

Original Research Article

The perception of climatic change on climatic resilience crop cultivars among arable farmers in Adamawa state, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

The study examines the perception of climatic change and climatic resilience crop cultivars among arable farmers in Adamawa State. With the specific objectives as to determine the socio-economics of arable farmers, examine the perception of change in temperature by farmers farming experience, examine the perception of farmers on rainfall pattern change due to climatic change, identify the source of information about climatic resilience crop cultivars, identify the varieties of climatic resilience crops cultivated by arable farmers, examine the farmer's perception on the effects of climatic change on arable crop production, determine the level of farmers adoption of climatic resilience crop cultivars and examine the socio-economic factors influencing the adoption of climatic resilience crop cultivar for effects of climatic change on arable production. Primary data was the main sources of data for the study collected through the use of well-structured schedule. Descriptive statistics (tables, frequency and percentage) and inferential statistics such as Chi-square, and Probit regression were used as analytical tools for the analysis of the study data. The study revealed that majority of the respondents are in their most active age (21-40years), hence their strength could be effectively utilized to increase agricultural production and majority of them were males with 49.0% were married. The study shows that the household size in the study area is relatively large and most (60.8%) of the respondents are educated (they can read and write) and this could be effectively effectively utilized to boost arable production in the study area and 60.8% of the respondents were full full-time farmers with a good farming experience which will help them to improve their production techniques and to increase their productivity. The study therefore, concluded that climatic change have significant effects on arable production which reduces potential yield and farmers were aware of the climatic resilience crop cultivars of which their sources of information on it were NGOs and other farm associate but their level of adoption is low and recommended that Farmer exposure to and knowledge of climate-climate-resilient crop cultivars should be increased. This can be achieved through organizing more training on climate change adaptation and encouraging farmers to attend.

Key wards: Perception, climate, Resilience, Arable, Cultivars

Comment [MHF1]: I do not understand it, what is tables?

Comment [MHF2]: This could be effectively

Comment [MHF3]: It seems to me that based on the above findings you made the conclusion of your study...but in fact, in the preceding sentences you only expressed the characteristics of your respondents.

Comment [MHF4]: Very generalized sentence.

Comment [MHF5]: The abstract should be able to stand alone and fully explain what your paper is about. Active age of the respondents, their education level, farming experiences are only some factors that could increase the agricultural production, but I would like to see some other key findings in abstract, especially, farmers perception on climatic factors (e.g., temp. rainfall, etc.), and how these factors affecting the agricultural production, which are fully missing in the current version of your abstract.

Comment [MHF6]: Please rephrase this sentence. This is copied from other work

Comment [MHF7]: This should be "Keywords" not Key wards

Comment [MHF8]: This is not smart practice to choose all the keywords directly from the title. Please revise it

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

Global warming is placing ~~an~~ unprecedented pressure on food producers, particularly ~~small~~ ~~small~~-scale farmers who rely on traditional crop cultivars under threat from changing climatic and environmental condition. ~~New climate resilient crop varieties are being raised by researchers~~ ~~Researchers have been raising new climate-resilient crop varieties to ameliorate the huge loss made by millions of small-scale farmers in the tropics to produce cultivars, especially cereal and legume crops, which provides to ameliorate the huge loss made by millions of small scale farmers in the tropics to produce cultivars especially cereal and legume crops which provides~~ the most needed staple food in the tropics. ~~But, the most festinating question is, are these realistic solution for smallholder farmers in the segment of agricultural enterprise, the northern parts of Adamawa state of Nigeria is at the front line of desertification located between the desert and the Sahel Savannah putting the entire region at the climatic variation risk, characterized by strong wind storm at the beginning of raining season, prolonged dry season, and very short rain across the years.~~

