisal sacks that will allow extra water to drain easily.
- (v) Press the Sacks using a Screw Press or hydraulic Jack to remove excess water until the grated stuff becomes crumbling.
- (vi) Spread the pressed cassava Mash thinly on a clean black rubber/cellophane Sheets placed on a gentle slope under the sun. Ideally, this should be raised up as flour.
- (vii) Continue to dry the Mash until it becomes floury;
- (viii) Mill the dried Cassava Mash to produce flour.
- (ix) Package sifted cassava flour in air-tight moisture- proof black plastic bags and label for sale to consumers.

Cassava Processing into HQCF: Important Things to Note

- (i) Harvest or buy healthy mature fresh cassava roots

The cassava roots should have no bruises. The flesh of the roots should be white with no cracking and few fibrous roots;

- (ii) When making HQCF, avoid fermentation and post-harvest Physiological Development (PPD) from setting in. It is preferable to harvest the cassava roots intended to be used that very day and not on the previous day. When post-harvest Physiological Development (PPD) sets in, the roots can still be used to produce Gari, fufu but not HQCF;
- (iii) HQCF should not be left in the Presser till the second day. This could lead to fermentation of the grated mash/paste;
- (iv) When drying the HQCF, it should be spread thinly to allow quick drying and drainage

B. Processing of Cassava Tubers into GARI

- (i) Peel the cassava tubers;
- (ii) Wash the peeled tubers thoroughly;
- (iii) Cut the tubers into medium size to enable even grating into pastes;
- (iv) the cassava paste is packed into the bags and drained for 2-3 days; under a Presser (Fermentation occurs at this stage).
- (v) Sieve to remove the fine cassava powder from shafts;
- (vi) Use a thick frying pan to fry the cassava powder in reasonable quantity until it becomes very dry and brittle.

C. Processing of Cassava into Fufu/Foufou Paste

- (i) Peel off the Cassava tubers ;
- (ii) Wash thoroughly with clean water and cut the peeled tubers into smaller pieces
to increase the surface area and facilitate the process of soaking
- (iii) Soak the cut tubers for 2 to 3days;
- (iv) Sieve with water into a separate Container to remove any fibrous, un-soaked and extraneous materials ;
- (v) Drain off water; using muslin sheets/ fine Linen; from the decant to avoid odour and to make it into a crumbly mash for storage in a cool place or in refrigerators

- (vi) To cook or make into fufu meal, put on fire and stir vigorously in a pot until the paste becomes thick smooth and well cooked .

D. Preparation of Snacks: Puff-puff

Materials required

1. Mix 1kg of composite HQCF with 1.2m kg of wheat flour
2. Add ¼ table spoon of salt
3. Add and mix 320gof granulated sugar
4. Add 5 teaspoons of Milk
5. Add 5 teaspoons of Yeast powder
6. Add 2 grated Nut meg
7. Add 2 pieces of Eggs
8. 900 ml of Water
9. Vegetable Oil for frying

Note: Feed the Yeast with sugar and warm water for five minutes. To the composite flour add milk, nutmeg, egg and salt and mix thoroughly. Add the fed yeast and mix thoroughly and cover to allow the stuff to blend and rise. Leave for 45mins -1hr in heat and fry

B. Preparation of Snack: Chin-Chin

Materials required

1. 1kg of HQCF Flour
2. ¼ levels spoon of Salt
3. 160g of granulated Sugar
4. 700-750g of Water
5. 250g of Butter
6. 2 pieces of Nutmeg (grated)
7. 3 Teaspoon of Baking powder
8. 2 two (2) of Eggs
9. Vegetable oil for frying

Preparation

1. Sieve the HQCF into a bowl and set aside about one quarter (250gm) of the sieved flour

2. To the remaining $\frac{3}{4}$ HQCF add butter, salt, Nutmeg, baking powder and egg and mix to form a rough sandy texture;
3. Measure in a pot to boil some little quantity of water to dissolve by boiling for some few minutes; the required quantity of sugar to be added;
4. Add the 250gm of the flour that was set aside into the syrup and stir thoroughly;
5. Add it to the remaining $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Cassava flour and mix thoroughly together to form a Dough;
6. Cut into fine shape and fry.

C. Preparation of Snack: Cassava Custard

Materials required

1. One teaspoon Egg yolk
2. Yellow/White HQCF

Note: To every 1kg white HQCF use 10g of egg yolk

To every 1kg of yellow HQCF use 7g of egg yolk

3. 5 tablespoon of powdered milk/milk powder
4. 28ml of vanilla equivalent one 1bottle

Preparation

1. Sieve, the HQCF into an empty dry bowl
2. Add milk powder
3. Add the vanilla flavor
4. Add the egg yellow
5. Mix and sieve thoroughly for about 2 -3 times till the ingredients become well mixed.

E. Preparation of Snacks: Peanut Burger

1. 3 cups Pea nuts
2. 1piece of egg
3. 3 cups of HQCF
4. 2-3 table spoons of Sugar
5. A pinch of Salt
6. Vegetable oil to fry

Vanilla flavor cream

Preparation

1. Clean by sorting the Peanuts to remove the spoilt and the broken nuts;
2. Soak the sorted peanuts in hot water for about 15 minutes then drain and dry the peanuts for 1hour.;
3. With the eggs in a separate bowl, add salt, sugar and the liquid vanilla flavor cream and whisk together to get the contents well mixed;
4. In a separate bowl sieve and HQCF, corn flour and nutmeg and mix
5. Roast; on a slow gently burning fire or hot coal; in a flat furnace steel frying bowl; the parboiled dry nuts for some few minutes ensuring that they are evenly roasted and do not get burnt
6. Allow for some few minutes to allow the roasted nuts to get cold
7. Sprinkle few drops of the whisked egg mixture on the roasted nuts and smear on the nuts and the flour interchangeably to coat the nuts;
8. Repeat the process in step 7 until all the nuts become apparently coated;
9. Heat up the vegetable oil and fry. Stir continuously to avoid getting the nuts burnt. It is done when it is a little bit golden.

2.3.2 Training on Forage and Goats Production and Management

2.3.2.1 Preamble

The Agricultural Media Resources and Extension Centre (AMREC) in collaboration with the Deeper Life Bible Church, Odeda in Odeda Local Government Area of Ogun State who requested for the training through Prof. B. L. Adewunmi of College of Engineering. The Resource Persons were sourced from the Institute of Food Security, Environment Resources and Agricultural Research (IFSERAR), Researchers from the College of Animal Production and Livestock Management in the Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta (FUNAAB), The Training was conducted on Friday, February 10, 2023 at the Deeper Life Bible Church, Odeda, Odeda Local Government Area of Ogun State.

Engr. (Pastor) Akanro; who initiated the Training appreciated the Facilitators of the Programme for not only organizing such Training but also encouraging the presence of AMREC Team stressing that they had high expectation of the Training. Part of the expectation; he reiterated; was to receive technical information on goats production, crossing their Goats with Kalahari Goats, perfecting the skills they already had as they intend to practice farming as a business. He however explained that though they have been in goat rearing business for long, they needed more knowledge, skills and guidance that would assist them to improve on their production and succeed the more. He further appreciated the

participant for finding time to attend. Engr. Akanro encouraged the Participants to listen attentively and seek clarification where necessary because he considered that a time to benefit from the proximity of the Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta to them.

The Director of the Institute of Food Security, Environment Resources and Agricultural Research (IFSERAR) Prof. Alaba Jolaosho gave the Goodwill Address by appreciating Deeper Life Church for demanding for the specialized Training which she felt should extend beyond the State. She stated the Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta (FUNAAB) has been established to fulfill the tripodal mandate of Teaching, Research and Extension over which the Centre, IFSERAR was meant to carry out researches on the environment, animals and crops. She mentioned that during the training they would discuss on Kalahari, Kalawad and West African Dwarf breeds of Goat. IFSERAR researched on is mixed Agriculture such as crops, honey etc. She also mentioned Sesame crop cultivation as a more lucrative business which could be exported stressing it as part of the Ogun State export management which have been well researched upon. Prof. Jolaosho however promised further discussion in another forum for them to concentrate on the focus of the day.

The Director of AMREC, Prof. Olalekan Jacob Olaoye advised that part of the requirements for any farmer to succeed in Agriculture is technical knowledge apart from the capital to start and to maintain the Business. He therefore encouraged the participants to pay rapt attention and participate actively in the training.

The topics discussed during the Technical Session included:

- (i) Goats Production and Management - by Prof, I. J. James
- (ii) Small Ruminant Feeds and Feeding Practices -- by Prof. Alaba Jolaosho
- (iii) Kalahari, KALAWAD handled by Dr. Shittu
- (iv) Routine Management Practices by Prof. Olajumoke Adewunmi



Picture: Cross section of participants at Goat Training workshop at Odeda, Ogun State

MEETING AT AJILETE, ADO ODO LOCAL GOVERNMENT, OGUN STATE

The meeting at Ajilete in Ado-Odo LGA came up on Thursday, January 12, 2023. Those present at the meeting were Mrs. B. Preston, the organizer of the meeting, the Director of AMREC , Prof. O.J. Olaoye and three AMREC staff, an OGADEP staff represented by Prince Obalanleye Adegbotega, the Baale of Ajilete in person of Chief Shaibu Elegbede, the secretary, Bishop E. A. Ajibose, farmers and bike-men in Ajilete town. The total number of participant present at the meeting was twenty nine participants comprising of twenty eight males and a female.

The organizer of the meeting, Mrs. B. Preston stated that the meeting was borne out of passion to improve on the community and their farm produce. She told the farmers that it was time to move forward. She stressed that this cannot be achieved by depending completely on the government to do everything, but rather seek for self-help which is the best help. She continued that part of the self-help that must be sought for is knowledge, new technology/innovations that could empower their skills in farming thereby leading them to

making more profit and improving their livelihood. She promised that AMREC and OGADEP staff would assist farmers to achieve this.

The Director of AMREC, Prof O.J. Olaye in his goodwill message emphasized on the need for farmers to first help themselves by cooperating and getting ready to receive new technologies. He assured farmers that solutions would be proffered on areas where there are challenges. He promised to invite them for trainings that would be of benefit to their farm work. He finally gave his word that WhatsApp group would be created where ideas would be shared.

Prince Obalanlege Adegbotega from OGADE stressed that to make the work more effective; farmers must work together in formidable groups and also work in clusters. He offered to work along with them and address any gray areas. He finally encouraged them to be truthful and take advantage of new technologies.

The Chairman was confident that they would not be disappointed because several organizations have tried to exploit them. He reassured that things would work out and the community was ready to cooperate.

The Baale, Chief Shaibu Elegbede appreciated everyone. He advised the farmers to take advantage of this opportunity and make optimal use of it.

There was a question and answer session during the meeting.

Observations made at Ajilete with respect to farmers' sales of cassava are as follows;

- (i) Cassava was one of the crops cultivated in Ajilete.
- (ii) Market price for cassava is determined by bike-men and not farmers
- (iii)The cassava were sold using baskets of various sizes
- (iv)The borehole at Ajileteis ` longer functions well so means of getting drinking water was from the stream.



Caption of photo:



Caption of photo:



Picture: Cross section of participants at Ajilete in Ado-Odo LGA, Ogun State

3.3.1 CAPACITY BUILDING TRAINING CONDUCTED FOR GRASSROOT FARMERS ON PRODUCTION OF BREAD AND CONFECTIONERS WITH HIGH QUALITY CASSAVA FLOUR (HQCF) HELD ON 9TH MAY, 2023 AT SAINT SAVIOUR APOSTOLIC CATHEDRAL, OLORUNSOGO, ABEOKUTA

Preamble

In a bid to foster the town and gown relations and community extension services, the Agricultural Media Resources and Extension Centre (AMREC), of the Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta (FUNAAB), Ogun State; embarked on a capacity - building Training of grassroots farmers, women processors and other stakeholders in agriculture in the Abeokuta South Local Government Area of Ogun State on High Quality Cassava Flour Utilization in the production of Bread, snacks and Confectioneries production. The programme, an initiative of Zero Hunger Organization in partnership with International

Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), Ibadan, FUNAAB, and Grassroot Movement was held at Saint Saviour Apostolic Church, Olorunsogo, Abeokuta. The programme is aimed “at giving voice to the nobody to be somebody without knowing anybody in the country through training on how to add value to their farm produce, especially cassava”

In his Welcome Speech, Dr. Mathew Orubo, the National Coordinator of the Grassroot Movement of Africa and Zero Hunger Project Team in the church said the programme “is timely and people need to come and put resources together, to make food production effective and available for masses in Africa and the world at large”. He added that they are non-governmental organization that caters for people’s needs, irrespective of their tribe and religion by engendering good leadership, provide job opportunities, and train entrepreneurs through seminars, to make them independent. The National Coordinator also sensitized people with the vision and mission of the Project which aims at investing in the lives of the people for better lives and a better future devoid of hunger. He added that to fulfill this mandate in Ogun State, the Team had set up a 10 - point Agenda to be pursue with transparency and accountability. In attendance with him were Dr. Adeleye; the Deputy Coordinator of the NGO and Mrs Jumoke Sodipo.

The Director of AMREC, Professor Olalekan J. Olaoye said that cassava “is now a cash crop in the country with many values people can tap into”. He urged the participants to be attentive, to benefit immensely from the programme so as to better their life and create work opportunities for others, even as he thanked the organizers and partners of the programme. He also, expressed his delight in the Centre being part of a laudable Programme aimed at putting an end to hunger in our Society. He intimated the Participants that the trend of the Training started from the Zero Hunger Project Team to International Institute of Tropical Agriculture IITA, Ibadan and eventually with AMREC, FUNAAB in Partnership (Step Down Training). He assured all the Participants at the day’s Training Programme, that at the end all would have been well equipped with the required knowledge and skills in the use of High Quality Cassava flour for Bread and Confectioneries.

Technical Session and Demonstration

The first Facilitator (Mrs. T.S. Adeloye) gave a brief Lecture on the production of High Quality Cassava Flour. She stated that the kind of Cassava to be used are those that have not stayed for too long on the ground (fresh Cassava roots) She added that the Cassava must be harvested, peeled, grated, dewatered and dried same day to maintain the expected quality. She emphasized that the environment for production must be absolutely clean.

During that period, the sample of the HQCF which was processed by the Facilitator was shown to the Participants. The Leader of the Zero Hunger Project assured the Participants of their Certification after the Training. He also promised them linkage support with Standard Organization of Nigeria (SON) and National Agency for Food, Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC); for compliance and production Standards.



Prof. Olalekan Olaoye, addressing the participants at the Training Workshop and cross section of participants listening to lecture

Production of Bread using mixture of HQCF and Wheat flour

A Bread Baker from FUNAAB Bakery, Mr. Michael took the participants through the practical session as shown in the Table.

Table : Step by Step Production Method for preparation of Cassava Bread using I bag of Flour

S/N	List of Ingredients	Quantity Required.	Step-by-Step Procedure
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1.	Wheat Flour	46kg	<p>Wheat and Cassava Flour to be mixed together first, then Sugar followed by Salt and Yeast.</p> <p>Add some little water into the mixed ingredients the butter ,flavour and calcium ; all thoroughly mashed and mixed together to form a Dough</p> <p>Apply thin layers vegetable oil and malt butter in the baking pans to lubricate the pans before putting the dough. After putting it in, rub some oil on the surfaces of the Dough in the baking Pan and leave to settle for 20 minutes before putting into the Oven.</p>
2.	Cassava Flour	5kg	
3.	Sugar	5kg	
4.	Salt	80gm	
5.	Yeast	100gm	
6.	Butter	1kg	
7.	Flavour	88mg	
8.	Water	20litres*	
9.	Calcium	100gm	

*To be added gradually in bits.,



Picture : Production of Cassava Bread

Also presented are the list of Ingredients for *Chinchin*, *Puffpuff* and *Cassava Custard* for the Participants (Table).

Table : Ingredients for the Production of Chinchin, Puffpuff and Cassava Custard

For	Chin-chin	For Puff-puff	Cassava Custard
Wheat Flour	2kg	Wheat Flour	2kg
Butter	1kg	Cassava Flour	1kg
Eggs	2pieces	Yeast	5 spoonful/kg = 15 spoonful
			Cassava flour 1kg
			Vanilla
			Egg yolk (in case we do not have yellow cassava)

The Facilitator gave a detailed procedure for the production of these Confectioneries.

In conclusion of the training, there was a group photograph with the products of the training displayed for photograph (Picture). The training session came to an end at 3.15pm.



Picture: Output of the Step Down Demonstration: Bread and Confectioneries

AMREC– IFSERAR Extension Trip to Ijomo, Ado-Odo/ Ota Local Government Area of Ogun State

The Agricultural Media Resources and Extension Centre (AMREC) is the extension arm of the Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta (FUNAAB). The Centre is saddled with the

responsibility of the dissemination of research output and innovation of individual scientists in FUNAAB and other notable institutions. In fact, it is the bridge between the University community and the rural dwellers (Town and Gown relationship).

Institute of Food Security, Environmental Resources and Agricultural Research (IFSERAR) is the research arm of the FUNAAB which is saddled with core research. Collaboration between the two legs makes the University stand firm on the tripod platform as the philosophy of the founding fathers of the institution.

The two arms were officially invited by the Agbelagba farmers association of Ado-Odo local Government farm settlement in conjunction with Alhaji Abioro - a cattle breeder in the settlement. On attendants were: Alhaja Odutola Nike - chairperson, Mr. Olaseni William- (post-harvest storage expert), Mr. Whasu Semako – Coordinator of Alotees and Mrs. Preston- an NGO linkage partnership for foreign donor agencies. Extension expert and Director of AMREC, Professor Olalekan Olaoye, Forage expert and Director of IFSERAR – Professor Alaba Jolaoso. Mr. Toviesi, D. P. Ruminant Specialist in IFSERAR Mr. Azeez Sodeeq a representative of Professor M. A. Busari, Soil Scientist and Director of Directorate of Research Innovation and Partnership (DRIP), FUNAAB.

Picture: Chairperson- Alhaja Odutola Atinuke Addressing members



The Director of AMREC -Professor Olalekan Olaoye Addressing Farmers

While addressing the farmers, the Director of AMREC, Professor Olaoye said that the farmers in the settlement were lucky to be located here and that a modern way of farming is what they need to make headway in their chosen profession. In developed countries, the government does not joke with local farmers because she knows they are the engine room of the nation's food security. He narrated his experience as a boy who was raised up in a farm settlement like theirs.

In his responses to questions raised, Professor Olaoye said the farmers in the settlement used to operate a contributory farming system popularly known as *Ajoro* or *Owe*. But nowadays, there is nothing like that anymore as youths who are supposed to be active players or stakeholders in agriculture are now in the Okada riding business rather than the key profession which is farming. Youths have entirely neglected agriculture for other enterprises. This situation now compelled Nigerians to heavily depend on foreign importation of food and other food items. He further stated that agriculture is the most important profession in the whole of the universe. Modern agriculture is the order of the day as human labour is not sufficient to produce food for all and raw materials for industrial needs. Adoption of modern agriculture will encourage youths to go into farming. In the 1960s and 1970s, most of these foreign countries depend on Nigeria for agricultural produce for their personal needs and industries.

