

*Agro-Processing Industries and Food Stability in Benue State, 2015-2023-...
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**Agro-Processing Industries and Food Stability in
Benue State, 2015-2023**

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Abstract

This study examined agro-processing facilities and food stability in Benue State; from 2015 to 2023, data were gathered through field surveys and analysis of government official documents and reports. The Benue State approved capital estimates as well as Benue State House of Assembly Finance and Appropriation Committee Report from 2015 to 2023 on agro-processing industries and food stability in Benue State were thematically analysed. Findings indicate pervasive agro-processing industries inadequacies in Benue State. Lack of agro based facilities leads to food instability. This also undermines food availability and reducing farm gate prices. Causing substantial post-harvest food losses in Benue State, leading to erratic stability; unstable year-to-year harvests, restricted access; higher prices and limited market reach. The study recommended among others, that Benue State must create robust project management, clear procurement timelines, and accountability mechanisms to ensure that future allocations yield functional processing infrastructure. Only through such reforms, can the State bridge its chronic agro-processing facilities deficit and thereby strengthen the stability of food security across all local government areas. These measures are directed towards the improvement of food stability in Benue State and beyond as the basket of the nation.

Keywords: Agro-Processing Industries, Food, Stability

1. Introduction

Benue State occupies a paradoxical position in Nigeria's agricultural landscape. Nationally acclaimed as the "Food Basket of the Nation" due to its fertile soils, favourable climate, and prodigious output of cassava, yams, rice, sorghum, citrus, and livestock, the state contributes substantially to the national food supply chain. Benue contributes over 30% of Nigeria's total food output and ranks as the country's top agricultural producer (Boma, 2023). Despite this abundance, a profound irony exists; 63.33% of Benue's farming households are classified as food insecure, consuming 29.60% below the Food and Agricultural Organisation's [FAO] minimum daily caloric requirement of 2,500 kcal per capita (Ahungwa et al, 2023).

Infrastructure development is essential for economic growth and diversification as well as for facilitating food supply (Wonyima & Ude, 2022). The lack of infrastructure, such as access roads and processing industries, are some of the issue that Nigerian rural communities and farmers face. Obiora (2019) emphasises how the absence of these infrastructure affects food stability and raises the cost of food production. Nigeria's agriculture sector contracted in 2023, which led to decreased availability, according to the Nigerian Economic Summit Group [NESG] 2017. According to the report, around 67% of primary production centres for important strategic crops and foods still lacked access to high-quality rural roads and other infrastructure like food processing industries. According to Abiodun (2019), infrastructure is the issue facing Nigerian agriculture. Although he believes that the nation is producing enough food to sustain its citizens, he points out that because it is difficult to transport the produce from the farms and lack of processing industries, the majority of it frequently rots in the field. Nigeria's road infrastructure development is uneven since it prioritises urban areas while giving rural areas insufficient attention. The importance of agriculture to national growth is overlooked by the concentration of transportation infrastructure in metropolitan areas. Food production is slowed down as a result of the movement of young, active people who work in rural agriculture to urban areas, leaving agricultural labour to the elderly who work for subsistence. Food hunger would be eliminated if Nigeria's rural areas' vast amounts of arable land were effectively utilised through integrated infrastructure and the hiring of agricultural labour (Onyeneke et al., 2023).

Food stability is a tool to boost the economy and is primarily dependent on the availability of agro-processing facilities. However, Nigeria and the majority of developing nations continue to struggle with inadequate food processing facilities

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(Olayiwola & Adeleuye, 2015). By connecting the labour and commodities markets, agro-processing enterprises can help alleviate poverty in rural areas and give local residents new economic opportunities.

Benue State dubbed as Nigeria's "Food Basket" due to her extensive arable land and favourable climate exemplifies this paradox. Despite contributing significantly to national food production and employing 70% of its population, inadequate processing facilities has been identified as a significant challenge hindering optimal agricultural productivity and food stability, National Bureau of Statistics (NBS, 2022). Benue, a 1976-created state that will celebrate its 50th anniversary in 2026, is confronted with the problem of a lack of agro-processing facilities. According to scholars like Kyur (quoted in Mile, Iorngurum, & Apinega, 2021), corruption is the primary cause of Benue State's lack of rural road infrastructure. Lack of agro-processing companies contributes to high post-harvest losses and limited access to markets. Furthermore, inadequate storage and processing facilities result in the spoilage of perishable crops, exacerbating food stability, particularly in the face of seasonal fluctuations in food production. A vast majority of Benue State indigenes and residents are agrarian, making Benue a major source of food production in the nation. Though, not enough to guarantee food stability because 98% of farmers lack access to functional processing industries, Benue Agricultural Development Programme [Benue ADP, 2023]. Inadequate processing facilities result in losses of 20% for grains and 40% for perishables (Omanchi & Abutu, 2024). Benue State produces important cash crops such as soya-beans, rice, peanuts, mango in varieties, citrus. Other cash crops produced in Benue include palm oil, melon, African pear, chili pepper, tomato among others. Food crops produced in Benue include yam, cassava, sweet potato, beans, maize, millet guinea corn, vegetables, yet cannot boast of adequately feeding its population. These deficits undermine Benue's capacity to leverage on its agricultural endowments. Insufficient processing facilities exacerbate seasonal scarcity, affecting 31% of Benue persistently food-insecure population, World Food Programme (WFP, 2023).