~~Report has revealed that, in Mozambique and Tanzania, that the increase in their capacity to adopt to climatic variability through the application of sustainable intensification practices, through working with farmers to help them apply conservation practices such as crop resilient increase the yield of cereal crops such mission with minimum soil disturbance and inter cropping to simultaneously boost yield and protect their environment (Spore, June - August, 2018). Not only this practice reduces soil degradation, and improving soil moisture level carbon capture, they are increasing the yield of cereals such as Maize, Sorghum~~ ~~This practice reduces soil degradation and improves soil moisture level carbon capture, they are increasing the yield of cereals such as Maize, Sorghum,~~ and legumes. ~~The food and agriculture organization (2007).~~

~~According to the report of agriculture and food organization of the United Nations, the world population is expected to reach nine (9) billion people by the year 2050. This statistics means that by then farmers will have to increase food production by atleast 70%, if not more, meeting this demand and simultaneous preservation of natural resource and preventing environmental degradation is going to be a massive challenge. If agriculture is to feed this growing population~~

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Comment [MHF10]: Major Concern:
1. English needs to be fully edited/checked by the native english editors.
2. I was surprised to see that author(s) did not cite any references in the introduction section. I suggest author(s) to add relevant references to support the statement or validate the information they provided in the introduction section.

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Comment [MHF14]: FAO stand for "Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations" not agriculture and food organization of the United Nations

and provide the basis for economic growth and poverty reduction, then it must undergo radical change. Climatic change is likely to make this task much more difficult, however, small holder farmers who produce more than 70% of agricultural products—in sub-Saharan Africa are particularly vulnerable to climatic variation as they rely on rain fed agriculture and have poor access to information of climatic resilient cultivars of seeds, Spore, 2014. For these reasons, the post 2015 SDGs development agenda should focus on poverty eradication, while gene more quality, and boosting environmental resilience. Climatic change issues is one of the most serious threats to development, with the very existence of some states in Africa being at the risk including the north Eastern Nigeria which include Adamawa state, –it is also very vital to agriculture as it implicitly implied in the SDGs agenda 13. To take urgent action to combat climatic change and its impact, but these issues is highly debatable. Therefore, this research is aimed at analyzing the perception of climatic change on climatic resilience crop cultivars among arable farmers in Adamawa state, Nigeria.

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Comment [MHF18]: Research gap is not fully acknowledged in the introduction section.

2. METHODOLOGY Methodology

2.1 Study area

The study area is Adamawa State of Nigeria, ~~it is~~ located between latitude $9^{\circ}30'$ and $11^{\circ}35'$ North of the equator and $13^{\circ}45'$ and $15^{\circ}55'$ East of the Green which Meridian. Adamawa is bounded to the North by the Republic of Cameroon and to the East by Borno, State to the West by Taraba State and to the South by Gombe State. It has a land mass of 4728.77 kilometres square, and average population of about 4,248,400 Adabayo (2004).

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Comment [MHF22]: Please add at least one sentence about the sampling/survey time or period of sampling

2.1 Sampling

The research used ~~a~~ purposive random sampling in Adamawa State, the research adopted the structure and the demarcation of the Adamawa agricultural development programme (AADP). This was because of its wide and comprehensive coverage of the rural farmers in the state.

In the first stage, of the study the whole five (5) agricultural zones of the state ~~was-were~~ identified and under each zone, two (2) extension blocks ~~was-were~~ randomly selected without bias. From each of the selected blocks, three (3) cells ~~was-were~~ purposively selected. In each of the selected cells five (5) extension units ~~was-were~~ randomly selected to get the required arable crop farmers respondents as the required sample for the study. Based on the number of cells that was identified the total of two hundred and seventy five (275) well-structured schedule was

administered to the respondents for the study. Out of which, two hundred and fifty five gave the correct information for the analysis. Descriptive statistics such as Chi-square and Probit Regression was used as analytical tool to achieve the objectives of the study.

The Chi-square is expressed as:

Data

In the first stage of the data analysis, chi-square was used to examine the perception of the arable crop farmers on the use of the climatic resilience crops and Probit Regression model as express below:

Where:

X^2 = chi-square

F_o = observed values

F_e = expected values

The equation of the Probit Regression Model is assumed to be:

$$Y_i^* = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{1i} + \beta_2 x_{2i} + \dots + \beta_k x_{ki} + v_i$$

And that $Y_i = 1$ if $Y_i^* > 0$ or $Y_i = 0$ otherwise.