The Director further reiterated the mandates of AMREC to rural farmers which he referred to the extension of the University research findings to rural farmers as this will enable them to be more efficient in their farming business. He asked the elderly among the farmer groups a particular question that “How many of you are still in the contributory farming system” They all responded with chorus answer saying, Nooooo!!! This now necessitated the involvement of modern agricultural technology and inputs for sound agricultural practices. These inputs include modern tractor, improved seed varieties and agrochemical.

He also said he usually like to liaise with the available the ADP (Agricultural Development Programmes) office whenever he is on a visit for agricultural extension purposes.

The Director IFSERAR- Prof. Alaba Jolaoso reiterated the commitment of the University to research and community development. The professor of forage agronomy emphasizes the importance of forage in animal agriculture. She said the only way small scale farmers can make success is the adoption of integrated farming systems which involved diversification of inputs to prevent crop failure and other losses. She further said her research areas include pasture establishment and preservation for later feeding of the ruminant animals. This involves the establishment of paddocks which consist of fenced areas of land and demarcated into different segments just to provide adequate feeding materials for animals in order to achieve target growth rate and general performance. She further reaffirmed that IFSERAR is the research arm of the Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta. It is committed to extend results of her research findings to farmers through AMREC. The team visited the settlement today have a lot of packages for the people of this community. As a forage expert, we are ready to teach and guide on the types of leguminous and grass forage to raise ruminants. One of the myriad of the advantages of this community is abundant and productive oil palms trees. The green palm fronds which is always available all year-round can be incorporated the green fodder into silage making. This silage can be utilized as feed for ruminant animals such as cattle, sheep and goats. This will also enable farmers to take the advantage of the abundant and availability of green fodder of the rainy season forages which will soon become dry and brown. The innovation of silage technology can retain the quality of pasture feed resources through the dry season when no natural forage will be available. Another method of pasture preservation is the hay. Hay is produced by cutting fresh forage at their nutritious stage and allowed to wilt, baled and keep under roof in a cool dry place for later use to feed animals in the dry season. She concluded by the words of encouragement

that the farmers need to make use of the advantage of the abundant availability of forage resources and preservation technologies for the feeding of their animals for profitability.



The Director of IFSERAR - Professor. Alaba Jolaoso making salient points to farmers

Dr. D.P. Toviesi- a ruminant animal production expert who doubled as a Research Fellow and a lecturer in the Department of Animal Production and Health, made salient points that can serve as an advantage for the farmers in the settlement. He said farming had gone beyond cutlass and hoe as this can only do little. Modern knowledge and innovations have made agriculture a very easy and profitable venture. He also remarks that doing something using the same method would only produce the same result. Different approaches and strategies will actually bring about improvement in any venture. Rearing livestock using old approach such as living the animals to roam about feeding for themselves cannot but produce limited result. There is a new scientific innovation which can be applied in animal husbandry thereby making livestock production not just supplementary business but profitable ventures. One can decide to go into the intensive system of ruminant production which involved raising cattle sheep and goats in confinement with adequate feeding and veterinary medications. In this method, the animals are housed in the pens and feed and water will be provided for the

animals. This is usually used for research and target production programme such as fattening and feedlotting. Another method is termed the semi-intensive system of management whereby a shelter and paddock are provided and the animals will be released to graze in the paddock and return to the shelter in the afternoon. He submitted that there are different breeds of goats such as meat and milk types of goats. He further stated that goat milk is more nutritious than the popular cow milk. He also submitted that FUNAAB is ready to release a team of her scientist for training and retraining programmes for the farmers who are willing to acquire innovations to spur their agricultural productivity and businesses.



Research Fellow in IFSERAR- Mr. Peter Toviesi addressing farmer in their local dialects

Professor M.A. Busari the Director – Centre for Research Innovation, Development and Partnership (DRIP), FUNAAB who was ably represented by Mr. Azeez Sodeeq stated that it is important to carry out soil tests before going into cropping activities as the outcome of the tests will determine what crop is suitable on which soil? He added that Soil protection during crop production activities is also important as this will assist to protect the soil for lasting usage without detrimental effects on the environment. He also mentioned the luxury use of

soil fertility by crop as this will only result in vegetative growth of the crop without adequate yield.



NGO Foreign Linkage Partnership- Mrs. Preston Addressing Farmers

Mrs. Preston, in her presentation, stated that donor agencies are ready to assist farmers who have formed clusters rather than individual farmers. She remarked that she is impressed by the Agbelagba farmers association of Ado-Odo but the turnout is not really encouraging. This is because the donor agencies are interested in farmers group who are large in numbers. She also stated that people should not wait for the government to do everything for them. This is because there is an individual responsibility aside the government role. For instance, most of the developmental projects and amenities in most of the developed nations abroad are undertaken by individuals and nongovernmental organizations. Your responsibility as a member is to play your role when you belong to a group as this is important to ensure survivability.

Mr. William – a partner in progress with Mrs. Preston from Germany submitted that he is not happy with the situation of things and the way and manner in which things about agricultural activities are being handled in Nigeria especially Southwest. He cited the scenario of Rwanda when he visited the country some days ago, where he saw that orange trees are established along the roadsides in the cleavages of rocks and the plantation is doing well. If such efforts

could be made where land topography is not as pleasant as ours; how much more we as a nation can achieve when we take the issue that pertains to food security and agriculture with utmost seriousness? He added that he is ready to assist farmers to secure post harvest storage technology in which their agricultural produce can be preserved and remain fresh for days and even months until they are ready to sell or dispose of such produce. He further stated that he and his team will work to provide marketing for the farmers to sell their produce at a reasonable price.

VISIT TO ALHAJI ABIORO'S FARM IN THE SETTLEMENT

Arising from the venue of the meeting at the front of Okalawon farms, opposite S.A Opaleye Ogun State Model School. FUNAAB team of trainers and some selected members of farmers' group visited Alhaji Abioro's palm plantation. The plantation is being utilized for both grazing and oil palm production.



Alhaji Abioro narrated the Story of Cattle Rustling

Alhaji Abioro narrated his recent ordeal with Fulani herders whom he employed to handle the herd of his cattle. He said some animals were selected for sale to a potential buyer who

planned to come on the following day to pick the stocks. To his greatest surprise which he never envisaged, the Fulani herders rustled away the entire herd overnight before the following morning. That was how the whole herd; his labour and huge investment disappeared within a twinkle of an eye. Meanwhile, he has a two and half ($2^{1/2}$) acres of land in town where his cattle and those Fulani herders used to settle after grazing at the fall of the day. Arising from the meeting with the farmers' association; Alhaji requested for technical assistance from the FUNAAB team of agricultural experts. In view of the above, he wanted to utilize the parcel of land in town for paddock.

Professor Alabata Jolaoso in her submission stated the types of forage to be established in the paddock. She further said this is because there are some forages that are suitable for goats and not for cattle.



Professor Alaba Jolaoso addressing the issue

Prof. Olaoye suggested that it is not necessary again to start up with cattle when the paddock is not ready. The farmer can start again with small ruminants such as Goats and Sheep; since these types of animals will be easy to manage with little resources rather than the large ruminants.



Professor Olaoye Making Suggestions

Mr. Toviesi, in his comments stated that the incident of cattle rustling would have be curbed if the owner of the cattle had the awareness of the new technology involved in the curbing of cattle rustling. These technologies involve the use the Radio Frequency Identifiers (RFID) microchips from network operators and branding of individual animals.

A SPEP- DOWN TRAINING ON ZERO HUNGER PROJECT BY VILLAGE WOMEN PROCESSORS AT AKINTOBI VILLAGE IN ODEDA LGA

The Training and Farm Demonstration Programme of AMREC organized a step-down Training for Women farmers, cassava Processors and other interested Stakeholders in Confectionery businesses within and outside their Community. The facilitators are (Mrs. Mariam Akorede and Mrs. Comfort Humu that took part in the training workshop at Saint Savior Apostolic Cathedral, Olorunsogo, Abeokuta, Ogun State in May 9, 2023 while Mrs. T.S. Adeloye served as the moderator.

Confectioneries demonstrated at the event are: High Quality Cassava Flour (HQCF), Chinchin, Puffpuff and Custard.

Other farmers and processors promised to use the skills acquired from the capacity building training during the off season as a source of revenue and livelihood improvement.

Technical Advisory Services of TFD Programme

Preamble

As part of the collaborative efforts with Agro-services Unit of the Ogun State Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, and the need to foster the Extension-Farmers-Inputs Linkage System; the Centre through its Crops and Agro-forestry sub-Programme was able to link farmers with the sources of seedling procurement throughout the State.

Some of the Farmers who benefited from the sourcing and procurement of Seedlings on demand were:

1. **Name of Farmer :** Chief P. A. Somoye
Farm Location : Ologbe Village,
Local Government Area : Obafemi Owode Local Government Area
State: Ogun State
Farm Size : 9.0 Acres (3.6 hectares)

Seedling Procured

S/N	Seedling Procured	Quantities Procured (Nos.)	Remarks on Extension Guides and Advisory Services
<u>1</u>	Oil palm seedlings	350	planted, 8m X 8m Triangular with wire fences (collars)round each seedling base to guard against Rodents.
<u>2</u>	Plantain Suckers	550	
<u>3</u>	Bitter Kola Seedlings	15	Planted at a spacing of 9m X 9.m in a scattered manner on the farm
<u>4</u>	Coconut Seedlings	5	planted, 8m X 8m Triangular with wire fences (collars)round each seedling base to guard against Rodents.
<u>5</u>	Wonderful Berry(Agbayun)	5	Planted at a spacing of 9m X 9.m in a scattered manner on the farm
<u>6</u>	Brazilian Cashew	5	Planted at a spacing of 9m X 9.m in a scattered manner on the farm
<u>7</u>	Agbalumo	10	Planted at a spacing of 9m X 9.m in a scattered manner on the farm
<u>8</u>	Jumbo Guava	5	Planted at a spacing of 9m X 9.m in a scattered manner on the farm
<u>9</u>	Gmelina Spp		Planted at a spacing of 2.m X 2. m along farm edges and boundaries

2. **Name of Farmer:** Chief P. A. Somoye
Farm Location: Kuluku Village,
Local Government Area : Obafemi Owode Local Government Area
State: Ogun State
Farm Size : 5.0 Acres (2.5 hectares)

S/N	Seedling Procured	Quantities Procured	Remarks on Extension Guides and Advisory Services
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		(Nos.)	
1	Teak seedlings	100	Planted, 2m X 2m at farm boundary.
2	Plantain Suckers	150	Planted at a spacing of 3m X 3m
3	Gmelina Seedlings	100	Planted at a spacing of 2m X 2.m in a scattered manner on the farm boundary

3. **Name of /Farm/Farmer :** VIRO Farms
Farm Location : Aja Aka Village,
Local Government Area : Odeda Local Government Area
State: Ogun State
Farm Size : 5.0 Acres (2.0 hectares)

S/N	Seedling Procured	Quantities Procured (Nos.)	Remarks on Extension Guides and Advisory Services
1	Oil palm seedlings	313	Planted, 8m X 8m Triangular with wire fences (collars) round each seedling base to guard against Rodents.
2	Plantain Suckers	50	Planted at a spacing of 3m X 3m
3	Bitter Kola Seedlings	9	Planted at spacing of 9m X 9.m in a scattered manner on the farm
4	Coconut Seedlings	5	Planted, 8m X 8m Triangular with wire fences (collars) round each seedling base to guard against Rodents.
5	Wonderful Berry(Agbayun)	5	Planted at a spacing of 9m X 9.m in a scattered manner on the farm
6	Agbalumo	5	Planted at a spacing of 9m X 9.m in a scattered manner on the farm
7	Jumbo Guava	5	Planted at a spacing of 9m X 9.m in a scattered manner on the farm
8	Teak & Gmelina Seedlings		Planted at a spacing of 2m X 2m along farm edges and boundaries

4. **Name of /Farm/Farmer :** VIRO Farms
Farm Location : Akintobi Village,
Local Government Area : Odeda Local Government Area
State: Ogun State
Farm Size : 7.0 Acres (.2.8 hectares)

S/N	Seedling Procured	Quantities Procured (Nos.)	Remarks on Extension Guides and Advisory Services
1	Oil palm seedlings	350	Planted, 8m X 8m Triangular with wire fences (collars) round each seedling base to guard against Rodents.
2	Bitter Kola Seedlings	7	Planted at spacing of 9m X 9.m in a scattered manner on the farm
3	Coconut Seedlings	5	Planted, 8m X 8m Triangular with wire

			fences (collars) round each seedling base to guard against Rodents.
4	Wonderful Berry(Agbayun)	5	Planted at a spacing of 9m X 9.m in a scattered manner on the farm
5	Agbalumo	5	Planted at a spacing of 9m X 9.m in a scattered manner on the farm
6	Jumbo Guava	5	Planted at a spacing of 9m X 9.m in a scattered manner on the farm
7	Teak & Gmelina Seedlings	250	Planted at a spacing of 2.m X 2. m along farm edges and boundaries

5. **Name of /Farm/Farmer :** Mrs. R. A. Fashina Farm

Farm Location: Aja-Aka Village

Local Government Area: Odeda Local Government Area

State: Ogun State

Farm Size : 5.0 Acres(.2.0 hectares)

S/N	Seedling Procured	Quantities Procured (Nos.)	Remarks on Extension Guides and Advisory Services
1	Oil palm seedlings	313	planted, 8m X 8m Triangular with wire fences (collars)round each seedling base to guard against Rodents.
7	Teak & Gmelina Seedlings	150	Planted at a spacing of 2m X 2m along farm edges and boundaries

6. **Name of /Farm/Farmer :** Mr. Salmon Aboaba

Farm Location: Oba-Okoko Village

Local Government Area: Ewekoro Local Government Area

State: Ogun State

Farm Size : 2.0 Acres

S/N	Seedling Procured	Quantities Procured (Nos.)	Remarks on Extension Guides and Advisory Services
1	Plantain Suckers	740	740 Plantain suckers were sourced, treated in warm water and planted at a spacing of 3.0 m x 3.0 m in proper farm layout.

The technical advisory services were carried out with the farmers to imbibe good agricultural practices and getting the seedlings from certified sources. Within the farms, the farmers were encouraged to plant arable crops such as Cassava, Maize and Vegetables for good agronomy /cultural practices.

The farmers and laborers were properly trained through participatory farm demonstration such that the farm laborers could plant for other farmers with minimum guidance from Agricultural Extension Officers from AMREC.

Routine Monitoring of the farms were made through individual farm Contacts and Telephone Calls. The Ologbe Farms carried out extensive expansion of the farm during the reporting period.





Picture: Oil Palm Seedlings



Picture: Coconut Seedlings





Picture: Bitter Kola seedlings



Picture: Plantain Suckers



2.4 REPORT OF THE MEDIA AND FARM BROADCAST PROGRAMME

2.4.1 Preamble

The Media and Farm Broadcast Programme of the Agricultural Media Resources and Extension Centre (AMREC), is the media- resource arm of the Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta (FUNAAB). The Programme has the responsibility of translating agricultural research findings into agricultural media materials with main emphasis on video, audio and extension publications for dissemination to Stakeholders in Agriculture across the Southwest Nigeria. The Programme also manages photo and video documents of all important activities of the Centre. It collects, collates and retrieves agricultural information and activities within and outside the University.

The Media and Farm Broadcast Programme also processes agricultural information and knowledge into materials and packages such as Flyers, Extension Guides, Books, Features and Magazines. Agricultural video Documentaries are also produced from time to time on VCDs and DVDs. Such Documentaries are often used to support and reinforce Trainings organized by AMREC with a view to imparting knowledge and developing the skills of Stakeholders in Agriculture.

Some of the activities carried out during the period of reporting

(i) Video and Photo Coverage of AMREC Trainings and Extension /outreach Activities

The MFB Programme supported other Operating Programmes in AMREC in Photo and Video coverage of their extension activities and the supply of Public Address System. The following outreach Programmes were photo and video recorded:

- (a) Training of farmers at Budo-Aiyetoro on Cassava Peels Transformation for enhanced Utilization in Livestock Production and for Income generation;
- (b) Skills acquisition Programme for FUNAAB Students and Youths on the production of Liquid Soap and Air Freshener held at AMREC Seminar Room;
- (c) Training of indigent Students on Production of Bleach, Scouring Powder and Germicides held at AMREC Seminar Room.
- (d) Sensitization Programme for the Girl- Children on Personal Hygiene during Menstrual Cycles held at Community Secondary School, Alabata Abeokuta

Farm Broadcasts

In order to reach more people with useful agricultural information and proven agricultural technologies, the Media and Farm Broadcast (MFB) Programme uses FUNAAB

Radio 89.5 FM as a channel of information dissemination to all Stakeholders in Agriculture as well as the general public on a Yoruba Programme titled “*Agbedotun*”.

The Media and Farm Broadcast (MFB) Programme produced and presented weekly Episodes of “*Agbedotun*” farm broadcasts on FUNAAB Radio every Wednesday 2pm-3pm.

Titles of some Episodes of the Programme presented include:

Table : AMREC on Weekly Radio Program: Agbedotun

Date	Topic	Guest	Department & college of guest	Remarks
5/7/23	The Place of Agriculture in Modern Society	Prof. Rahman Akintayo Sanusi	Agricultural Economics and Farm Management. COLAMRUD	Program was successfully held
12/7/23	The Place of Agriculture in Modern Society (continued)	Prof. Rahman Akintayo Sanusi	Agricultural Economics and Farm Management. COLAMRUD	Program was successfully held
19/7/23	Anthrax: Causes, Symptoms and Prevention	Prof. Olajoku Jokotola Awoyomi	Public Health and Reproduction COLVET	Program was successfully held
26/7/23	Preservation and Processing of Fruits and Vegetables of Economic Benefits.	Prof. Taofik Akinyemi Shittu	Food Science and Technology COLFHEC	Program was successfully held
23/8/23	Care and Sustainability of Domesticated Animals	Prof. Omotola O. Jayeola	Forestry and Wildlife Management COLERM	Program was successfully held
30/8/23	Ethnomedicinal values of Spices E.g., Allegator pepper (Ataare)	Mr. Taiwo Idris Olabode	AMREC	Program was successfully held
13/9/23	Ethnomedicinal values of Spices: Kanafuru (Clove)	Mr. Taiwo Idris Olabode	AMREC	Program was successfully aired
20/9/23	Financial Management of our Farms	Mr. Adebisi Ayoade	GM, FUNAAB MFB	Program was successfully aired
11/10/23	The Role of AMREC-FUNAAB in Research, Extension, Farmers, Input, Linkage System (REFILS) in Ogun State.	Prof. Kolawole Adebayo	DVC (D) FUNAAB	Program was successfully aired

18/10/23	Enhancing Food Security through provision of Farmlands for willing University staff.	Mr. Bankole Emmanuel	Director, DUFARMS	Program was successfully aired
25/10/23	Sustainable Farm Management in Ogun State.	Mr. Ayopo Somefun	Managing Director, Sogold Agricultural Ventures	Program was successfully aired
8/11/23	Importance of Soil to Farming Activities.	Prof. Mutiu Busari	Director, DRIP	Program was successfully aired
15/11/23	Effect of Climate Change on Farming Activities	Dr. Adewale Taiwo	Department of Environmental Management and Toxicology	Program was rescheduled because of NLC strike
22/11/23	Value Addition to Agricultural Produce	Prof. Abdul Razaq Adebawale (Tentative)	Department of Food Science and Technology	
29/11/23	Agricultural Production in the dry season	Prof. Musbau Olosunde	Department of Horticulture	

Sustainable Farm Management in Ogun State by Mr. Ayopo Somefun

An agripreneur and Farmer Mr. Ayopo Somefun has described sustainable farm management as a system of farming that protects society, expands natural resources, and shields the farmer from running into an irredeemable loss. According to Mr. Somefun, sustainable farm management involves making and implementing decisions in organizing and operating farm for maximum protection and profits. He stated further that “before anyone goes into farming, he or she needs to go for proper training”, adding that “acquiring farm manager is never a problem, but what he or she wants to manage”. Mr. Somefun, however, stressed that farm owners must be ready to pay 10 per cent of the farm produce to the farm manager, adding that such a manager must be someone, who is ready to regularly listen, learn and do adequate consultation.



Picture : From the right, the Guest, An agripreneur and Farmer Ayopo Somefun, the Producer, Dr. Idayat Kareem, (standing), the Anchor, Mr. Taiwo Olabode

FUNAAB asks staff to key into varsity's farming programme

The Acting Director of the Directorate of University Farms (DUFARMS), Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta (FUNAAB), Ogun State, Mr. Emmanuel Bankole has charged staff and members of the University community to key into the Staff Farming Programme, organized by the Directorate. According to him, the programme is designed for staff of the University, saying it has three main objectives, which include; helping the country in terms of food sufficiency, preparing the people for retirement, and helping in tackling insecurity in the country. He emphasized that the major challenge facing farmers was the issue of labour, adding that most youths are not interested in going into farming. He revealed that the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Prof. Olusola Kehinde, had directed DUFARMS to mechanize the programme for intending staff "in order to take away aspects that are labour-intensive". He appealed to members of staff to embrace the initiative of the University management, noting that it was a laudable programme that would prepare them for their retirements, stressing that it is an opportunity for FUNAAB to also set an example and to show that the only way to profitable farming was through mechanized agriculture. Mr. Bankole, however, called for more funding for specialized universities like FUNAAB to be able to do more, saying it was not out of place for the University, in future, to provide mechanization services for people within and outside its vicinity.



Picture : From the left, the Guest, Mr. Emmanuel Bankole, Ag. Director of DUFARM, the Producer, Dr. Idayat Kareem, (standing), the Anchor, Mr. Taiwo Olabode

The “what it should” and “how it is” of relationship among Researchers, Extension workers and farmers

The Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Development), Prof. Kolawole Adebayo gave a clear picture on what the relationship among Researchers, Extension Workers and the farmers should be and how it is presently. He explained these while featuring on a Yoruba live programme “Agbedotun” on FUNAAB Radio 89.5FM.

Prof. Kola Adebayo went down the memory lane under a programme which aimed at integrating these groups. He said Nigeria was divided into Six (6) geopolitical zones under this programme and the South-West zone had its Headquarters at IAR&T, Moor plantation, Ibadan. There, all the Southwest States researchers, and extension workers would meet to discuss new discoveries in agriculture and also to consider farmers’ problems with the aim of finding a lasting solution to it during the Monthly Technology Review Meeting (MTRM). He noted that the programme had the backing of the World Bank, NGOs, and Ministry of Finance. However, after Ten (10) years when the World Bank withdrew its Financial support, the programme began to experience set back owing to lack of fund for the Six (6) states – Ogun, Oyo, Osun, Ondo, Lagos and Ekiti to converge.

In his humble opinion, Prof. Adebayo suggested a two way solution to this problem. He suggested that instead of monthly meeting where, all these states will be converging at Ibadan, each state can have its MTRM in its state and now have a general meeting once in a year at IAR&T for review. He also suggested the inclusion of the market i.e. Agribased

industry to give one percent of their earnings as support for food agro research and extension just as we have Tetfund in academic.

Prof. Adebayo also called for cooperation between farmers and the researchers so that the research work will be targeting on the farmers identified problems and challenges.

Prof. Kola Adebayo pointed out the problem of brain drain which is facing research and extension work in Nigeria. He said since there is no honour and good remuneration for the researchers here in Nigeria, they tend to look for greener pasture where their work will be appreciated and they will have good equipment to work with. The farmers on the other hand are facing the problems of insecurity, banditry, bad road and high cost of transporting their goods to the market. The inputs suppliers are also faced with the problem of inflation. For AMREC to overcome these problems, he suggested localization of effort. This could be done by engaging the local market, immediate television station to showcase the farm produce and the use of social media which is within the reach of AMREC to advertise farm produce and extension activities.

He charged the FUNAAB radio to always do the replay of old programmes when less busy to make people listening to the programme know that this is a farmers' radio. He rounded it off by giving a brief remark on how he started extension activities at Mokoloki, Ikenne Agricultura Extension zone in Ogun State.



Picture: From the left, the Guest, Prof. Kola Adebayo, Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Development), the Producer, Dr. Idayat Kareem, (standing), the Studio Manager, 'Wale Oloyede (Standing), and far left, the Anchor, Prof. Olalekan Oyekunle)

A University Don Prof. M.A. Busari advices on proper Soil Test before farming and Soil Maintenance

A soil scientist, Prof. M. Busari revealed the importance of soil farming over Hydroponics and Aeroponics farming and therefore advices on proper soil test before farming. He made this disclosure while featuring on a Yoruba live interactive programme “Agbedotun” on FUNAAB Radio, 89.5fm.

According to him, land factor, cannot be overemphasized when it comes to large scale farming as Hydroponics and Acroponics are limited in capacity to feed the nation. He ascertained that here in Ogun State, there are different types of soils, such as; clay, humus , loamy sandy etc. and that one needs to consider the source of the soil and the bushes or shrub, that grow on such soil to ascertain the soil’s fertility. He added that land is not equally fertile, therefore, there is need to take samples from different parts across the piece of land so as to be able to know which area needs fertilizer and which area doesn’t require fertilizer. He made known the danger of applying fertilizer on a place which doesn’t require it as waste of resources above all, unutilized fertilizer by the plant will go down to contaminate the water level below the soil.

Prof. Busari raised the hope of farmer by unveiling the effort put in place by the Soil Scientist that by the middle of next year, a farmer can easily test the soil fertility by the use of smart phone as against the conventional method of taking soil sample. He said the application will soon be ready for use.

However, pending the time when the application will be ready, he advised that soil coloration and the bushes around the land could still be used as a local means of testing soil fertility. He also advised on the use of organic fertilizer for a small farming, but for a large scale farming the chemical fertilizer is better.

In conclusion, he called for control of erosion, planting of cover crops and practicing of rotational crops as a means of preserving soil fertility.



Picture: From the left, the Guest, Prof. M.A. Busari, Ag. Director of DRIP, the Producer, Dr. Idayat Kareem, (standing), the Anchor, Mr. Taiwo Olabode

Pasture and Range Management, A Must for Livestock Farmers, Says

Prof. Jimoh Alao Olanite

Prof. Olanite emphasized the need for livestock farmers to construct a pastorage which will ensure good and proper feeding for the animals and will also prevent destruction of valuable crops by the animals. He gave this charge while featuring on a Yoruba live interactive programme, '*Agbedotun*' on FUNAAB 89.5FM.

According to him, as human being increases in number, which brings about physical development, the land space for grassing of animals reduces. This brought about the idea of planting grasses for feeding the animals. Animals that are involved in this category are; Goat, Ram, Sheep, Camel, Cattle, Horse, etc. He asserted that eating grasses is compulsory for this category of animals to survive. He also added that it is these grasses that can give the animals what they really need unlike when fed with corns and other seeds. He said maize is one of the best grains we can plant for the animals to feed on but because of the economic value placed on maize, it may not be possible. Prof. Olanite made it known that not all grasses are edible

for animals to eat. Also, those grasses that are planted and managed well are more nutritious than those that just sprang up along the road side. These grasses under good management invariably make the animals to produce better meat and good milk. Animals are selective in the types of grasses they eat. Research is on the usage of grasses leaves and stalk for feed production for off session feeding. Cultured animals has many advantages (early maturity, soft meat, better quality milk and meat, better output) than free ranged animals. Feed conservation (Hay, Silage, etc) are paramount for animal production. He rounded it off by saying that the most important factor to be considered when constructing a range is land, fencing, water, feeds and proper management.

2.4. Anchorage of AMREC Events and Outreach Programmes

The Media Programme moderated the Centre's Events and Outreach Activities during the period of reporting. The Programme provided necessary logistics for all events such as Trainings, Workshops and other Extension Outreach Programmes

Publicity and Liaison Services

The Media Programme handled all Public Relations Assignments for the Centre. These included writing of Scripts and Reports of Activities of AMREC and submission of same to the Directorate of Public Relations for inclusion in the FUNAAB Bulletin and Online Platform. The Programme liaised with FUNAAB Radio for news coverage of important activities of the Centre as well as writing of pre-event announcement scripts for airing on FUNAAB Radio.

2.5 REPORT OF THE PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION PROGRAMME

2.5.1 Preamble

The Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Programme of AMREC is a multiple-component Programme of AMREC that has the mandate for continual assessment and evaluation of the performance of other Programmes and Sub-Programmes' activities of the Centre. Therefore, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Programme of AMREC is responsible for providing useful and relevant information that will justify the continued existence of other operating Programmes of the Centre. The Programme is also poised to suggesting new and additional inputs and adjusting the Thrust and Scope of planned Activities through objective monitoring

and evaluation processes. The Programme also collaborates with other University Scientists in conducting core and programme-specific Surveys that are relevant to farmers' problems and farm situations.

The *component sub-Programmes* operating under the PME Programme are:

- (i) Programmes/Projects Planning sub-Programme;
- (ii) Monitoring sub-Programme;
- (iii) Evaluation sub-Programme

2.5.2 (i) Goals and Objectives

The Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Programme is poised towards:

- (i) developing data base for evaluating Programmes, Plans, Proposals and Projects other important extension and community services- related Documents for future use and decision making;
- (ii) continually conducting core, programme-specific and diagnostic Surveys in cooperation with the University Scientists on farmer-centred problems and situations and to carry out basic Researches aimed at solving farm production- related Problems and Challenges.

Specific objectives of the PME Programme are to:

- (i) provide technical support for other operating Programmes of the Centre in the preparation of annual Work Plans, Budgets, Reports and other relevant information;
- (ii) prepare periodic technical Reports and collate data and information emanating from AMREC Extension Activities;
- (iii) develop and identify relevant Initiatives in line with the Centre's mandate and those of the entire University; for effective performance of Programmes;
- (iv) provide means of assessing the values/impact of Extension Programmes;
- (v) collaborate with other Programmes of AMREC; as well as other Colleges in the University; to provide the basis for Programme planning and to improve on existing ones.

2.5.2 (ii) The Programme's Vision

The overall Vision of the Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Programme of AMREC is to plan, monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of Programmes implementation at appropriate levels.

2.5.3 Report of the Activities of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Programme in the Reporting Year.

2.5.3.1 PME Programme on Extension/ Advisory Visit to Ayomaya Farm Settlement, Ajilete, Yewa South Local Government Area of Ogun State

Preamble

The Agricultural Market Environment is changing with unprecedented speed and in many diverse ways globally and locally. A small number of well-off farmers with favourable conditions of production have been the primary Beneficiaries of these developments while small-scale Producers, Traders and Processors have largely been unable to take advantage of available opportunities because they lack the capacity to meet market demands for quality, quantity and timeliness. Despite significant progress in analyzing and understanding how to respond to markets, sustainable enhancement of the capacities of the rural farmers to benefit from markets will require a more focused and consistent approach. However, inadequate access to information, understanding and networks are found to be some of the capacity constraints in the current economic dispensation. Advisory Services are apparently beginning to respond more effectively to the needs of farmers and other value chain Actors as they adapt to market demands. Market-Oriented Agricultural Advisory Services (MOAAS) are one of the services needed if; value chain development is not to become a “race to the bottom” for those who are unable to compete in more profitable markets.

Market demands are changing rapidly and becoming more stringent. Publicly financed (but probably privately provided) market-oriented agricultural advisory services (MOAAS) are essential if poor producers and rural entrepreneurs are to have the knowledge and information they need to meet these changes.

MOAAS however require iterative approaches to help the farmers / target beneficiaries to adapt to the factors affecting agricultural markets, from climate change to the expansion of modern retail.

These Settlers requested for the Advisory Services; through Mrs. Preston; to help them adapt to Climate variability, advise on their produce marketing challenges, improve their farming operations and enhance their livelihood. These could be climate-informed seasonal Services ; in-season advisory Services; information about new stress-tolerant Seeds and Practices, Climate Smart agricultural Technologies and Practices, and market prices; or early warnings on pests and diseases, etc. The same advisory system was also linked to Suppliers-Buyers, challenges on Inputs procurement and supplies as well as on Credit facilities and Insurance. This informed the Visit of the AMREC –OGADEP Team to Ayomaya Farm Settlement, Ajilete in Yewa South, Local Government Area of Ogun State; on January 12, 2023.

The Interactive Session

The Agricultural Media Resources and Extension Centre (AMREC) Team comprised the Director of AMREC, Prof. O. J. Olaoye, Dr F.O. Oke, Mrs. T.S. Adeloje and Mr. T.I. Olabode. Also in attendance was the Representative of the Ogun State Agricultural Development Programme (OGADEP); Prince Obalanlege Adegboyega and the NGO Team headed by Mrs. Preston.

The advisory and Extension Services rendered were borne out of the need for the Settlers to expand their scales of production and as such a bottom-top approach in interaction was employed. The Visit however revealed that records were not properly kept by most of them. Record keeping was emphasized on in order for the farmers to receive a fair price for their produce and to avoid being cheated. In addition price determination among farmers was not necessarily governed by the interaction of the forces of demand and supply but rather the urgency/need for money by the farmers to fulfill basic primary needs. Ayomaya Farm Settlers in Ajilete, Yewa South Local Government; were largely into the cultivation of Cassava, Maize, Plantain and Cocoa. Personal finances and cooperative cum family labour were employed. Major mode of transportation is motorcycle. There were forty Participants in all out of which 85% were male and 15% were female. Furthermore, adults well above 40 years of age constituted 95% of the Participants. AMREC Team led by Prof. O.J. Olaoye interacted with the farmers on the challenges mitigating against their optimal production.

Some of the challenges mentioned were;

(i) Lack of infrastructural and basic amenities like access road, hospitals and clinics, schools; as well as production and marketing challenges. Some of the production and marketing challenges included:

Improper Storage Facilities:

There is an absence of proper ware housing facilities in the villages. Therefore, the farmers are compelled to store their farm produce in pits, mud-vessels, sacks etc. These unscientific methods of storing lead them to considerable wastage. Most of the produce gets rotten and becomes unfit for human consumption. Due to this reason supply in the village market increases substantially and the farmers are not able to get fair prices for their produce.

Lack of Grading and Standard Measures:

Different agricultural produce are not properly graded. It was discovered on the visit that the common practice with the Settlers is to heap all grades of produce by quality and size

together and sell in one common lot. So some of the farmers producing good qualities are not often assured of good prices since they all sell in the same local markets.

Inadequate Transport Facilities:

Transport facilities constitute another major challenge to the settlers where people have to depend on bicycles, motorcycles, trekking to transport their produce to neighborhood markets where produce prices are considerably low and forced downwards because of the problems of middlemen and their perishable/ short shelf life nature.

Presence of a Large Number of Middlemen :

The chain of middlemen in the agricultural produce marketing around the Settlement which is obviously close to the border town tend to reduce the settlers' share of the market and farm gate revenues substantially. The problem was also found to be complicated by then unregulated malpractices in the markets across the Borders of Nigeria in Yewa and Benin Republic as well as the illiteracy and ignorance of most of the farmers.

The Settler however requested for continual contacts by the Visiting Team for them to get timely information on prices and support on reliable source of funds to improve their level of production.

By way of Advice, the AMREC Team advised on the need to organize formidable Cooperative Groups that will help them to take joint decisions on their produce prices and to have access to other production support through Extension services delivery and Government and other development initiatives in future.

2.5.5 Evaluation Reports on Capacity Building Trainings and Skills Acquisition

A. Training on Forage and Goats Production and Management

Training started at 10.35 am with an opening prayer by Pastor C. Akanro. The welcome address was delivered by Pastor C. Akanro. He appreciated the team from Agricultural Media Resources and Extension Center (AMREC) and Institute of Food Security ,Environment and Agricultural Research (IFSERAR). He informed the gathering about their association which is Odeda Goat Rearer Association. They are interested in KALWAD goat.

In her Keynote address, the Director of IFSERAR, Prof. A. Jolaoso informed the gathering the three mandates of the University. These includes: teaching, research and extension. The Centers that are in charge of research and extension are IFSERAR and AMREC. The Institute is into cropping, honey production and animal production. She also informed the participants about sesame production, which is an export crops.

Prof I. J. James handled Goat Production and Management. He mentioned five different types of goat and projected them for the participants. He laid emphasis on goat breeding because it ensures continuity of goat production and marketing. The age of goat is very essential during breeding. It is important to keep proper records .Identification of goat can be done through ear tagging, ear notching and neck branding. According to him major constraints to goat production is feeding during dry season.

Prof. A. Jolaoso, talked on” Small ruminants Feeds and Feeding Practices” She noted that two important things that are essential in ruminants are clean environment and feeding. The goats should be allowed to walk in the paddock. The participants are encouraged to get a piece of land at least 1.5 hectares This can be divided into four. The land should be fenced, In the paddock, grasses, legumes and trees should be planted, She taught them how to produce hay and silage for the goat. These can be given to goats during dry season.

Dr. Shittu spoke on Kalahari and KALAWAD goat. He mentioned that west Africa Goats are very strong and many good qualities. Some good qualities that are present in Kalahari goat such as good height, meat quality and they give birth to plenty kids. The crossbreed between Kalahari and West Africa Dwarf Goat resulted in KALAWAD. The good qualities in both breeds were in KALAWAD. He mentioned farmers can buy m formula food such NAN1 or milk for the goat especially when they are pregnant.

Prof. O. Adewumi handled the topic Routine Management Practices. She encouraged the farmers to keep the pens very neat. The goat should not be allowed to be roaming the streets. They should be fed on time. The participants were encouraged to feed them with dry cassava peels. The Participants were attentive during the Programme and they asked the Resource Persons different questions especially on goat production and feeding practices. Pastor C Akanro gave the vote of thanks while Prof .Popoola gave the closing prayer at 3.39 p.m

Evaluation of the Training Programme

The post-training evaluation of the Training using structured Questionnaire Participant for each of the Participants revealed the following:

- (i) More males are were involved in goats production among the Training beneficiaries than females as 71 percent of the Participants were males and 29 percent were females;
- (ii) Some, 32 percent were found to be between 51 and 60 years of age, 21 percent were between the age bracket of 41 and 50 years, and 6 percent between 61 and 70 years. Some Participants were above 70 years while 4 percent were between 20 and 30 years of age. This

implied that aged people were involved in goat rearing, this can reduce productivity in goats production. 39 percent were into farming, 12 percent were into trading and teaching Others asserted to have other vocations as;(Cooks, Accountants, Electricians etc); apart from farming;

(iii) About 8 percent of the Trainees strongly disagreed that the training met their expectation. 36 percent agreed that it met their expectation while 57 percent strongly agreed that it met their expectation;

(iv) Also, 8 percent strongly disagreed that the training will improve their income earning., 3 percent were indifferent while .42 percent Agreed and 47 percent strongly agreed;

(v) Six percent strongly disagreed that the time allotted was adequate 8 percent disagreed with 8 percent were indifferent about the time.44 percent agreed that the time allocated was adequate while 33percent strongly agreed that the time allotted was adequate.