Where:

Y_i = (adoption level)

X_1 = Age

X_2 = Sex

X_3 = Marital status

X_4 = Family size

X_5 = Level of education

X_6 = Farming experience

β_0 = Intercept or constant term

β = represents a vector of unknown parameters and v represents a random disturbance term

V_i = Error term

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Socio-economic Characteristics of Respondents

Table 1 shows that 7.8% of the respondents were between the age bracket of less than or equal to 20 years, 47.9% of there were between 21–30 years and 30.6% were between 31–40 years while 13.7% attained the age of greater than 40 years. This analysis reveals that majority of the respondents are in their most active age (21–40 years), hence their strength could be effectively

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utilized to increase agricultural production. This study agrees with that of Onu, *et al.* (2014) who stated that majority (31.8%) of arable crop farmers in the federal capital territory, Abuja were young, between the ages of 31–48 years, which is the active productive age bracket. The study established that 71.4% of the respondents were males while only 28.6% of them were female. This shows that majority of sampled arable farmer in Adamawa State were male and 17.7% were single, 49.0% were married 7.8% were divorced and 25.5% were widow/widower with 25.1% of the them have family of 1–5 in the households, 48.6% have 6–10 persons. This analysis shows that the household size in the study area is relatively large and it could increase the supply of family labour for agricultural production and constitutently reduce the cost of hiring labour especial for arable farming. The analysis is in line with the study of Shakirat, *et al.* (2015) who revealed that arable crop farmers were married (86.49 percent) with a mean household size of eight persons in a household which could provide labor in agricultural production.

Comment [MHF26]: Results can be written either in present tense or past tense. Mixing of both tense is not well accepted. Please correct it

Comment [MHF27]: Be consistent in your English spelling. Use either American english or British english. Mixing is not accetable (e.g., labour vs labor)

The study indicated that 7.8% of the respondents had some form of informal education, 29.4% attained primary school and 43.1% attained secondary school while only 17.7% of them attained tertiary education. This means that majority (60.8%) of the respondents are educated (they can read and write) and this could be affectively-effectively utilized to boost arable production in the study area as reported by Shakirat, *et al.* (2015) farmers in South Western Nigeria have a reasonable level of literacy in western education. A total of 60.8% of the respondents were full full-time farmers, 24.3% were civil servants, and only 14.90% were traders. Less percentage of the respondents (40.2%) are part-part-time arable farmers, hence resources from primary occupation is expected to be channeled to arable production which will result to increased productivity and guarantee a surplus arable secured household. About 7.1% have less than or 5 years of farming experience, 13.3% have 6-10 years, 31.8% have 11–15 years, 40.0% have 16–2 years and 7.8% have above 20 years of arable farming experience. This indicates that majority of farmers (79.6%) have good number of years of farming experience which will help them to improve their production techniques and to increase their productivity.

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Table 1:- Socio-economic Characteristics of Respondents

| Variables | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|-------------------------------|------------|----------------|
| Age | | |
| < 20 | 20 | 7.8 |
| 21-30 | 122 | 47.9 |
| 31-40 | 78 | 30.6 |
| >40 | 35 | 13.7 |
| Total | 255 | 100 |
| Sex | | |
| Male | 182 | 71.4 |
| Female | 73 | 28.6 |
| Total | 255 | 100 |
| Marital Status | | |
| Single | 45 | 17.7 |
| Married | 125 | 49.0 |
| Divorced | 20 | 7.8 |
| Widow/widower | 65 | 25.5 |
| Total | 255 | 100 |
| Family Size | | |
| 1-5 | 64 | 25.1 |
| 6-10 | 124 | 48.6 |
| 11-15 and above | 67 | 26.3 |
| Total | 255 | 100 |
| Educational Attainment | | |
| Informal Education | 25 | 9.8 |
| Primary Education | 75 | 29.4 |
| Secondary Education | 110 | 43.1 |
| Tertiary education | 45 | 17.7 |
| Total | 255 | 100 |
| Primary Occupation | | |
| Full time farmer | 155 | 60.8 |
| Civil Servant | 62 | 24.3 |
| Business | 38 | 14.9 |
| Total | 255 | 100 |
| Farming Experience | | |
| ≤ 5 | 18 | 7.1 |
| 6-10 | 34 | 13.3 |
| 11-15 | 81 | 31.8 |
| 16-20 | 102 | 40.0 |
| >20 years | 20 | 7.8 |
| Total | 255 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Comment [MHF28]: 21-30 literally means 21 to 30. Therefore, hyphen between 21 and 30 (21-30) is wrong expression. Authors must use 'en dash, -' instead of 'hyphen, -'.

3.2 Perception of Change in Temperature by Farmers Farming Experience

The analysis of the study revealed that 3.1% and 3.9% of the respondents who have less than 5 years family experience perceived there is no change and increased in the volume of temperature. 1.9% and 11.4% of farmers who have 6–10 years farming experience observed no change and increased in temperature, 0.8% and 31.0% of respondents with 11–15 years of farming experience perceived no change and increased in temperature, 0.4% and 39.6% of farmers with 16.20% years in farming of arable crops have an idea of no change and increase in temperature and lastly, 7.8% of them who have more than 20 years farming experience perceived increased temperature. The above assertion revealed that ~~majority of farmers (93.8%) perceived that there is increase in temperature which lead to increase in heat~~ most farmers (93.8%) perceived that there is an increase in temperature, which leads to an increase in heat making weather unfavorable for plants growth and development in the study area. This study is in line with study of Bewket, *et al.* (2013) who indicated that Most-most farmers with short farming experience (< 10 years) observed no change in heat intensity where as farmers with more experience (> 10 years) perceived an increase in heat intensity.

Comment [MHF29]: Carefully check the spelling mistakes.

Comment [MHF30]: Family experience? Please correct it

Comment [MHF31]: 16.20%? should be replaced by 16–20

Table 2:- Perception of Change in Temperature by Farmers Farming Experience

| Farming experience in years | No change | Increase | Decrease |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|
| ≤ 5 | 8_(3.1) | 10_(3.9) | 0 |
| 6-10 | 5_(1.9) | 29_(11.4) | 0 |
| 11-15 | 2_(0.8) | 79_(31.0) | 0 |
| 16-20 | 1_(0.4) | 101_(39.6) | 0 |
| >20 years | 0_(0) | 20_(7.8) | 0 |
| Total | 16_(6.2) | 239_(93.8) | 0 |

Source: Field Survey, 2021

3.3 Perception of Farmers on Rainfall Pattern Change due to Climatic Change

A good percentage of the respondents (91.7%) perceived change in the amount of rainfall ~~rainfall. Among them out of this 91.7% of the farmers interviewed 87.8% of them~~ perceived decreased in the amount of rainfall and 5.2% perceived increase in the amount of rainfall. While 3.9% of the respondents perceived no change in the amount of rainfall ~~in the study~~. This analysis above signifies that there is decrease in the amount of rainfall which lead to decrease in the

Comment [MHF32]: In the preceding subsection you have considered the farmers farming experience and perception on temperature changes, and found that farmers having more experience in farming perceived an increase in temprature.

This there any correlation between the farming experience of farmer and rainfall pattern changes?

amount of agricultural output as reported by Bewket, *et al.* (2013) that 60.7% of the respondents felt a decrease in the amount of rainfall in the Upper Catchment of Blue Nile, Ethiopia.