(vi) About 8 percent of the Trainees strongly disagreed , 3 percent were indifferent, 30 percent agreed, while 60 percent strongly agreed that the information presented were understandable;

(vii) Eight percent of the Trainees strongly disagreed that the knowledge on Goats Management and Forage production has increased, 31 percent agreed, that the knowledge on goat management and forage has increased while 61percent strongly agreed;

(viii) Twenty eight percent claimed to like the Resource Persons while 71 percent liked the information they have harnessed provided;

(ix) Sixty percent of the Trainees claimed to have learnt about breeding of goat, .25 percent learnt about housing.15 percent learnt about feeding while 10 percent learnt about, Management of Goats.

(x) Ninety two percent of the Trainees said the Training was timely while 8 percent said it was not timely

(xi) Ninety three percent claimed that the Training will improve their income and livelihood while 7 percent said it may not. However, a substantial proportion (97%) of the Training Participant felt confident to go into Goats production confidently while only 3 percent still wanted to be guided if they are to invest substantially in Goats production in future;

(xii) Sixty three percent of the Trainees were able to rate the day's exposition as "Excellent and rated the training to be excellent while 37 percent rated as "Good"

(xv) Speaking on the constraints to production, majority; (61 %); claimed that the "Start-Up funds could likely be the major challenge though sourcing the reliable and proven animal stock to produce, Feeding, and marketing which assumed 22%, 9% and 4% respectively constituted parts of the challenges they face in the Goats rearing.

Evaluation Report on Skill Acquisition Workshop on Cassava Value Addition

The Agricultural Media Resources and Extension Center of the University has the mandate to organize trainings and workshops as part of extension activities among rural farming households. The Training on Cassava Value Addition; held on January 17, 2023 at Akintobi Farm Settlement, in Odeda Local Government Area, Ogun-State; was borne out of the need for farming households to increase and improve on their income-generating potentials especially during the post-harvest periods when income from farming activities dwindles. The Training was as well targeted towards fulfilling the second Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations Goal of "ending Hunger, achieve Food Security, improving Nutrition and promoting sustainable Agriculture". The Centre, as an Extension Services arm of the University, therefore aimed at seeing our farmers scale new heights through the harnessing of the latest and improved technologies. The Workshop was organized to provide knowledge and skill on practical ways to diversify income through Cassava Value addition which has to do with the production of High Quality Cassava Flour (HQCF) and other derivable products like Chin-chin, Puff-Puff and Custard.. The Training had in attendance all AMREC staff as well as participants who were drawn across all the Farm Settlement. In the State.

The Training was demonstrative and participatory and practically-oriented in nature as the Participants were taken through an iterative procedure of High Quality Cassava Flour (HQCF) production, HQCF Puff-Puff, HQCF Chin-Chin and HQCF Custard .

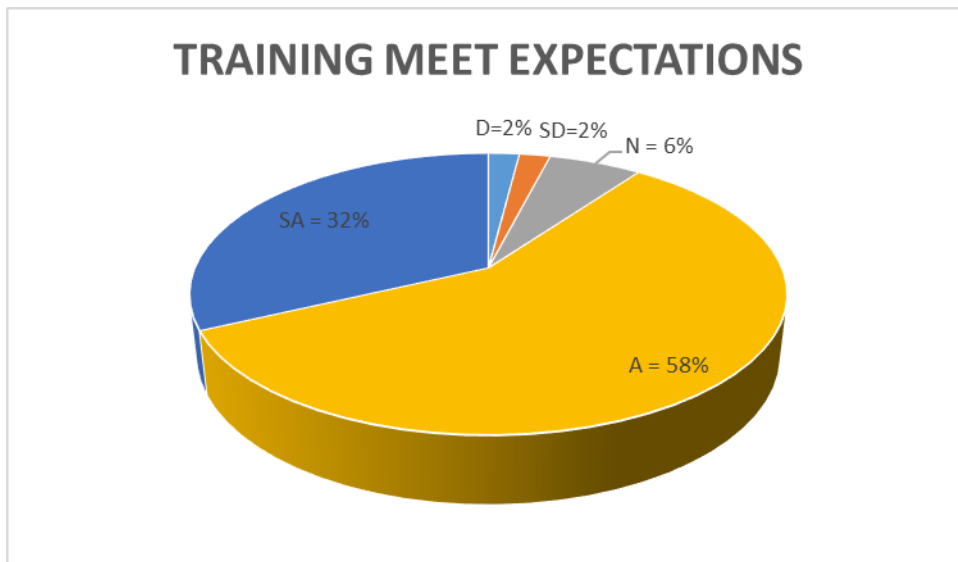
There were Fifty-four (54) Participants in all; out of which 56 percent were females and 44 percent were males. Furthermore, adults aged 36 years and above constituted 57 percent 43 percent were between 18 and 35 years old. All Participants agreed that the Training outcome would make them to be better-off and also help in meeting some of their immediate domestic needs as their income and livelihood will improve.

Evaluation Report on Capacity Building Training Workshop on Utilization of High Quality Cassava Flour: Zero Hunger Project/ AMREC Efforts

The Agricultural Media Resources and Extension Center of the University has the mandate to organize Trainings and Workshops as part of Extension activities among rural farming households. The Training was borne out of the need for farming households to increase and improve their income-generating potentials especially during the post-harvest periods when income from farming activities dwindles and as such they are economically and financially vulnerable and particularly targeted towards fulfilling the second Goal; (end Hunger, achieve Food Security and improved Nutrition and promote sustainable Agriculture); of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations. AMREC as an Extension Services arm of the University to ensure that farmers scale new heights through latest and improved technologies. The Workshop was meant to provide practical information on ways to diversify income through Cassava value addition. This has to do with production of High Quality Cassava Flour (HQCF) and other derivable products like Chin-chin, Puff-Puff and Custard.

The Training was demonstrative and participatory (practically oriented) in nature as participants were taken through an iterative procedure of High Quality Cassava Flour (HQCF) production, HQCF Bread, HQCF Puff-Puff, HQCF Chin Chin and HQCF Custard . Evaluation conducted by the AMREC-PME unit revealed that, there were fifty-four (54) Participants in all , out of which 56percent were female and 44 percent were male. Furthermore, adults aged 36 years and above constituted 57% of the participants whereas 43% were between 18-35 years old. All participants agreed to the fact that the training outcome would make them to be better-off and also help in meeting some of their immediate domestic needs as their income and livelihood will improve. The Workshop was organised for among stakeholders in Confectionery Industry at Olorunsogo area of , Abeokuta South Local Area, Ogun State on May 9, 2023.

Evaluation of the Workshop revealed that



Picture. : Response of Participants on whether the Training met their Expectation. 32%) of the Participants Strongly Agreed that the Training met their expectation,, 58 % Agreed , 6% were indifferent , 2% strongly disagreed and 2% disagreed.



Figure : Responses of participants on whether the training will improve their income earning
 49% of the Participants Strongly Agreed that the training will improve their income earning, 47 % Agreed. 9.8% were neutral, 2% strongly disagreed and 2% disagreed.

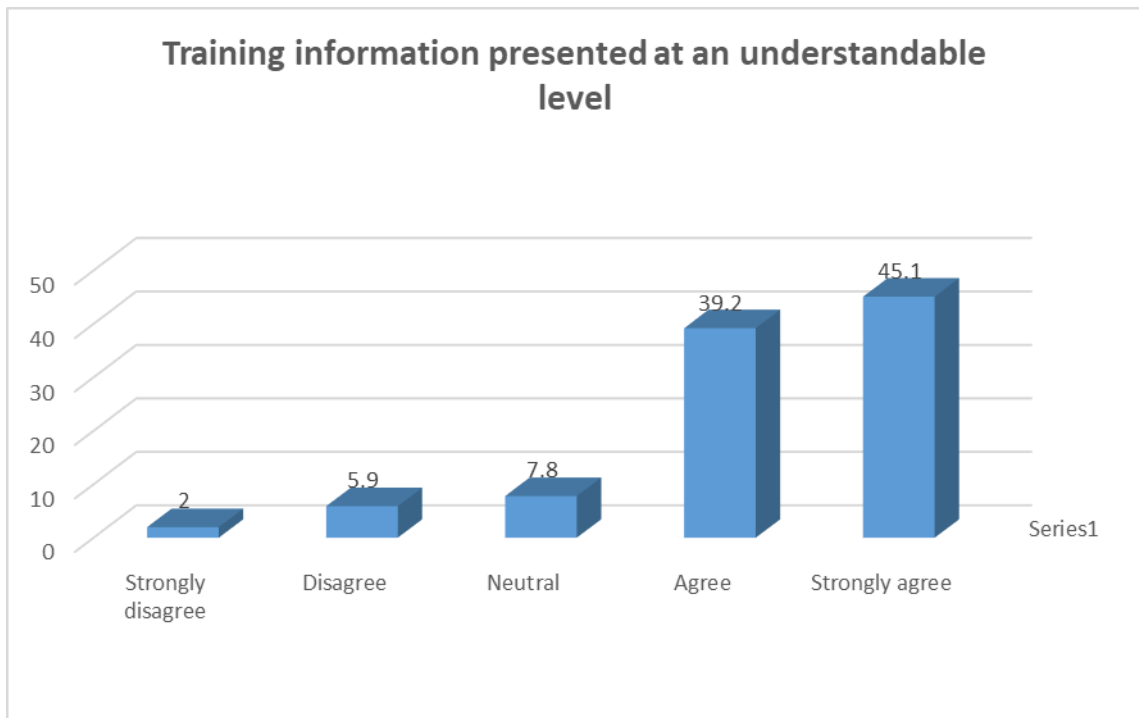


Figure. : Response of participants on whether the training information was presented at an understandable level.

45% of the Participants strongly agreed that the Training information was presented in an understandable manner , 39 % agreed, 8% were indifferent , 6% disagreed and 2% strongly disagreed.

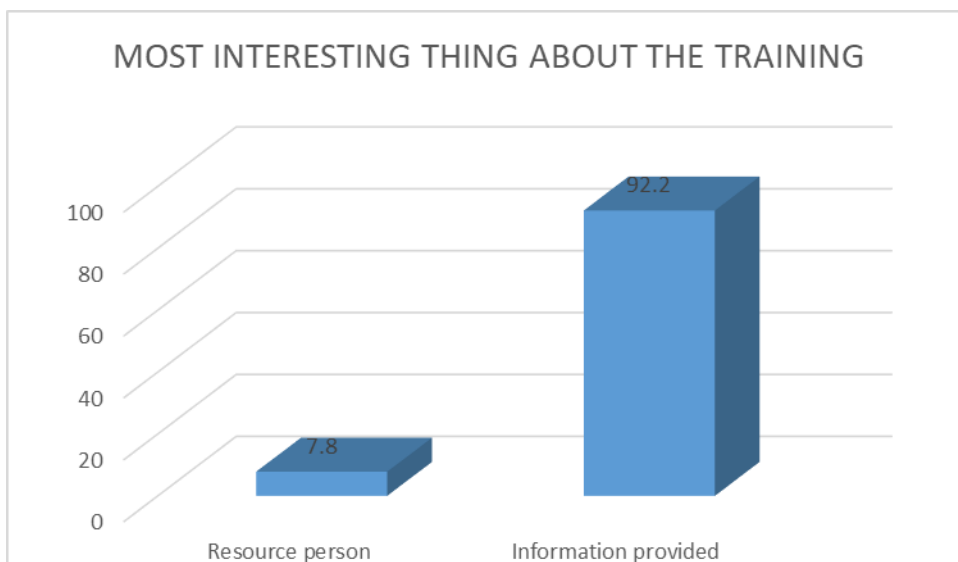


Figure : Response of participants on the most interesting thing about the training

92 % of the Participants responded the most interesting thing about the Training is the information provided while 8% said resource person interested them.

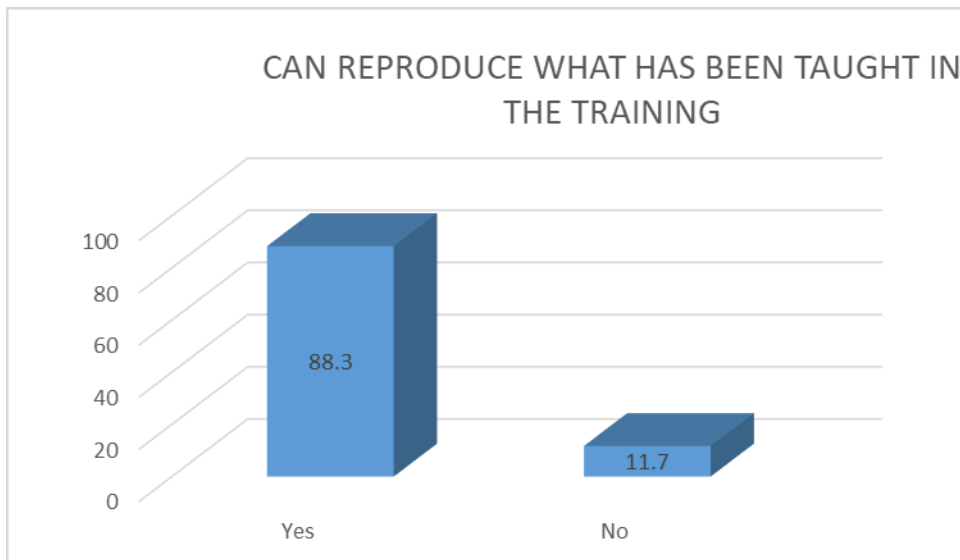


Figure : Response of Participants on whether they can reproduce what they were taught.

88 % of the participants responded that they can reproduce what they were taught while 11 % said they cannot.

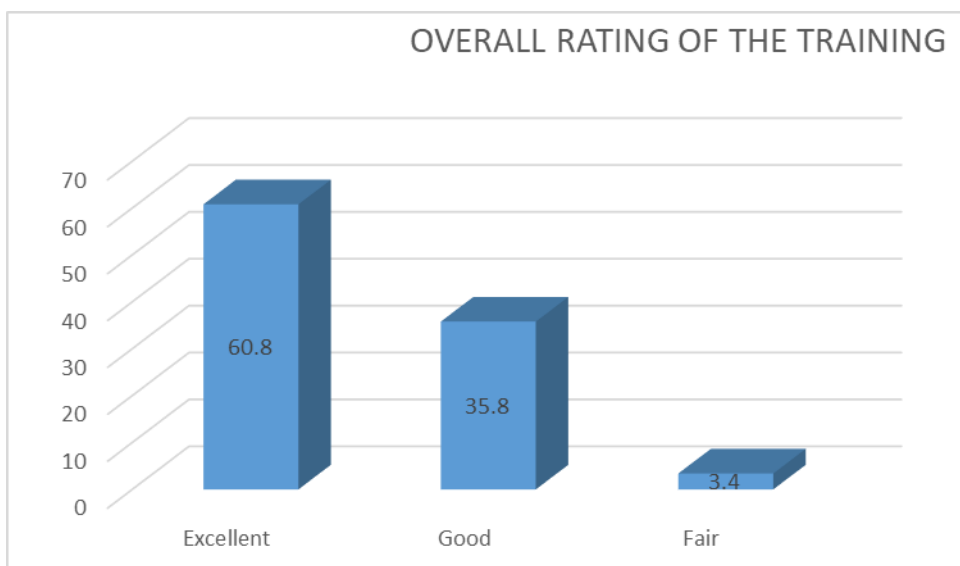


Figure : Response of participants on overall rating of the training

61% of the participants rated the overall training excellent, 56% rated it good and 3 % rated it fair.

Evaluation Report of PME on Skill Acquisition Training Programme on the Production of Liquid soap, Air freshener, Bleach, Scouring Powder and Germicides

The Training was borne out of the need to enhance income earning capacities among indigent students. Skills and capacities must be built for improved welfare and also to achieve sustainable development, hunger and poverty reduction among youths and students. The workshop is expected to serve as means of additional income generating activities. The knowledge gained during the hands-on-Training would arouse the interest of in-school Youths to practice what they have learnt.

Evaluation conducted by the AMREC-PME Unit revealed that 85% of the participants were female whereas 15% were male. 95% of the participants agreed that they can go into the production of what was learnt if there is provision for a kick-off capital and also believed that whatever proceeds is gotten from the production can at least meet some of their immediate needs on campus.

Other evaluated parameters include the following

(i) Workshop addressed a need that I have.

Approximately 48.4% of participants strongly agreed, and 35.5% agreed, indicating that a significant majority perceived the workshop as highly pertinent to their requirements. However, 12.9% disagreed, while 3.2% strongly disagreed with the notion that the workshop met their needs. Overall, the majority of participants found the workshop to be aligned with and beneficial for their specific needs, underscoring its value and relevance.

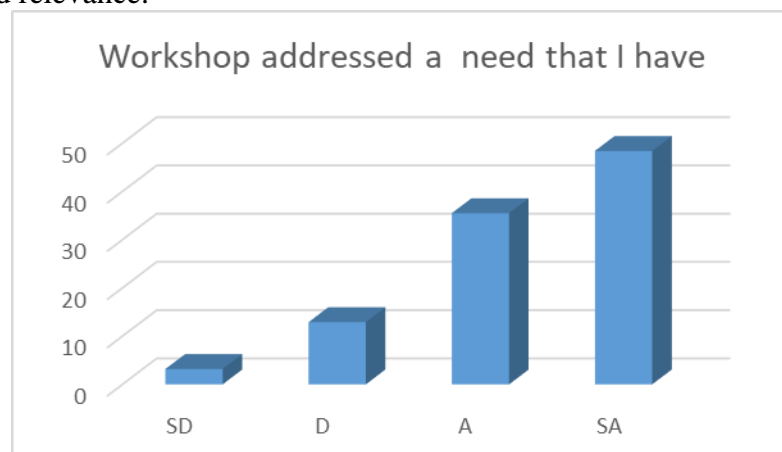


Figure : Response of Participants to the Workshop's Relevance in Fulfilling Their Needs.

(ii) Acquired skills will assist in meeting personal and immediate family needs

More than half (58.1%) of participants strongly agreed that the skills they gained will assist them in fulfilling basic family necessities, demonstrating a high level of confidence in the workshop's practical value. Additionally, 38.7% of participants agreed, further reinforcing the consensus that the acquired skills will indeed contribute to meeting their needs. However, a small minority, 3.2%, disagreed with this assessment.