Table 3:- Perception of farmers on rainfall pattern change due to climate change

| Rainfall pattern | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|------------------|------------|----------------|
| No change | 10 | 3.9 |
| Increased | 13 | 5.2 |
| Decrease | 224 | 87.8 |
| I don't know | 8 | 3.1 |
| Total | 255 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey, 2021

3.4 Farmers Perception on the Effects of Climatic Change on Arable Crop Production

All the variables listed in ~~table~~ Table 4 below shows that they were all significant at 5% significant level except increased frequency of flooding, which is not significant at all level, meaning that the all variables that were significant were perceived to be the effect of climatic change on arable crops production in the study area. They include reduced yield of crops with Chi-Square and *P*-value of 209-259 and 0.000, increased frequency of drought (251.016 and 0.000), increased heat stress on crops, increased incidence of pest and diseases, post-harvest losses and late fruiting of crops. The analysis in consonant with Onwuchekwa (2016) because he reported that high temperature and increase incidence of pests and diseases in Imo State of Nigeria and that of study Ayanwuyi, *et al.* (2011) found that, the dominant impact of climate change include low yield of crop, ease of spread of pest and diseases attack on crops

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Table 4: Farmers Perception on Effects of Climatic Change on Arable Crop Production

| Possible effects | Chi-square value | <i>P</i> -value |
|---|------------------|-----------------|
| Reduced yield of crops | 209.259 | 0.000** |
| Increased frequency of drought | 251.016 | 0.000** |
| Increased effect of heat stress on crops | 247.063 | 0.000** |
| Increased frequency of flooding | 0.035 | 0.851 |
| Increased incidence of pests and diseases | 220.271 | 0.000** |
| Late fruiting of crops | 209.259 | 0.000** |

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Source: Computed results, 2021

** = 5% significance level

3.5 Varieties of Climatic Resilience Crops Cultivated by Arable Farmers

Highest proportion of respondent-s shows that 48.3% of farmers cultivate Sammaz-17 followed by 34.1% Sammaz-16, 46.3% 13.3% Oba-98 and only 4.3% farmers cultivate Admiral A 200SYN climate resilience crop varieties of maize. A total of 32.9% of farmers cultivate Faro-44, 24.3% cultivate Faro-52, 11.4% of farmers are into production of Ex China, 3.1% NERICA and only 2.4% cultivate Jamila variety of rice while 25.9% of the respondents are not into production of any rice variety. 36.1% of respondents cultivate Fara Fara climatic resilience crop variety of sorghum; 14.5% Samsorgh; 46 and 12.6% cultivate Samsorgh.45, while greater proportion (36.8%) of farmers do not cultivate any varieties of sorghum. Majority (64.3%) of respondents are into production of Kampala-16 and Kampala 17 varieties of groundnuts, followed by 4.2% dannit.27, and only 2.7% and 2.0% cultivate Dannit; 23 and 24, while 27.8% farmers are into production of BOSOMA;46, 25.1% Sam P-11 and 20.8% cultivate IT89KD-288, while 26.3% of the respondents do not cultivate cowpea. High percentage (52.9%) of respondents in the study area cultivate TGX 1448-2E, TGX 1987-62 and TGX 1904-6F, 24.3% cultivate TGX 1448-2F improved variety soya beans, while 47.1% of farmers do not cultivate soya beans. The result above indicate that majority of farmers interviewed in the study area cultivate maize, followed by rice beans and groundnuts of climatic resilience crops.

Comment [MHF37]: I did not find Sammaz-16 in the Table 5

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Table 5: Varieties of Climatic Resilience Crops Cultivated by Arable Farmers

Comment [MHF39]: Please make a bar diagram to represent your data.

| Varieties | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|--------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Maize | | |
| Sammaz-15 | 87 | 34.1 |
| Oba-98 | 34 | 13.3 |
| Admiral A. 2000SYN | 11 | 4.3 |
| Sammaz -17 | 123 | 48.3 |
| Total | 255 | 100 |
| Rice | | |
| Faro-44 | 84 | 32.9 |
| Faro-52 | 62 | 24.3 |
| Ex china | 29 | 11.4 |
| NERICA | 6 | 2.4 |
| Jamila | 8 | 3.1 |
| Don't Cultivate | 66 | 25.9 |
| Total | 255 | 100 |
| Sorghum | | |
| Samsorgh-46 | 37 | 14.5 |
| Samsorgh-45 | 32 | 12.5 |
| Farafara | 92 | 36.1 |
| Don't cultivate | 66 | 25.9 |
| Total | 255 | 100 |
| Groundnut | | |
| Kampala 16 | 79 | 31.0 |
| Kampala 17 | 85 | 33.3 |
| Danmit 23 | 5 | 2.0 |
| Danmit 24 | 7 | 2.7 |
| Danmit 27 | 11 | 4.3 |
| Don't Cultivate | 68 | 26.7 |
| Total | 255 | 100 |
| Cowpea | | |
| IT89KD – 288 | 53 | 20.8 |
| BOSOMA -46 | 71 | 27.8 |
| SAM P-11 | 64 | 25.1 |
| Don't cultivate | 67 | 26.3 |
| Total | 255 | 100 |
| Soya beans | | |
| TGX 1448-2E | 62 | 24.3 |
| TGX 1987-62F | 33 | 12.9 |
| TGX 1904-6F | 40 | 15.7 |
| Don't Cultivate | 120 | 47.1 |
| Total | 255 | 100 |

Source: Field survey, 2021

3.6 Level of Climatic Resilience Crop Adaptation by Arable Farmers.

The analysis of adoption level of resilience crop cultivars affirms that 63.9% of the respondents are low ~~adaptors~~ while 36.1% are high ~~adopters~~. This shows that majority (63.9%) of arable farmers in the study area are low adopter of climatic resilience crop cultivate due to their beliefs and strictness to their traditional practice of production and also lack of farmers exposure of farmers to Climate-Resilient as revealed by Sally ~~et al.~~ (2021) that the actual population adoption rate for climate-resilient varieties was still low at 6.3% due to incomplete exposure of farmers to Climate-Resilient Potato Varieties.

Comment [MHF40]: Be carefull in using adaptor or adoptor.

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Table 6: Level of Climatic Resilience Crop adoption

| Level of adoption | Frequency | percentage (%) |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| Low adopters | 163 | 63.92 or 63.9 |
| High adopters | 92 | 36.4.089 or 36.1 |
| Total | 255 | 100 |

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Comment [MHF42]: 63.9+34.9=100 ?? HOW?

Source: *field survey, 2021*

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It can be concluded from the study that climatic change have significant effects on arable production which reduces potential yield and farmers were aware of the climatic resilience crop cultivars of which their sources of information on it were NGOs and other farm associate but their level of adoption is low. Age, household size, level of education, and farming experience were that the most important variables that influence adoption of climatic resilience crop cultivars.

Based on the findings of this study the following recommendation are made:-

Farmer exposure to and knowledge of climate resilient crop cultivars should be increased. This can be achieved through organizing more trainings on climate change adaptation and encouraging farmers to attend.

Stakeholders should also organize participatory variety selection events for arable farmers to increasing their understanding of climatic resilience crop cultivars traits. Farmers should also be encouraged to acquire membership in farmer groups that address issues in arable farming. This

will boost farmers' exposure to climatic resilience crop cultivars which is a necessary condition for adoption. Government should improve infrastructural facilities in arable growing areas to enable free flow of extension services for climatic resilience crop cultivars farming in general. The government should also establish more training centers and deploy more trained extension officers to avail information on climate change adaptation practices such as use of climatic resilience crop cultivars. Information can also be made available to farmers through electronic and print media.

Finally, to reap maximum benefits from adoption of climatic resilience crop cultivars, it is important for farmers to combine climate-resilient varieties with appropriate agronomic practices such as crop rotation, minimum tillage and soil conservation measures.

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Adoption of climate-resilient potato varieties under partial population exposure and its determinants: Case of smallholder farmers in Meru County, Kenya
Link-
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23311932.2020.1860185>

I suggest authors to rephrase this paragraph

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Comment [MHF44]: Every reference referred in the text must also present in the reference list and vice versa. In the text, citations should be indicated by the reference number in brackets, e.g., [1].