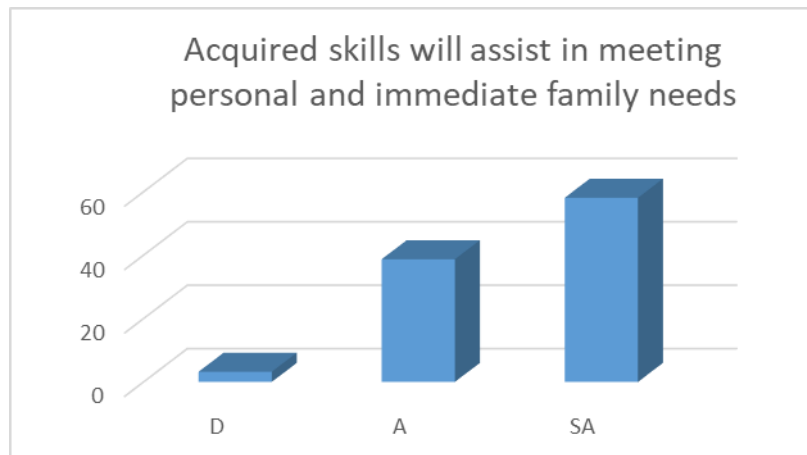


Figure: Response of Participants on Acquired Skills and Meeting Family Needs.

(iii) Time Allocated to the Training was Adequate

Less than half (48.2%) of the participants strongly agreed that the allotted time was adequate, demonstrating a high level of satisfaction. Furthermore, 54.8% agreed with this assessment, highlighting the overall agreement that the training was appropriately scheduled and conducive to their learning experience.

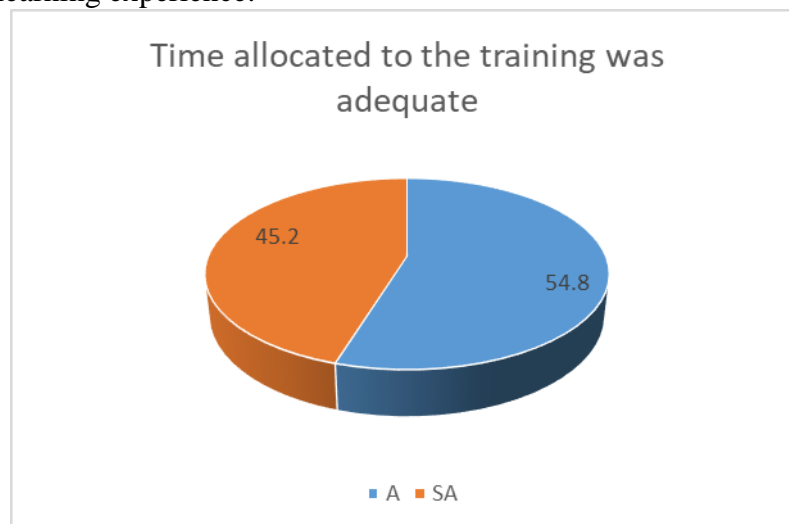


Figure : Response of Participants on Adequacy of Time Allocated for Training.

(iv) Training information provided was done at an Understandable Level

The data strongly indicates that the training information was presented at an understandable level, with 87.1% strongly agreed and 12.9% agreed. This suggests effective communication and training design in conveying information clearly to the participants.

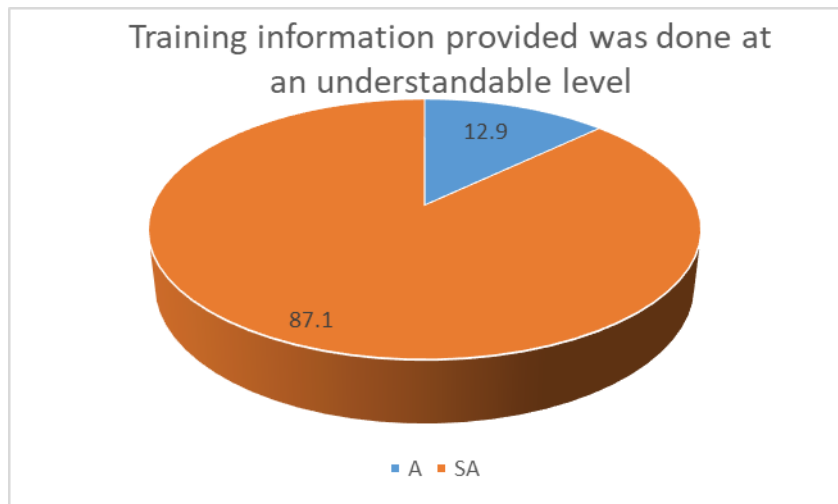


Figure : Response of Participants on Understanding Level of Training Information.

(v) The Training Workshop did not prepare me for any economic empowerment.

Majority of participants had a positive economic empowerment effects from the workshop. In view of this, 64.50% strongly disagreed and 25.80% disagreed with the statement that it did not provide them with economic empowerment. While a minority held a different perspective, with 6.50% agreed and 3.20% strongly agreed that they did not perceive significant benefits from the workshop.



Figure : Response of Participants on Preparation Level for Economic Empowerment.

(vi) Quantity and Quality of Refreshments Provided at the Training Workshop was good

A substantial majority of participants, 51.60% agreed, while a 41.90% strongly agreed, indicating a strong consensus on the satisfaction with the refreshments to be of good quality and in sufficient quantity. A very small minority, comprising 3.0% strongly disagreed, and 3.20% disagreed with the refreshments. This suggests that the refreshments were generally well-received and met the expectations of most attendees.



Figure : Response of Participants on Quantity and Quality of Refreshments Provide

(vii) Is the Training Timely as regards your present need?

The training is exceptionally well-timed, with a resounding 100% of participants expressing that it aligns perfectly with their current needs. This agreement emphasizes the relevance of the training to the participants' immediate requirements. It is clear that the training program has been thoughtfully designed to meet the pressing demands of all participants.

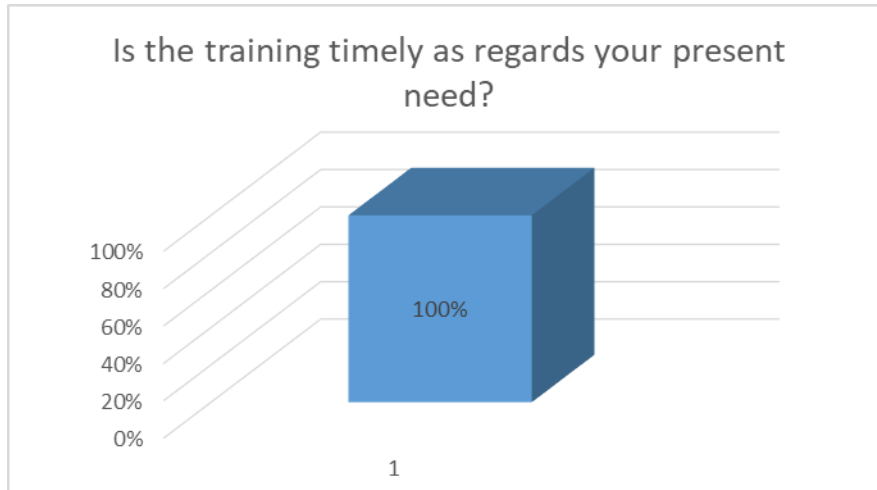


Figure : Response of Participants on Timeliness of Training with present need.

Overall rating of the Training

A significant majority, accounting for 64.50%, rated the training as "Excellent," reflecting a strong level of satisfaction and appreciation for the program. Additionally, 35.50% of participants rated the training as "Good," further emphasizing a positive overall impression. While this group may not have rated it as excellent, they still found the training to be of a good standard. This suggests that the training was generally well-received and met or exceeded the expectations of most attendees.



General Remarks on the Training

The Participants made the following suggestions.

- (i) Conducting follow-up surveys to pinpoint areas requiring improvement.
- (ii) Feedback should guide enhancements in future workshops.
- (iii) Ensure workshops align with the expectations and needs for economic empowerment.
- (iv) Consider offering extra materials or modules to cater to diverse needs.

Report of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation on Combo Snacks Training

The skill acquisition workshop for indigent students was conducted on September 20, 2023 at Agricultural Media Research and Extension Centre. It was aimed at teaching them how to use High quality cassava flour (HQCF) and beans to make combo snacks. This initiative aimed to empower indigent students and equip them with practical skills.

(i) Training meet Expectations

A substantial number of workshop participants, with 23.50% indicating "Agreed" and 76.50% expressing "Strongly Agreed," found that the workshop met their expectations.



Figure : Response of Participants on Relevance of Training in meeting Students Expectations.

(i) Training will improve income earnings

Majority (64.70%), of the participants strongly agreed to the potential for training in enhancing income earnings, with an additional 17.60% indicating agreement. Nevertheless, an equal proportion of 17.60% of participants remained neutral.



Figure: Response of Participants on Relevance of Training in Improving Income Earnings.

(i) Adequate Time was allotted to the Training

Approximately 29.40% of participants found the allocated time for covering different topics and activities during the training to be adequate. In comparison, an impressive 70.60% strongly agreed that the time provided exceeded their expectations.

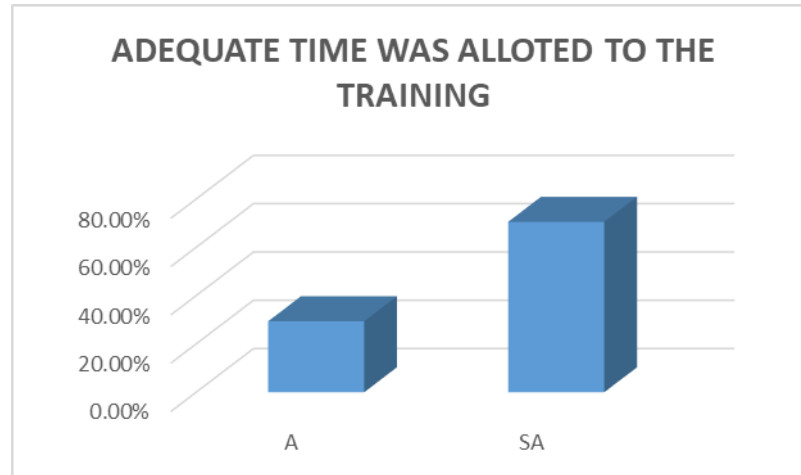


Figure : Response of Participants on Workshop Time Allocation

(i) Training Information Presented at an Understandable Level

The vast majority, comprising 88.20% of the participants, expressed strong agreement with the effectiveness of the workshop's information presentation, highlighting its clarity and comprehensibility. In contrast, a smaller percentage, 11.80%, disagreed with these observations.

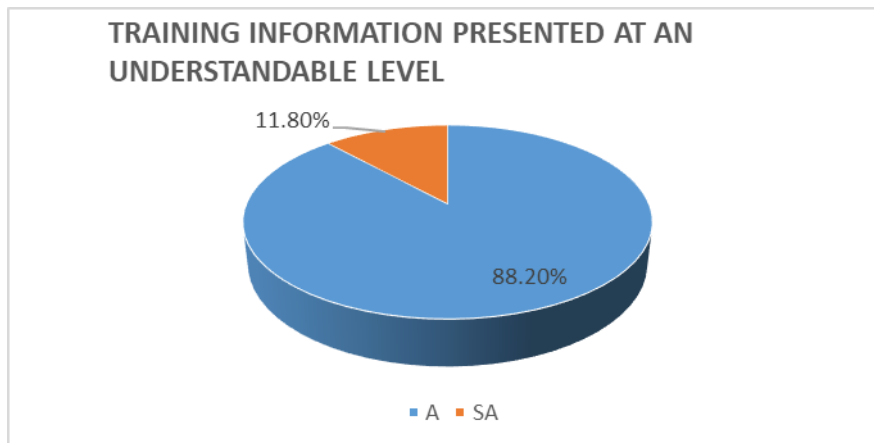


Figure: Response of Participants to Training Information presented.

(i) Quantity of Refreshment Provided at the Training Workshop

A significant majority, 64.70%, strongly agreed that the refreshment quantity exceeded expectations. Additionally, 35.30% agreed, reinforcing the consensus that participants' refreshment needs were met effectively. This resounding support

suggests that the refreshment quantity was not only ample but also exceeded expectations for a significant portion of the attendees.

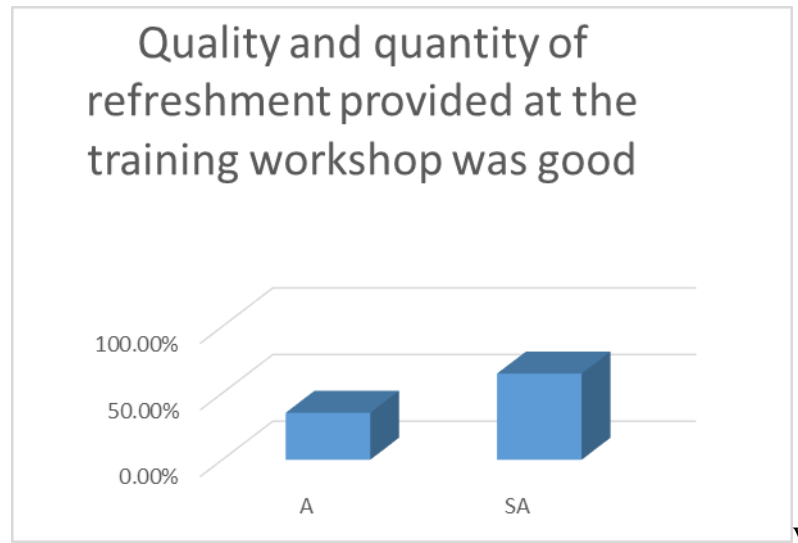


Figure : Response of Participants on the quantity of Refreshments provided.

(i) More Interesting thing about the Training

A vast majority, accounting for 86.40%, expressed a strong preference for the information provided during the training. They found the content engaging and valuable. In contrast, a smaller proportion, 17.60%, mentioned the resource person as the more interesting aspect of the training, highlighting the significance of both the content and the individual delivering it.

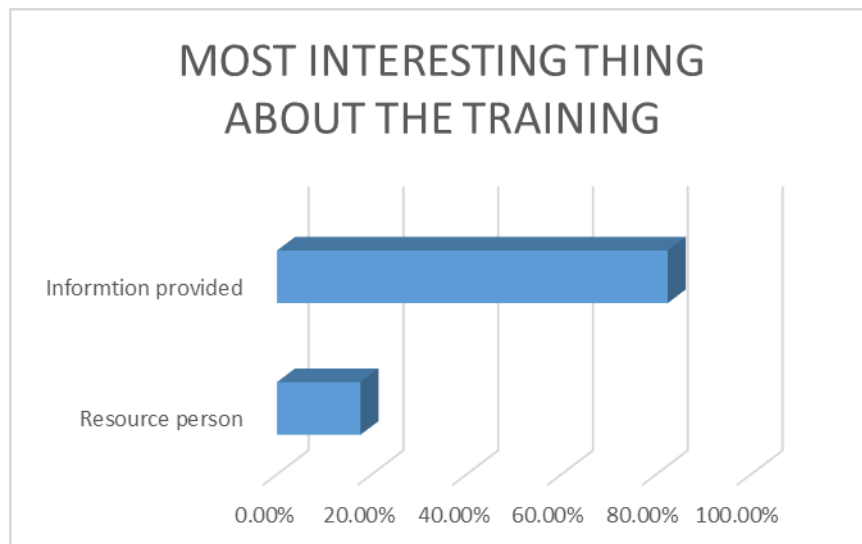


Figure : Response of Participants on the Highlights of the Training.

(i) Training will Improve Livelihood

The outlook among participants is resounding, with 100% in agreement that the training will have a positive impact on improving livelihoods. This unanimous

support underscores the participants' strong belief in the effectiveness of the training in enhancing their prospects and quality of life.

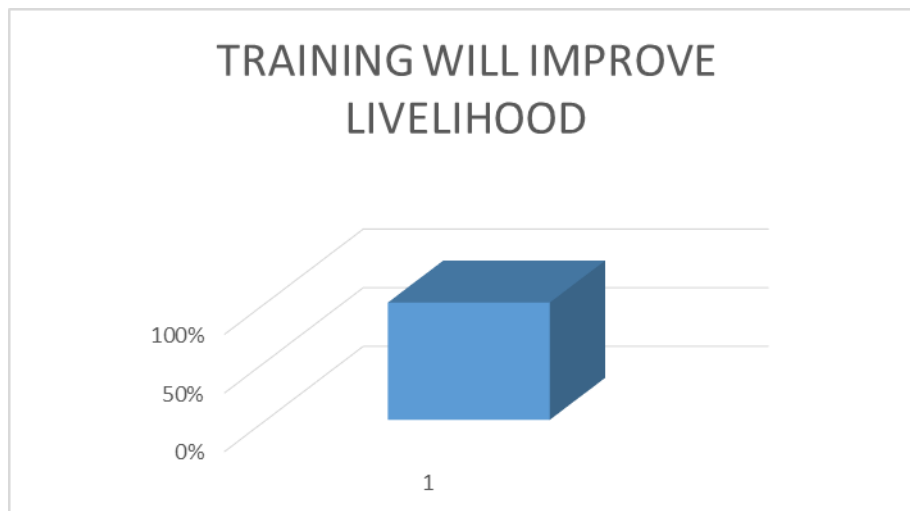


Figure : Response of Participants on Relevance of Training in Improving Livelihood.

(i) Confidently go into Production of what was learnt

The participants are united in their confidence, with 100% agreement that they feel prepared to confidently apply what they've learned and transition into production. This strong consensus underscores the participants' readiness and belief in the ability to effectively put their newly acquired knowledge and skills into practical use.



Figure : Response of Participants on Relevance of Training in Improving Livelihood.

(i) Overall Rating of the Workshop

(88.20%) of participants rated the workshop as excellent, while 11% found it to be good. These ratings signify the participants' overall satisfaction with the workshop, highlighting its quality and effectiveness.



Figure : Response of Participants on Overall Rating of the Workshop.

General Remarks on the Training

The Participants made the following observations when asked what they learnt from the workshop.

- (i) Low capital business opportunities for students.
- (ii) Exploring additional cassava by-products.
- (iii) Alternative pathways to self-employment and income growth.
- (iv) Healthy snacks knowledge and production.
- (v) High-quality cassava flour's value and income potential.
- (vi) Workshop addressed a need that I have.

Report of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation on International Organic Agriculture Day 2023 on September 22, 2023 at the Postgraduate School Hall FUNAAB

The Agricultural Media Resources and Extension Center of the University has the mandate to organize trainings and workshops as part of extension activities. The programme not only showcases the commitment of the Association to promote sustainable education, but dedication to cultivating a healthier, informed, eco-friendly and more environmentally-conscious generation.

Organic Agriculture is premised on the four principles (Health, Care, Ecology and Fairness), and accentuates on nurturing, protection for all life forms and sustainability of the environment. Organic education as an offshoot of Organic Agriculture is engineered to connect you with the environment in bringing it back to its original form, and also, become a

responsible steward of our environment. Today's initiative is worth celebrating and gives a vision and a peep for a better and more sustainable future.

The NOAN-organic school program is novel and a thoroughly thought-through idea designed to provide hands-on experiences from research and innovations, collaborative and detailed organic workshops and all-inclusive approach to education in the curriculum. The focus on organic education is a testament to the collective understanding of the importance of living in harmony with the environment, respecting the delicate balance of nature, and ensuring that our future generations inherit a healthy planet. This will also ensure the production of wholesome and good products, and policy making in ensuring food safety and culture, at all phases of food production and manufacturing.