Please see the authors guideline
<https://www.journalajees.com/index.php/AJAEES/about/submissions>

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e.g.,
Ayanwuyi AE, Kuponiyi FA, Ogunlade JO, Oyetoro. Farmers' Perception of Impact of Climate Changes on Food Crop Production in Ogbomosho Agricultural Zone of Oyo State, Nigeria. *Glob J Huan Soc Sci*. 2011; 10(7): 76-82.

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Comment [MHF49]: Not cited in the main text

Comment [MHF50]: Not cited in the main text

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APPENDIX

(Please tick where necessary)

A. Socio economic characteristics of the respondents

- i. **Age** (a) 21-30 () (b) 31-40 () (c) 41-50 () (d) 51-60 () (e) Above 60 ()
- ii. **Sex:** (a) Male () (b) Female ()
- iii. **Marital status:** (a) Single () (b) Married () (c) Divorced () (d) Widower ()
- iv. **House hold size:** (a) Less than 5 () (b) 6-10 () (c) 11-15 () (d) 16-20 ()
(e) Above 21 ()
- v. **Educational attainment:** (a) Informal education () (b) Functional literacy ()
(c) Primary education () (d) Secondary education () (e) Tertiary education ()
(f) Others (Specify please).....
- vi. **Primary occupation:** (a) Civil servant () (b) Trading () (c) Crop farming ()
(d) Business () (e) Artisan () (f) Others (Specify
please).....
- vii. **Farming experience:** (a) Less than 5 () (b) 6-10 () (c) 11-15 () (d) 16-20 ()
(e) Above 21 ()

B. Are you aware of climatic change?

Yes () No ()

1. If yes to the above question, what is your perception of change in temperature based on your farming experience?

No change ()
Increased ()
Decreased ()
I don't know ()

2. What is your perception of farmers on rainfall pattern change due to climatic change?

No change ()
Increased ()
Decreased ()
I don't know ()

C. What is your perception on the effects of climatic change on arable crop production

- Reduced yield of crops ()
- Increased frequency of drought ()
- Increased effect of heat stress on crops ()
- Increased frequency of flooding ()
- Increased incidence of pests and diseases ()
- Late fruiting of crops ()

D. What are your sources of information on climatic resilience crop cultivars?

- Government owned extension agent ()
- Non-governmental organizations ()
- Farm associates ()
- Farmers neighborhood ()
- Media ()

E. Are you aware of climatic resilience crops in your area?

Yes () No ()

1. If yes what are the major climatic resilience crops cultivated in your area

- i. Rice ()
- ii. Maize ()
- iii. Sorghum ()
- iv. Groundnuts ()
- v. Soya bean ()
- vi. Cowpea ()

2. What variety of rice cultivar is cultivated in your area that is most climatetized in your area?

- i. Faro 44 ()
- ii. Faro 52 ()
- iii. EX China ()
- iv. NERICA ()
- v. Jamila ()

3. What improved variety of maize that are commonly cultivated in your area

- i. Oba 98 ()
- ii. SAMMAZ 15 ()
- iii. Admiral A 2000SYN ()
- iv. EE, Quality protein Maize ()
- v. SAMMAZ 17 ()

4. What improved variety sorghum is cultivated in your area?

- i. Samsorgh 46 ()
- ii. Samsorgh 45 ()
- iii. KSV8 ()

iv. Farafara ()

5. What variety of groundnut do you cultivate in your area?

i. Damnit 23 ()

ii. Damnit 24 ()

iii. Kampala 16 ()

iv. Kampala 17 ()

v. Damnit 27 ()

6. What variety of cow pea do you produce in your area?

i. IT89KD-288 ()

ii. BOSOMA 46 ()

iii. SAM P-11 ()

7. What variety of soya bean do you cultivate in your area?

i. TGX1448-2E ()

ii. TGX1987-62F ()

iii. TGX1904-6F ()

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