The workshop was organized by NOAN in collaboration with AMREC to celebrate this year's International Organic Agriculture Day 2023. The Program was held on Friday, September 22, 2023 at the PG School Auditorium of Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta. The Programme brought together pupils, students and teachers across private and public nursery, primary and secondary schools in Abeokuta metropolis. In attendance were the Vice-Chancellor Prof. Olusola Babatunde Kehinde represented by the Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Development), Professor Kola Adebayo, Director AMREC, Professor O.J. Olaoye; Deputy Director AMREC, Professor O. Oyekunle. All AMREC programme leaders, Technical staff and Administrative staff; representative of the Public Relation Unit of the University; resource persons in person of Professor Aiyelaagbe, Prof. V.I.O. Olowe and Barrister Olusola Sowemimo.

Participants also include 147 pupils/ students across private and public nursery, primary and secondary schools in Abeokuta metropolis. Specifically, 14 schools were represented which include 68 boys and 79 girls. Average age for the primary school pupils was 9 years whereas it was 15 years for secondary schools. Also in attendance were 50 adults with 42% being male and 58% being female.

In the opening remarks; the Vice-Chancellor represented by the Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Development) commended AMREC for this type of workshop at this evolving time focusing on the University's tripodal mandate of teaching, research and extension services. He showed his excitement to have witnessed the event and to see so many passionate individuals and drivers of organic agriculture gathered to promote the core ethics and standards of organic agriculture with emphasis on food safety and sustainable living. He further added that the NOAN organic school program is novel and a thoroughly thought-through idea designed to provide hands-on experiences from research and innovations, collaborative and detailed

organic workshop, and an inclusive approach to education curriculum AMREC to channel the marketing of FUNAAB alpha chicken. He also commended them for deeming it fit to attend the training. He declared the workshop open and enjoined participants to be attentive during the technical session

In his address, the Director AMREC, Professor O.J Olaoye welcomed and congratulated participants for the rare opportunity to unravel the mysteries surrounding organic agriculture. He also noted the environment is loathe with adulterated chemicals (herbicides, pesticides and fungicides) which residual effects on farm products is injurious to our health and as such should be avoided.

A keynote speaker at the event, Prof. Isaac Aiyelaagbe talked about the history of organic agriculture in Nigeria. He reiterated that organic agriculture is just emerging in the country with less than ten years of existence. He submitted that organic agriculture involves the use of natural food sources and nutrients farming activities (crop and livestock production). Prof Aiyelaagbe who also doubled as the father of organic agriculture further reemphasized that organic farming demands that the farmer should avoid the use of chemicals and synthetic materials like growth hormones, antibiotics, fertilizers etc in the planting of crops and rearing of animals. He summarized that organic farming is a process aimed at improving both the human and environmental health.

Also, Prof. V.I.O. Olowe submitted that organic agriculture is fast growing in the agricultural sector of the worlds as everyone is becoming conscious of what they consume,

In addition, Barrister Olusola Sowemimo of Ope farms and Mr Ayorinde Farinde shared their wealth of experience and success stories on how organic agriculture had helped them in their life pursuit.

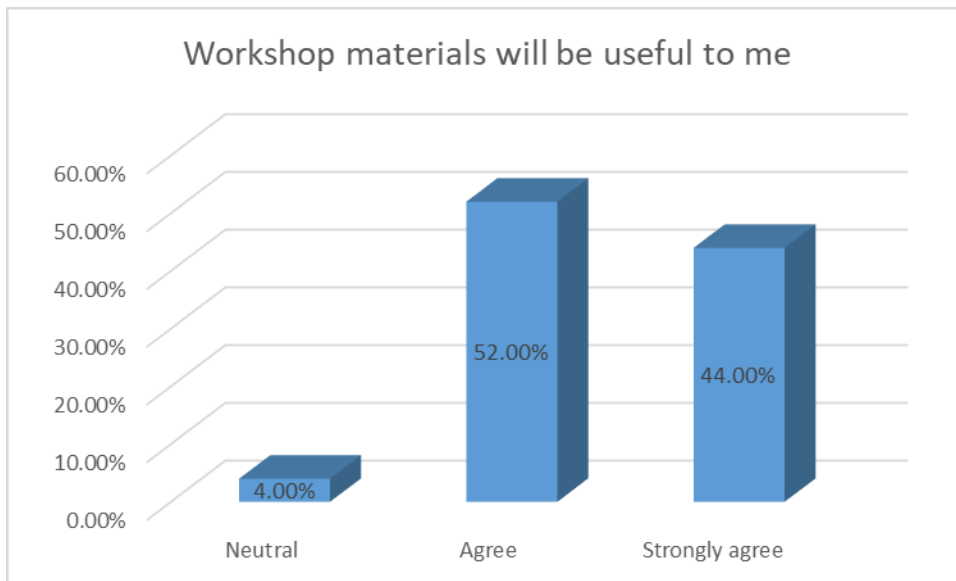
The evaluation conducted by the PME programme of AMREC on the workshop among the pupils and students revealed that majority (62%) were happy with the content of the workshop while 12.1% were not satisfied. In terms of methodology of workshop delivery, 54%, 21.3% and 6.7% were happy, not satisfied and angry respectively. The partipants' perception of resource persons revealed that 60% were happy with the kind of resource persons while just 13.3% were not satisfied.

Logistics perception of the event among the participants revealed that 85% were happy with the logistics while just 9% were not satisfied..

Workshop Materials:

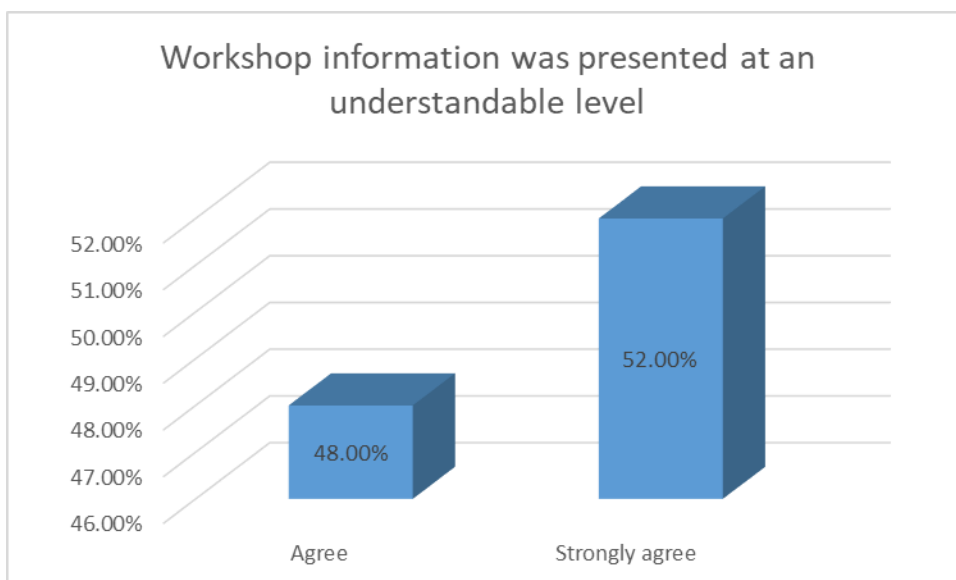
The participants' response to the usefulness of the workshop materials, even beyond the workshop, showed a positive result as about 96.0% of the respondents agreed to the high

quality and usefulness of the workshop materials; out of which 52.0% and 44.0% agreed and strongly agreed, respectively, to the high usefulness of the workshop materials.



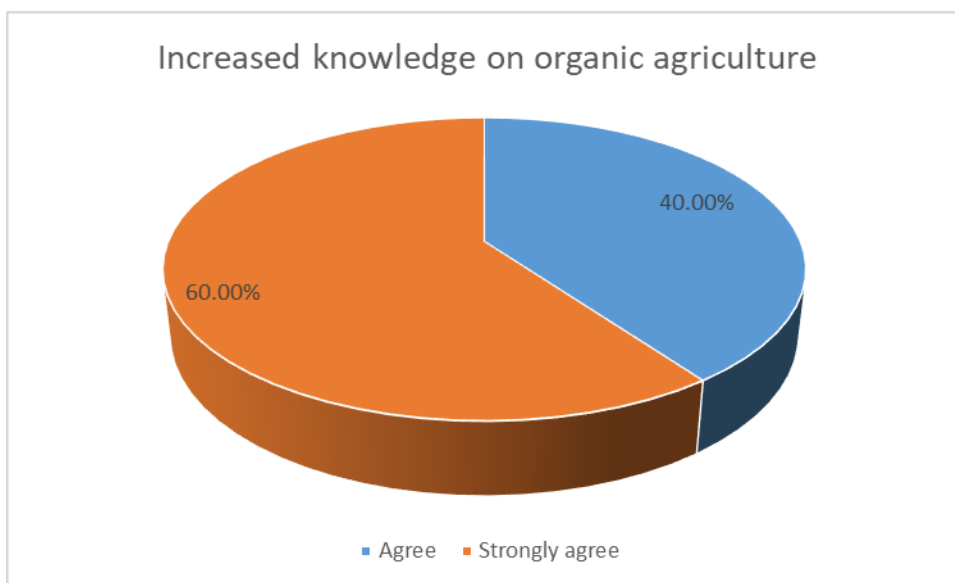
Workshop Information

All the participants of the Organic day workshop agreed that all information presented at the workshop were at high understandable level. 48.0% of the participants basically agreed to this while 52.0% of the participants agreed strongly to this. This has reflected the high quality and the experience of the resource persons invited for the program in public information dissemination.



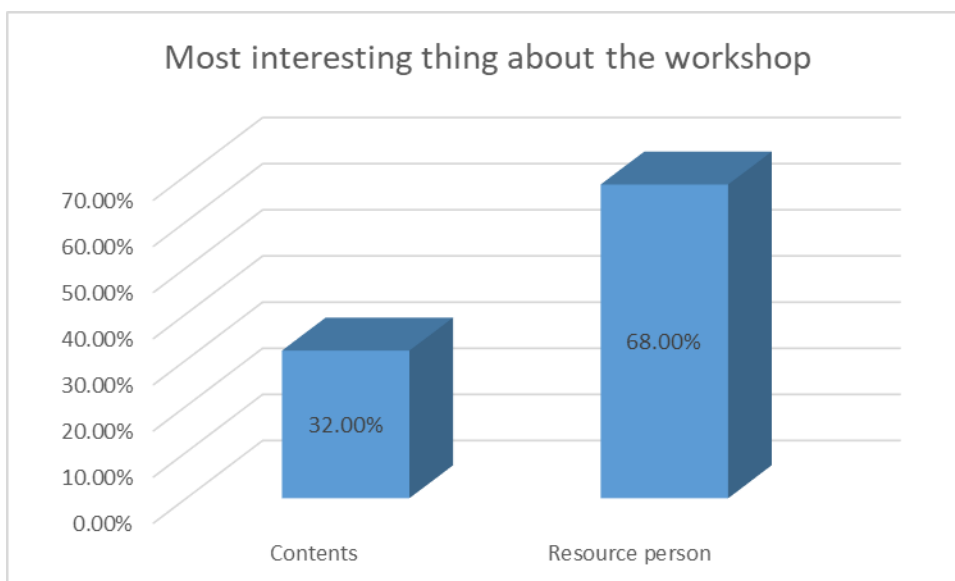
Increased knowledge of Organic Agriculture

The organic day workshop had proven to be a huge success as 60.0% of the participants strongly agreed that their knowledge of organic agriculture had greatly increased due to their participation in the workshop while the rest (40.0%) of the participants also agreed basically that their knowledge about organic agriculture had further been strengthened by their attendance of the workshop.



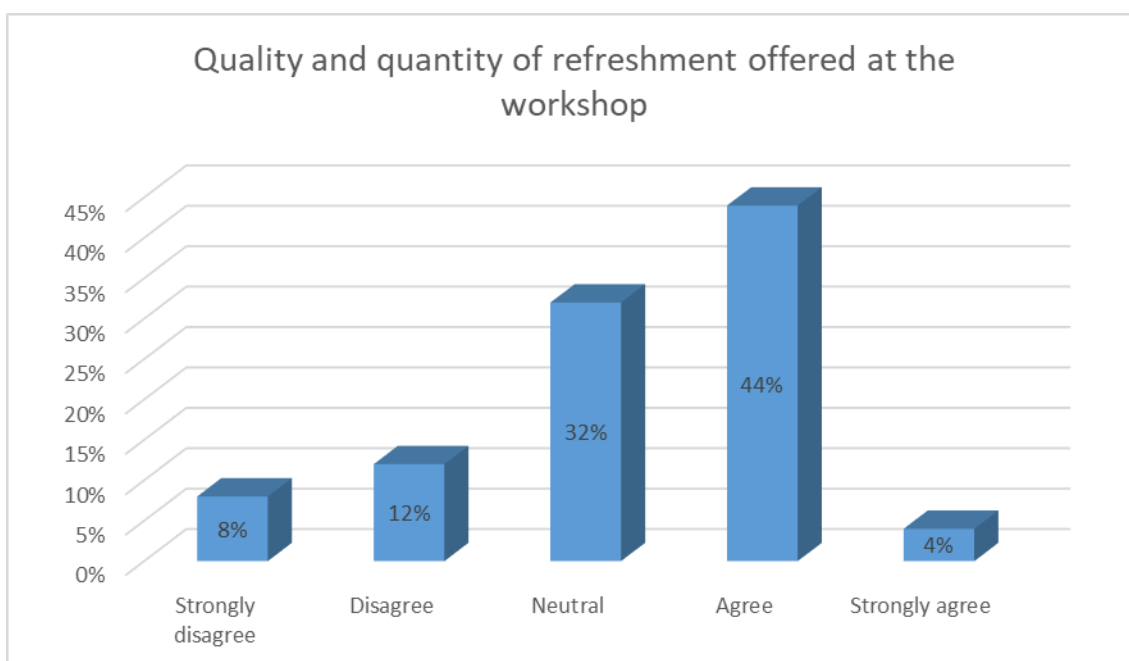
Most interesting things about the workshop

The participants were comfortable with the resource persons who anchored the workshop as 68.0% of the participants found the resource persons of the program as the most interesting part of the workshop while 32.0% of the participants found the workshop contents as most interesting to them. This result reflected that the program had a great impact on the participants as the resource persons greatly influenced and carried along majority of the participants to drive-in the contents of the workshop materials into them.



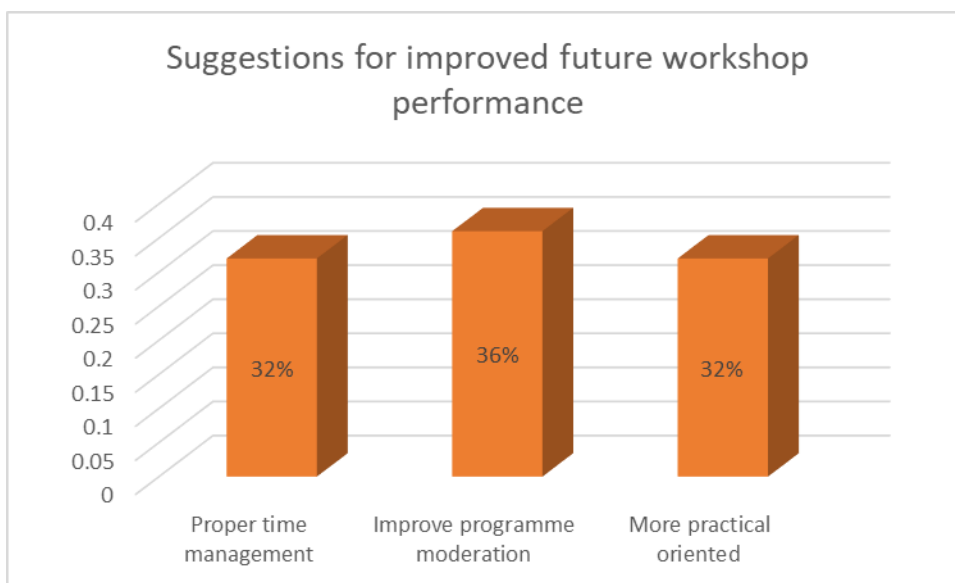
Quality and quantity of the refreshment offered at he workshop

The quality and quantity of the refreshment served at the workshop stirred-up different responses from the participants as about 20.0% of the participants were not pleased with the food quality and quantity during the workshop. Mainwhile, majority of the participants (about 48.0%) either agreed or strongly agreed that the food quality and quantity served to the participants during the program was adequate; while about 32.0% of the participants remained indifferent to the workshop food quality and quantity.



Suggestion for improved future workshop performance

36.0% of the participants of Organic Agriculture workshop indicated that area of improvement for future program should be channeled towards improving programme moderation while the rest participants further pointed that proper time management (32.0%) as well as more practical oriented workshop (32.0%) will greatly enhance the success of such programme in the future.



Overall rating of the workshop

Overall, the majority (88.0%) of the participants of the organic agriculture workshop rated the outcome of the programme as a very good one. Few (4.0%) of the participants indicated that the program was excellent while the rest (4.0%) felt the program was only fair. This has reflected that, even though there is room for future improvement of such a programme, this concluded version of the program had achieved its desired results for the AMREC and the university as a whole.



Report on AMREC and Treasured Point of Light Foundation (TPOL) Foundation’s Hygiene Sensitization Program for Female Students

Introduction:

The Agricultural Media Resources and Extension Centre (AMREC), Federal University of Agriculture Abeokuta collaborated with the non-governmental organization, Treasured Point of Light Foundation (TPOL), to conduct an educational initiative focused on promoting hygiene among female students. The program was held on the 12th of October 2023 at Alabata Community High School in the Odeda Local Government Area of Ogun State.

Program Objective:

The primary objective of this initiative was to sensitize female students on the importance of maintaining hygiene, particularly during their menstrual cycles. This program was timely as it coincided with the commemoration of World Girl Child Day and was held at Alabata Community High School in the Odeda Local Government Area of Ogun State.

Key Participants and Representatives:

During the event, Professor Kolawole Adebayo, the Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Development) of the Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta represented by Professor Olalekan Oyekunle, Deputy Director of AMREC, emphasized that AMREC

is one of the University's arms responsible for enlightening farmers and their families about ways to improve their lives and stay informed about their surroundings. He encouraged the community to consult FUNAAB for guidance on various matters.

The Baale of Alabata, the school's Principal, teachers, and other stakeholders were acknowledged for their cooperation and support. Professor Adebayo also encouraged the students to pay close attention to their studies.

TPOL Foundation's Contribution:

The President of Treasured Point of Light Foundation (TPOL), Mrs. Damilola Onebamhoin, conveyed the foundation's commitment to gender sensitization, distributing educational materials, and granting scholarships to girls, particularly in rural areas. She encouraged female students not to feel inferior to their male counterparts, emphasizing that being a girl should not be considered a disadvantage. Mrs. Onebamhoin stressed the importance of academic dedication and seriousness to achieve their career goals.

Menstrual Hygiene Education:

The program delved into menstrual hygiene, with Dr. Anthonia Sodunke and Dr. Ifeoluwa Dada offering valuable insights. They emphasized the significance of using sanitary pads for menstrual care, as using rags can pose health risks. The students were advised to be well-prepared for their monthly cycles to avoid any potential embarrassment in public.

Community Appreciation:

Chief Alani Saheed Adekunle, the Baale of Alabata, expressed his gratitude to the University Management and TPOL Foundation for bringing this beneficial program to his village. He assured the sponsors of the availability of land and resources for future initiatives in Alabata.

Distribution of Sanitary Pads:

The program concluded with the distribution of sanitary pads to the female students and their mothers, contributing to their well-being and hygiene.











Picture 27a & 27b: Cross Section of Beneficiaries at the Sensitization





Picture 27C: Beneficiaries and the Sanitary Pad packages displayed

Advocacy for Tax Removal on Menstrual Pads:

Furthermore, Dr. Anthonia Sodunke used the opportunity to call upon the Federal Government to consider removing taxes on menstrual pads. Her appeal was motivated by the rising prices of menstrual products due to economic hardships, particularly affecting young women's affordability. She emphasized that this measure would make menstrual pads more affordable, especially in rural areas where girls often resort to using rags and pieces of cloth during their periods. Dr. (Mrs) Sodunke's plea highlighted the need for policies that promote the accessibility and affordability of menstrual hygiene products, especially in underserved regions.

Conclusion:

In summary, the collaboration between AMREC and TPOL Foundation, along with Mrs. Tonia Sodunke's advocacy, has contributed to essential educational initiatives and outreach programs aimed at empowering young girls, promoting hygiene, and advocating for more accessible menstrual hygiene products, particularly in rural areas.

Section Three

OTHER ACTIVITIES OF AMREC IN THE REPORTING YEAR

3.1 Report of the First activity of the year held on Monday 9th January, 2023 at AMREC Seminar Room

In a bid to kick start the year's activities for the Centre, the Agricultural Media Resources and Extension Centre AMREC organized a new year prayer Programme. The prayer Programme was aimed at thanking God for the previous year and committing the new year unto the mighty hands of God for protection, guidance, blessing and for God to avert evil occurrence in AMREC and the University at large.

Dignitaries within the University attended the prayer programme which made it a colourful event. Among the dignitaries are; the Acting Vice-chancellor, Prof. O. B. Kehinde, the Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Academic), Prof C.O.N. Ikeobi, Prof. S. O. Akinloye for Dean COLVET and Chairman of CODAD, Prof. I.T. Omoniyi, Dean of COLERM, the Dean and Deputy Dean of Students Affairs Prof. F.I. Adeosun and Prof. O. Z. Ojekunle, Others were the Directorate of Public Relations and the Studio Manager of the FUNAAB Radio.

The programme started at 11.00a.m.with Praise Worship songs led by Mrs. O.C. Fasae followed by the prayer of thanksgiving anchored by Mr. Ben Olukayode.

Thereafter, Prof. B.A. Adewumi led the attendees in prayer for the Director of AMREC. In his words, he prayed for wisdom, knowledge and understanding for the Director to maintain and even surpass the previous achievements of the Centre. The representative of the Muslim Community in person of Prof. S.O. Kareem prayed for the success of AMREC, breakthrough and greater achievement in its extension programmes. Rev. (Prof.) I.O.O. Ayelaagbe followed in prayer for the University to breakthrough in its area of Research Teaching and Extension. Prof. Yemi Akegbejo - Samsons rounded off the prayer session by leading in the prayer for the Vice-Chancellor. Meanwhile, the guest minister, Prof. Samuel Oluwalana thanked God for how far He had taken the University, while praying that FUNAAB would soon become one of the topmost universities in the world. He, however, charged AMREC to do more in terms of extension, as he prayed God to protect them and set the Centre on high.



Picture: Profs. Adewumi and Akegbejo-Samsoms preaching at prayer season





Prof. Samuel Oluwalana praying for FUNAAB

Director's Speech

The Director of AMREC appreciated the Vice-Chancellor and everybody that came to grace the occasion. In his speech, he briefly mentioned all the achievements of all the five Programmes in the Centre. He made it known that all the Programmes, Media and Farm Broadcast (MFB), Extension and Adaptive Research (EAR), Planning Monitoring and Evaluation (PME), Gender Issues and Youth Development (GIYD) and Training and Farm Demonstration (TFD) did their best in the previous year but were constrained by the protracted industrial action.

The Director stated further all the challenges being faced by the Centre which hindered it from fully fulfilling its mandates. He emphasized the issue of lack of vehicle that can move the extension officers to the villages where there services are required. He then pleaded with the representative of the Vice-Chancellor to kindly convey the message to the Vice-Chancellor to come to the aid of the Centre as another planting season is approaching.

The Director of AMREC, Prof. Olalekan Olaoye further promised that the University Management would continue to project the image of the institution to its catchment areas, even as he called on AMREC staff to continue to be united in the course of discharge of their duties.

The Vice-Chancellor's Remarks

The Acting Vice-Chancellor of the Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta (FUNAAB), Prof. Olusola Babatunde Kehinde, charged members of staff of the University to work harmoniously and assiduously in order to move the university to an enviable height this year. He maintained that everyone needs to join hands together and contribute his/her own quota to move the University forward, stressing that management cannot do it alone without their support.

On behalf of the Acting Vice-Chancellor, Prof O. B. Kehinde, Prof. C.O.N. Ikeobi expressed his appreciation to the organizer of the Prayer Programme most especially when the year is just starting. In his words of admonition for all the attendees and AMREC staff, he enjoined them all to let God be in everything they do so that they can prosper like Joseph prosper in the Bible. He also noted that the things ahead of the University were greater than those it had experienced before now, assuring that FUNAAB would achieve a great success this year. "We assure AMREC that as they are playing a wonderful role in the University, we will make available resources they needed to carry out their functions", he stated.

In his response to the request made by the Director of AMREC (Prof. O.J. Olaoye), Prof. C.O.N. Ikeobi, on behalf of the Acting Vice-Chancellor promised that the Management will do something in term of provision of Vehicles that shall fit into the nature of the extension services.



Picture: From the middle, the Vice-Chancellor, Prof. O. B. Kehinde, Prof. C.O.N. Ikeobi, and others at AMREC Prayer event

Presentation of Gift

In appreciating the meritorious service of the immediate past Centre Administrative Secretary in person of Mr. O. K. Aderinboye, the Centre presented him a gift. In his response, Mr. Aderinboye expressed his appreciation for the Centre to have remembered his good work and decided to honour him. He therefore prayed for the Director and the entire members of AMREC for good fortune.



Picture: Prof. Dorcas Adegbite (Immediate past AMREC, Director) presenting a gift to Mr. O. K. Aderinboye for his stewardship in AMREC

Votes of Thank

The Chairperson of the Welfare Committee in person of Mrs. T. S. Adeloje expressed her appreciation to God Almighty, who made it possible for the programme to hold. She also appreciated the Vice-Chancellor and the Deputy Vice-Chancellor for gracing the occasion. In addition, she extended her appreciation to all the invited guests for their support and thereby wish them well as they go.

The Director of AMREC later came forward to round off the votes of thanks by identifying all the Professors, all the Deans, Directors and Heads of Departments that graced the occasion.



Cross section of the Ag. Vice-Chancellor Prof. O. B. Kehinde, Prof. C.O.N. Ikeobi DVC(A), Prof. Bayo Akinloye (CODAD, Chairman) and Prof. O.J. Olaoye (Director, AMREC) with other dignitaries at AMREC Prayer

The Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Development) Prof. Kolawole Adebayo visit to AMREC

Upon assumption of Office by the new Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Development, (DVC-D), Professor Kolawole Adebayo paid scheduled visits to all the Directorate /Centres/Units under the office of the Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Development. He visited AMREC on Thursday, 25th May, 2023 where the following activities took place. He and the team member, Mrs. S.

F. Giwa (PAR) were welcomed with songs and dances to the AMREC Seminar room lead by the Director of AMREC, Prof. Olalekan Olaoye.

Opening prayer

The meeting started with an opening prayer offered by Dr. (Mrs.) O. T. Irekhore at 9.00am. Prof. O. Oyekunle thereafter introduced all members staff of the Centre to the DVC (D).

Director's address

The Director, AMREC welcomed the DVC(D) and expressed his appreciation for the visit. He thereafter briefed the DVC(D) on the Centers achievements and the challenges being faced in the Center.

Response from the DVC-D

The DVC(D) responded and the following decisions were made.

- i. The Deputy Vice-Chancellor (D) will join AMREC to address its challenges.
- ii. That there is need to have an annual programme through which AMREC will reach out to the collaborators and the farmers.
- iii. That the Media Programme should play more active roles in the activities of AMREC.
- iv. That there is need for resuscitation of AMRECMAC.
- v. That there is need for a proposal by the TFD on the resuscitation of model school and model villages starting from FUNAAB and its environ.
- vi. The need to expedite action on publication of bulletin by the MFB and to engage in radio programme.
- vii. That there is need for a proposal on the digitization of all analog history of the University that domiciled in AMREC.
- viii. That there is need to create a YOUTUBE channel and online visibility for publication of AMREC activities.
- ix. That Dr. (Mrs.) F. O. Oke should find a time out with the DVC (D) to assist on the online visibility.
- x. That there is need to compile farmers register and digitize them by location and telephone contact.
- xi. There is need to create farmers stories by the media.
- xii. That the newly deployed Agric. Officers should come up with a proposal and what they intend doing in AMREC.
- xiii. That the Director must be carried along on all the official movement of the Extension Fellows and the Agric. Officers.
- xiv. That each Programme staff will be holding meeting with the Director next week starting from Tuesday, 30th May, 2023.
- xv. That all Programme Leaders should be holding meeting with their staff.
- xvi. That the Welfare Committee members should get a copy of its constitution to guide them in their activities.



Picture: Presentation of gift and souvenir



Picture : The Director of AMREC (Prof. Olalekan Olaoye) presenting Photoframe to Prof. Kolawole Adebayo, Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Development) on behalf of all AMREC staff



Picture : Cross section of the official DVC (D) visit to AMREC after assumption of office

**NAMDAM INTERGRATED SERVICE LIMITED (ABEOKUTA ZONE VCDF),
OGUN STATE ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION PROJECT (OGSTEP) VISIT TO
AMREC**

The Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Development), Prof. Kolawole Adebayo brought the team of NAMDAM Intergrated Service Limited (Abeokuta Zone VCDF) of Ogun State Economic Transformation Project (OGSTEP) to the Centre for possible linkages with the farmers and other Agricultural stakeholders in the Abeokuta Agricultural zone.

Members of the team were:

- i. Mr. Ibrahim Ojulari
- ii. Mrs. Ibrahim Iyanu Lydia
- iii. Mr. Lawal M. Ojulari
- iv. Mr. Ashiru Lukman O.
- v. Mr. Adeyanju Stephen A.

- vi. Engr. Okedara Kamil
- vii. Mr. Isiaka Muideen A.

The Director of AMREC (Prof. O.J. Olaoye) briefly told the team what FUNAAB is all about. He made it known to them that FUNAAB as a University has three mandates which are: Teaching, Research and Extension Services. The third mandate which is the extension services is what is known as Agricultural Media Resources and Extension Center (AMREC). He added that the AMREC was founded in 1991 with Five Programmes which are -

- (i) Extension and Adaptive Research Programme (EAR)
- (ii) Gender Issues and Youth Development (GIYD)
- (iii) Media and Farm Broadcast (MFB)
- (iv) Planning Monitoring and Evaluation Programme (PME)
- (v) Training and Farm Demonstration Programme (TFD)

The Director showed the team the pictures of all the past Directors both living and the dead and the years which they served in AMREC. He intimated the team with the fact that AMREC mandate covers the Southwest, Nigeria and that the target audience are majorly farmers and other stakeholders in Agriculture. In the same vein the NAMDAM mandated covers farmers in Abeokuta Agricultural zone .

From Ogun State Economic Transformation Programme the Fisheries and Poultry take 30% of their project while crop and other different activities take 50%.

Under the Phase I of the NAMDAM, three Thousand (3,000) targeted farmers are to be covered. Their data base to be collected which will be used to follow them up.

The Phase II involves collaboration with the farmers and to have a good report and responses. This will enable the team to know those farmers that have not been covered and the rural areas that have not been covered too.

The Director enlightened them on what is required to get up to Three Thousand (3000) data base of farmers. He said:

1. There is need for provision of some materials to cushion the needs of the farmer.
2. There is need to make use of digital tools.
3. They need to work with market women, AFAN different farmers group, OGADEP staff, OGSTEP, Local Government Headquarters Agric. Officers.

In conclusion, The Director gave the team some links to call to be able to get these farmers needed for registration.



Picture: The team of NAMDAM Intergrated Service Limited visit to AMREC

Visit of the Special Adviser to the Minister of Agriculture and Food Security

The team was led to AMREC by Mr. Femi Akinniyi (Head Field Extension Service, OGADEP). On the team are Lady Akiko Aikawa, special Adiver to Federal Minister of Agriculture and Food Security, Abuja and Alhaji Shaibu San of Federal Department of Enterprises, Abuja. The FUNAAB team headed by DVC(D), Professor Kolawole Adebayo, included Prof. O. O. Ayelaagbe, Prof Olalekan Olaoye (Director, AMREC), Prof. Olalekan Oyekunle (Deputy Director, AMREC) and Dr. Oluwakemi Irekhore. The team briefed as below:

SHEP Approach is an innovative development modality developed with a view to raising smallholder farmers (SHFs) income from horticulture, by developing their technical and managerial skills to practice market oriented horticultural farming. The approach has some unique characteristics as follows:

- i. Conducting market survey by the farmers themselves;
- ii. Establishing business linkages between farmers and business service providers; and

iii. Promoting gender equality with a clear purpose of strengthening farming couple's relationship as partners for effective farm management.

As a result of the approach, the farmers income from horticulture has grown significantly and their livelihoods have been improved not only during the intervention period, but for years after the intervention.

Main Principles of the Project Design

Ensure ownership: considering Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment & Promotion (SHEP) activities have started already in some States with initiative of the Nigerian side, it is desirable to implement the Project based on this ownership and further strengthen it for mainstreaming of SHEP Approach and sustainability.

Expand widely: considering a number of small-scale horticultural farmers and diversity of horticulture in Nigeria, it is desirable to expand SHEP Approach to different parts of Nigeria.

Normalize SHEP: it is desirable to incorporate SHEP Approach into a standard agriculture extension method practiced by ADPs and instructed in training and educational institutes. □

Improve nutrition condition: it is desirable to conduct training on nutrition in collaboration with JICA's "Project on Capacity Development for Nutrition Improvement in Federal Capital Territory" (hereinafter referred to as "JICA Nutrition Improvement Project") to improve nutrition status nationwide in accordance with the "Agricultural Sector Food Security and Nutrition Strategy".

Scaling out SHEP Approach

Japanese International Cooperation Agency is now scaling out SHEP Approach towards improving the lives and livelihood of millions of Africans through horticultural farming of which Nigeria is included Nigeria States targeted across the Six (6) geopolitical zones.

Beneficiaries:

Staff of ADPs in the target States;

Frontline Extension Agents; and

Members of Small-holder Farmers Groups in the Implementing States (Who are supported by the group).

The DVC(D), Prof. Kolawole Adebayo responded that the involvement of FUNAAB in the project shall be appreciated and our university is ready for partnership with JICA and inter-university collaboration.



Picture: The DVC (D) Prof Kola Adebayo, SHEP Team and Management Staff of AMREC

3.2 Staff Transfers, Re-deployment and Re-designation

During the year, a number of Staff in the Centre were transferred to other Centres and Units within the Campus while others were re-deployed to the Centre to replace the transferred members of staff. Presented below are the affected members of staff transferred and re-deployed from and to AMREC:

Members of Staff transferred from AMREC

S/N	Name of Staff	Official Designation	New Posting
1	Mrs. T.Y. Adebayo	Chief Agricultural Officer	IFSERAR
2	Mrs. T.S. Adeloye	Chief Agricultural Officer	IFSERAR

3	Mrs. O.C. Fasae	Chief Agricultural Officer	COBFAS
4	Mrs. O.M. Oyekan	Chief Agricultural Officer	DUFARMS
5	Mrs. Iyabo M Oyeneye	Assistant Chief Confidential Secretary	COLFHEC
6	Mrs. L.O. Afonrinwo	Administrative Officer 1	Postgraduate School

Members of Staff redeployed to AMREC

S/N	Name of Staff	Official Designation	Former Units
1	Mrs. A.A. Hamzat	Chief Agricultural Officer	IFSERAR
2	Mr. O.O. Olugbemi	Chief Agricultural Officer	IFSERAR
3	Mrs. M.A Ademuyiwa	Chief Agricultural Officer	DUFARTMS
4	Mr. Adebayo O. Aiyegbokiki	Principal Agricultural Officer	IFSERAR

Because of the dichotomous nature of members of staff in AMREC; such that we have both Academic staff who are designated as Extension Fellows and the Non-Teaching Staff who are regarded as Agricultural Officers in different areas of specialization in the field of Agriculture; some of the University Staff whose career lines were restructured and their official designation has changed to the Academic staff were also posted to the Centre as Extension Fellows in line with the Career Structure relating to AMREC as an Academic Centre of the University. The profiles of affected members of staff posted to AMREC during the reporting year and their official re-designation are presented below :

Names and Profiles of Re-designated Academic Staff posted to AMREC

S/N	Name of Staff	Official Designation
1	Mrs. R.O. Abdussalaam	Extension Fellow I
2	Dr.(Mrs) O.P.A. Idowu	Extension Fellow II
3	Mrs. O.M. Adeosun	Graduate Extension Fellow
4	Mr. O,A Sotunde	Assistant Extension Fellow
5	Mrs. C.O Fatumbi	Assistant Extension Fellow

This made the Staff Nominal Roll to increase to twenty eight at the end of the year 2023. The new members of staff have been anchored under the Operating Programmes of the Centre, and various relevant colleges and Departments relating to their Disciplines and academic orientation.

Staff Promotion in the Reporting Year

During the reporting year, two members of academic staff were promoted as shown below:

S/N	Name of Staff	Career Level before Promotion	New Career Level on Promotion	Remarks

1.,	Dr. Olalekan OYEKUNLE	Principal Extension Fellow	Professor	Agricultural Communication and Media Resources Production
2	Dr. Oluwakemi Titilayo IREKHORE	Principal Extension Fellow	Professor	The Prima Facie Qualification (PFQ) on the process of the promotion has been established for external reviews and other processes on the elevation
3	Dr. Tolulope Oluwamidare ADEBOWALE	Extension Fellow I	Senior Extension Fellow	He is an Animal Nutrition Expert

The Centre, on their behalf wishes to appreciate the University Management and their respective Colleges for the confidence reposed in these members of staff to have elevated them during the reporting year. Also the Director and the entire members of staff in AMREC wish to congratulate all of them and to wish them the best in their chosen Careers.

Also during the year, Mr. Idris Taiwo OLABODE was appointed as one of the Coordinators in the Centre for Entrepreneurial Studies (CENTs) in the University. He has been designated as the Coordinator (Photography) to work closely with the Director of the Centre to harness skills in Photography and related skills for the Centre and to facilitate income generation in that aspect for the Photo Studio. As the Centre congratulates Mr. Taiwo Olabode on this show of skills and knowledge that promoted him, we also wish him a successful tenure and good working relationship with members of staff of CENTs.

3.3 Collaboration of AMREC with other Institutions and Agencies

Preamble

The need for continued collaboration with development projects by the Agricultural Media Resources and Extension Centre (AMREC) in order to engender the benefits in the University Extension villages called for some steps taken in the reporting year to establish in working relationship among beneficiaries where such is apparently considered feasible. The collaborations in the reporting year were in the forms of capacity building, training, skills acquisition and empowerment as organized in different communities within the University's catchment areas.

The Centre in its drive towards fulfilling its extension mandates, collaborated with the Agriculture- related Institutions and Agencies as well as some Centres and Units within the University and outside /during the three years. Some of the Establishments, Development Agencies and Faith-based (FBOs) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) include:

- a. Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security;
- b. Centre of Excellence in Agricultural Development and Sustainable Development (CAEDESE);
- c. National Agricultural Seed Council (NASC);
- d. Non-Governmental Organizations
- e. “Nigeria for Women Project (NFWP)” Group;
- f. Linkage with Extreme Citizen Science (Ecs Agric);
- g. Environmental and Economic Resource Centre (EERC);
- h. Raw Materials Research and Development Council (RMRDC);
- i. International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA);
- j. Zero Hunger Project of IITA;
- k. FUNAAB Indigent Students;
- l. Project Titles of Tetfund IBR;
- m. FUNAAB Radio: Production and presentation of weekly episodes of “Agbedotun” farm broadcasts on FUNAAB Radio every Wednesday 2pm-3pm.
- n. Students’ Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) Students;
- o. Agricultural Farm Settlement in Ogun State;
- p. International Organic Agriculture ;
- q. Agricultural Development Programmes (ADPs) in Southwest, Nigeria;
- r. Ogun State Agricultural Development Programme (OGADEP);
- s. Ado-Odo Ota Local Government;
- t. Ogun State Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security;

3.4 A New Deputy Director appointed for AMREC

In order to facilitate the operations and activities in the Centre, the University Management in the reporting year appointed Prof. Olalekan Oyekunle as the new Deputy Director of AMREC. He is not only committed to oversee and coordinate the activities of the Operating Programmes in the centre but also to stand in for the Director in some of the official outings when the former is not able to do so. Meanwhile, Prof. Oyekunle had initially completed his tenure as the Programme Leader of the Media and Farm Broadcast Programme of the Centre. This necessitated the appointment of three (3) new Programme Leaders to continue in their respective Operating Programmes. Dr. Idayat A. Kareem took over the leadership of Media and Farm Broadcast Programme from Prof. Oyekunle while Dr. Titilayo Irekhore was

appointed the Programme Leader of the Extension and Adaptive Research Programme after the completion of the tenure of Dr. Tolulope O. Adebowale. Mrs. Olamide Adeosun was appointed as the Programme Coordinator of the Training and Farm Demonstration Programme. The Centre wishes to appreciate the former Programme Leaders who have served in the past years and wish the newly appointed Deputy Director and Programme Leaders successful tenures in their respective offices. The Director and every member of staff are grateful to the University Management for the confidence reposed in them.

3.5 AMREC Won Different Grants and Awards: A Giant Stride Recorded

Preamble

Rural community-driven and agricultural development initiatives are often seen as a process targeted at poverty reduction through continuous generations, efficient allocation and use of local resources and funds with the ultimate goal of achieving greater socially-satisfying and responsive needs. This informed the reasons for raising up farm – related proposal for Grants that were granted to majority of AMREC staff as the Principal Investigators. Presented below are the titles of the Grants by AMREC staff through the Directorate of Research Innovation and Partnership (DRIP) in the Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta (FUNAAB) in the reporting year.

The entire Centre is grateful for the Project Grants awarded to members and indeed the confidence reposed in the Centre. The University is assured that the outcome of the research will bestow honour on the awards and become useful not only to farmers but also to the public stakeholders to foster agricultural development and ensure the required linkage between town and Gown.

Table : Grants and Awards (Research Grants, Fellowships, Scholarships and Awards)

A	Prof. Olalekan J. Olaoye		
No	Title of Proposal	Awardee/Sponsor	Position
1	Challenges and Potential S/Interventions on the Artisanal fisheries Value-Chain Among Fisher Folks Along the Ogun River Basin, South West, Nigeria	Batch B of Year 2020-2022 TETFund Intervention in Research Projects (RP) grant ₦1,994,750.00	Co-investigator

2	On-Farm Participatory Assessment on effects of Good Agricultural Practices on Growth and yield of Tomato in FUNAAB Extension Adopted Villages	Batch B of Year 2020-2022 TETFund Intervention in Research Projects (RP) grant ₦1,662,000.00	Co-investigator
3	Potentials of enriched fish-rearing methods in promoting growth, sustainable aquaculture production and poverty alleviation among fish farmers in Ogun State, Nigeria	Batch B of Year 2020-2022 TETFund Intervention in Research Projects (RP) grant ₦1,925,825,00	Co-investigator
5	Comparative assessment of occupational hazards associated with fish processors using improved and traditional smoking kilns in Southwest, Nigeria	Batch B of Year 2018-2022 TETFund Intervention in Research Projects (RP) grant (IBR) ₦1,674,500.00	Principal Investigator
B	Dr. Oluwakemi T. Irekhore		
6	Capacity Building Grant for Multiplication of Organic Agriculture Knowledge amongst Value Chain Actors in Ogun State. Project of the Knowledge Centre for Organic Agriculture in	GIZ through FENAB, Senegal 2022 (€1,026).	Co- Investigator

	Africa (KCOA).		
7	Intervention Phytogenic influence of <i>Thaumatococcus danielli</i> leaf and root powder on growth and immune response of broiler chickens	Batch B of Year 2020-2022 TETFund Intervention in Research Projects (RP) grant (₦1, 897, 507.50)	Principal Investigator
C	Dr. Tolulope O. Adebowale		
8	Valorization of cassava peel for utilization in meat-type poultry	International Foundation of Science. Research Award (2022) 12 thousand USD	Principal Investigator
9	Fortification and Safety Assurance of Differently Processed Cassava Peel Meal in the Feeding Regime of Broiler Chickens	Batch B of Year 2018-2022 TETFund Intervention in Research Projects (RP) grant (IBR) ₦2,000,000.00	Principal Investigator
10	Tetfund Institutional Based Research Award 2023	Batch B of Year 2020-2022 TETFund Intervention in Research Projects (RP) grant (IBR)	Co-investigator
11	TWAS-UNESCO Visiting Researcher Fellowship (2022)		
D	Dr. Folashade O. Oke		
12	Rural women's economic empowerment through backyard guinea fowl (<i>Numida meleagris</i>) farming in Ogun State,	Batch B of Year 2020-2022 TETFund Intervention in Research Projects (RP) grant IBR N1,994,000	Principal Investigator

	Nigeria”		
13	“Potential utilization of naked neck and frizzle genes to ameliorate heat stress in FUNAAB-ALPHA broiler chickens subjected to cyclic-temperatures”.	Batch B of Year 2020-2022 TETFund Intervention in Research Projects (RP) grant IBR to the tune of N1,896,000	Co-Investigator,
14	Gender dynamics in family poultry in Togo and Nigeria and implications for intensification.	2023 German Research Foundation (DFG) Grant (Project No.: 528875163) for African-German Scientific Exchange in the Field of Sustainable Intensification of Agriculture, €52,588.1	Co-Investigator
15	Promoting digital financial solutions for farmers in remote Communities to adapt to Climate Change.	2023 European Commission Funded Project (Project No.: NDICI CSO/2022/441- 847	Co-Investigator
E	Dr. Olubukola P. A. Idowu		
16	“ <i>In ovo</i> feeding of exogenous aromatase and aromatase inhibitors for sex reversal in egg-type chicken”.	2019 TETFUND research grant	Co-investigator
17	Maximizing the potentials of Date fruits (<i>Phoenix dactilifera</i>) residues as alternative energy sources in meat-type chickens	IBR/UNI/FUNAAB/2022/VOL1) research grant on research titled:	Co-Investigator

18	In ovo Feeding of Vitamin B6 and B9 for improved Hatchability, keets quality and growth performance of Guinea fowl.	Batch B of Year 2020-2022 TETFund Intervention in Research Projects (RP) grant	Principal Investigator
F	Mrs. Olamide M. Adeosun		
19	Coastal ecosystem conservation and fish value chain enhancement for livelihood support in South west Nigeria. .	2019 TETFUND research grant, <i>National Research Fund (NRF)</i>	Co-investigator
20	Challenges and potential interventions on the artisanal fisheries value-chain among fisherfolks along the Ogun river basin, Ogun State, South-West Nigeria.	Batch B of Year 2020-2022 TETFund Intervention in Research Projects (RP) grant <i>Institutional Based Research (IBR)</i> . ₦1,994,750.00	Principal Investigator

STAFF PUBLICATIONS (INCLUDING WEB-BASED RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS) IN 2022 AND 2023

a. Prof. Olalekan Jacob Olaoye

- 1. Olaoye O.J.,** Ojebiyi W.G. and Akinrinola A.O. (2022). Occupational hazards associated with frozen fish marketing in Abeokuta metropolis in Ogun State, Nigeria. *Agro-Science*, 21 (3), 59-54. DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.4314/as.v21i3.6>
- 2. Olaoye, O. J.,** Ojebiyi, W. G., Oyetade, O. P. and Ajiboye, K. J. (2023). Comparative economic analysis of Earthen Pond and Concrete Tank Production systems among Fish Farmers in Lagos State, Nigeria. *Ife Journal of Agriculture*, 35 (1): 24-37. Published by the Faculty of Agriculture Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria.

3. **Olaoye, O.J.**, Ojebiyi, W.G., Anakwe, E. And Akinniyi, O.T. (2023). Effect of Training on knowledge of Extension Personnel in selected Agricultural Value Chains in Ogun State, Nigeria. *Ife Journal of Agriculture*, 35, (1): 58-71. Published by the Faculty of Agriculture Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria.
 4. Ojebiyi, W.G., Ashimolowo, O.R., **Olaoye, O.J.**, Abdulsalam-Saghir, P.B., and Soetan, O.J. (2023). Adaptation to climate change among artisanal fishers around Lekki Lagoon: A gender analysis. *Ghana Journal of Agricultural Science*, 58(2): 64 - 74. Published by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research of Ghana. <https://dx.doi.org/10.4314/gjas.v58i2.6>
 5. Oyetade, O.P., **Olaoye, O.J.**, Ojebiyi, W.G. & Idowu, I.F. (2023). Assessment of women involvement in artisanal fishery enterprises in Lagos State, Nigeria. *Ghana Journal of Agricultural Science*, 58(2): 115 - 127. Published by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research of Ghana. <https://dx.doi.org/10.4314/gjas.v58i2.10>
- b. **Prof. Grace O. Sokoya:** On Leave of Absence
- c. **Prof. Dorcas Adetokunbo Adegbite**
1. Kareem, I. A., Oke, F. O., Bamigbade-Sanni, S. A., Animashaun, G. F. and **Adegbite, D. A.** (2022): Economic Analysis and Determinant of Agroforestry Production in Ogun State, Nigeria. *LASU Journal of Engineering, Science and Technology* 3(2): In Press. TETFUND sponsored publication of Lagos State University, PMB 0001, Ojo, Lagos. (Letter of Acceptance dated March 10, 2022).
 2. Oke, F. O., Akerele, D., Obayelu, A. E., Dipeolu, A. O., Afolabi, W. A. & **Adegbite, D. A.** (2023): Assessment of Food Expenditure Pattern and Nutritional Status among Adults in Agro-Ecological Zones of Nigeria. *Journal of Home Economics Research*, 30(2). Published by Home Economics Research Association of Nigeria, **Indexed in Scopus.**
 3. **Oke, F. O.**, Idowu, O. P. A., Akugbe, R. O. & Adegbite, D. A. (2022). Profitability Analysis of Poultry Egg Production in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State, Nigeria. **Proceedings. 2nd International Conference of Agriculture and Agricultural Technology (ICAAT)**, O.A. Adeniran, H.U. Muhammad, S. Rajan, O.J. Alabi, K.E

Akande, B.O. Otu, C. Cherotich, A. Ibrahim, O.A. Adesina (Eds.). 37-43. Published by ICAAT, Federal University of Technology Minna, Nigeria

d. **Prof. Elizabeth O. A. Oluwalana**

1. Oyekale, T. O., Ugbekile, P. C., Adekunle, C. P., **Oluwalana, E.O.A.**, & Sam-Wobo, S. O. (2022). Impact of Occupational Hazards on the Technical Efficiencies of Oil Palm Processors in Edo State, Nigeria. *International Journal of Environment, Agriculture and Biotechnology*, 7, 6. <https://paper.researchbib.com/view/paper/368870>.
2. **Oluwalana, E.O.A.** (2022). Epistemology of Family, Gender & Urbanization in Nigeria: A Thematic Review. *UNIuyo Journal of Gender Studies*, (4) 88-95. Published by the Centre for Gender Issues, University of Uyo in Collaboration with International Association of Asia-Africa Research (IAPAAR), India.

e. **Prof. Olalekan Oyekunle**

Amusat, A. S. and **Oyekunle, O.** (2023). Use of advertising media by small scale agricultural entrepreneurs in Odeda Local Government area of Ogun State, Nigeria. *The Nigerian Journal of Rural Extension and Development*, 15(1). Published by the Department of Agricultural Extension, University of Ibadan, Nigeria.

f. **Dr. Oluwakemi T. Irekhore**

1. **Irekhore, O. T.** Akinsoyinu, A. O. and Bello, K. O. (2022). Growth performance and nutrient digestibility of growing pigs fed rain tree (*Albizia saman*) pods as replacement for maize. *Journal of Agricultural Science Belgrade*, 67(3): 285 – 298. Serbia (SCIMAGO).
2. Adeyeye, E. A., **Irekhore, O. T.**, Fafiolu, A. O., Amos, A. T., Idowu, P. O. A, and Iyanda, A. I. (2022). Metabolizable energy and nutrient digestibility by turkey fed diets containing shrimp waste as a replacement for fish meal. *Nigerian Journal of Animal Production*, 49(3): 101 – 115. Published by Nigerian Society for Animal Production. www.nsap.info/ajol
3. Bello, K. O., **Irekhore, O. T.**, Adeitan, O. O., Yusuf, A. O. and Bada, B. (2022). Physiological response, haematology and stress condition of scavenging chickens in cement production areas. *Journal of Applied Animal Science*. doi: 10.1080/1088705.2021.2021531. ISSN: 153-7604. United Kingdom (SCIMAGO).
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- quantitative traits of Fulani Ecotype Chickens in Nigeria. *Genetika*, 54(1): 43-62. Serbia (SCIMAGO).
5. Gabriel Adedotun Williams, Olufemi Sunday Akinola, Tolulope Modupe Adeleye, **Oluwakemi Titilayo Irekhore**, Abimbola Oladele Oso, Joshua Olumide Ogunrombi and Oluwaseyi Kudirat Williams (2023). Dietary replacement of maize with processed cassava peel-leaf blends: Impact on the growth performance and blood parameters of growing pigs. *Animal Science and Genetics*, 19(1): 39 – 54. Published by the Polish Society of Animal Production. Doi 10.5604/01.3001.0016.3140.
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- g. **Dr. Oluwatosin Adetutu Adeyeye**
1. Adekunle Adeleke, Kazeem Olajide Bello, Ilesanmi Oyindamola Akinyemi, Oluwakemi Titilayo Irekhore, Babatunde Moses Ilori, **Oluwatosin Adetutu Adeyeye**, Samuel Ayodele Famakinde (2022): Morphological Variations In Qualitative and Quantitative Traits of Fulani Ecotype Chickens in Nigeria. *Genetica*. 54(1), 43- 62.

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h. **Dr. Tolulope O. Adebowale**

1. Oni Aderanti Ifeoluwa, Oluwagbemiga Adeleye, **Adebowale Tolulope**, Oyegunle Emmanuel (2023). The role of phytogetic feed additive in stress mitigation in broiler chickens. *Journal of Animal Physiology and Animal Nutrition* (Berl) (2023) doi: 10.1111/jpn.13869. Online ahead of print
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i. **Dr. Idayat A. Kareem**

1. Oke, F. O., **Kareem, I. A.**, Bamigbade-Sanni, S. A., Akerele, D., and Oose, M. O. (2023): Impact Assessment of Cooperatives on Food Security Among Catfish Farming Households in Oyo State, Nigeria. *African Journal of Food, Agriculture, Nutrition and Development* 2023 23(4):23081-23098 <https://doi.org/10.18697/ajfand>. 119.21765 Published by African Scholarly Science Communication Trust ISSN 1684 5374
2. **Kareem, I. A.**, Oke, F. O., Adegbenjo, A. E. H., Adekunle M. F., Adegboyega, N.T. (2023): Socioeconomic Importance of Bamboo (*Bambusa vulgaris*) in Alamala Barracks and Soyoye Abeokuta, Ogun State, Nigeria. **Proceedings of 57th Conference of the Agricultural Society of Nigeria (ASN)**, Ajayi, F. A., Rahman, S. A., Usman, A., Ibrahim, A. J., Adejoh, S. O., Kana H. A. (Eds.) 299 – 302. Published by ASN.
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 9. Oke, F. O., **Kareem, I. A.**, Oose, M. O., Bamigbade-Sanni, S.A., Ogbogu, N. P. (2022): Socioeconomic Analysis of Artisanal Fish Production Output in Badagry Local Government Area of Lagos State, Nigeria. **Proceedings of 56th Conference of the Agricultural Society of Nigeria (ASN)**, C. O. Aremu, M. O. Bamiro, S. A. Abolusoro, O. O. Alabi (Eds.) 113 – 118. Published by ASN
- j. **Dr. Folashade O. Oke**
1. **Oke, F. O.** (2023): Factors Influencing Profitability of Poultry egg Production in Ibadan Metropolis, Oyo State, Nigeria. **Journal of Agriculture and Agricultural Technology**. Published by Federal University of Technology, Minna, Nigeria (Accepted for publication).

2. **Oke, F. O., Akerele, D., Obayelu, A. E., Dipeolu, A. O., Afolabi, W. A. & Adegbite, D. A. (2023):** Assessment of Food Expenditure Pattern and Nutritional Status among Adults in Agro-Ecological Zones of Nigeria. **Journal of Home Economics Research**, 30(2). Published by Home Economics Research Association of Nigeria **Indexed in Scopus.**
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5. Adekunle C. P., **Oke, F. O.,** Aromolaran, A., K. & Coster, A. S. (2022): Gender's Time Utilisation Pattern among Rural Dwellers in Ogun State, Nigeria. **Nigerian Journal of Rural Sociology**, 22(2): 14-19. **Published by The Nigerian Rural Sociological Association.**
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10. Oose, M.O., **Oke, F.O.**, Oladoyinbo, O.B., Adetarami, O. and Adesina, O.M (2022): Organizational Citizenship Behaviour and Job Performance of Agro-faculties in Two Universities Offering Agriculture: Does Emotional Intelligence Matters? **Nigeria Agricultural Journal**, 53(1): 6-13. **Published by Agricultural Society of Nigeria.**
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