Thus, there was an urgent need to investigate the over bearing effect of agro-processing companies on food stability in Benue State with the view to reversing the trend. The study therefore, examined the current state of agro-processing facilities, assessed the relationship between agricultural processing facilities and stability in Benue State. The study, by identifying lack of agro-processing

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facilities and their impact on food stability would propose targeted solutions, aimed at providing policy recommendations that could improve agro-processing and food stability in Benue State. In light of this, the study looked into the connection between Benue State's food supply and agro-processing sectors between 2015 and 2023. The study is divided into several sections, including an introduction, a conceptual review, theoretical framework, an examination of the relationship between agro-processing industries and food stability in Benue State from 2015 to 2023, a conclusion, and recommendations. The study was carried out using a qualitative research approach through document analysis and field survey, in which official government records as well as other pertinent materials were rigorously examined in order to reach unbiased conclusions and recommendations.

2. Literature review

2.1 Conceptual Review

Agro-Processing Industries

Agro-processing industries are facilities that rely on agriculture for their raw materials in order to produce things that are beneficial to both humans and animals. Industries manufacture agricultural machinery and equipment. The vast array of goods produced by industries appeals to rural residents, who are primarily farmers. Agro-chemicals, such as pesticides, fertilisers, vaccinations, and herbicides, are produced by industries for use in agriculture. Food for human consumption, animal feed, and raw materials for agro-allied industries are all obtained from agriculture (Edoumiekumo & Audu, cited in Wonyima & Ude, 2022; Oji-Okoro, 2011). According to the Central Bank of Nigeria (2023), 24.18% of Nigeria's GDP came from the agriculture sector. Rural agriculture accounted for more than 70% of the jobs generated by the Nigerian economy's informal sector. Ibrahim (2022) also believed that the majority of economic sectors could not function without agriculture. This is because it is the primary supplier of raw materials required for those sectors to operate. It is believed that the agro-allied sector is an extension of agriculture. Its growth might contribute to agricultural stabilisation and profitability, which would provide jobs at the production and marketing stages (NPCS, 2000). The value of agriculture goes beyond only providing food for people and animals; it also provides essential raw materials for industry, allowing other goods that aren't used directly to be converted into useful commodities.

Furthermore, according to Ajila (2014), agro-processing industries increase farmers' incomes, provide food surpluses, and diversify and commercialise

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agriculture. Accordingly, the agro-industry plays a significant and essential role in the industrial sector of emerging nations (NPCS, 2000). According to Chengappa (2004), agro-processing provides a lot of opportunity to turn farm produce into consumer goods while also decreasing waste and extending shelf life, which adds value and increases the amount of money that farmers receive from a variety of consumer classes because processed goods have more outlets. In order to alleviate widespread unemployment and hunger, agro-allied industries have been seen as a safety valve that must be established in rural regions to absorb excess labour. Therefore, the country's economy suffers when the agro-processing industry receives insufficient attention, which disadvantages both producers and consumers (Kachru, 2018). Drawing from the above therefore, agro-processing industries are specialised subset of the manufacturing sector that involves the transformation, preservation, and preparation of raw materials and intermediate products derived from agriculture. They bridge the gap between primary production and final consumption by converting agricultural produce into usable food, feed, fibre or industrial use.

Agro-processing industries serve as a critical bridge between agricultural production and food stability, directly impacting food stability by transforming raw, perishable agricultural goods into durable, safe, and accessible food products. The relationship is fundamentally organic; while a robust agricultural sector is necessary for raw materials, the agro-processing industries are crucial for reducing post-harvest losses, and ensuring consistent year round food stability.

Food

According to Khan (2018), food is any material that is ingested to give an organism nourishment. It typically consists of a variety of organic and inorganic substances, mostly classified as carbs, proteins, and lipids, as well as vital micronutrients that support life processes and facilitate metabolism. Any material that is taken to give the body nutritional assistance is considered food. It is typically derived from plants or animals and includes vital elements such proteins, lipids, carbs, vitamins, and minerals. In an attempt to generate energy, sustain life, or promote growth, the material is consumed by an organism and absorbed by its cells. He went on to say that food is any substance, typically derived from plants or animals that is consumed and absorbed by an organism in order to generate energy, promote development, and sustain life. These substances may include proteins, fats, carbs, vitamins, or minerals. Thus, food is any edible or drinkable material (usually derived from plants or animals) that contains nourishing and nutritive elements like proteins, fats, carbohydrates, and vital minerals and

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vitamins that, when consumed and absorbed through digestion, support life, produce energy, and promote bodily growth, maintenance, and health. To put it another way, food is anything that an organism consumes that supports growth, maintenance, and reproduction, facilitates metabolic processes, and provides nutritional sustenance. Food is made up of a variety of organic and inorganic compounds, such as proteins, lipids, carbs, vitamins, and minerals. In terms of functionality, consuming it supplies the building blocks required for biological systems and acts as an energy source. Food is much more than mere biological sustenance; it is a complex, multifaceted entity shaped by, and shaping, the human experience through its socio-economic, cultural, and political dimensions. It functions as a commodity, a marker of identity, a tool of power, and a foundation for community.

Food is therefore any nutritious substance solid or liquid consumed by humans to provide essential energy, nutrients (carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins, minerals), and structural materials needed for healthy living, growth, maintenance, and vital metabolic processes.

Food Stability

This refers to the consistency of food accessibility, availability, and consumption over time. All three elements must always be present at the same moment. A person who has regular insufficient access to food, which could lead to a decline in his nutritional status, is nonetheless regarded as food insecure even if he currently has adequate access to high-quality food. Price fluctuations, political and economic unpredictability, and weather variations are some of the variables that could affect the level of food stability. Three primary drivers in various ways impact food stability. They can have an impact on food availability on a national and international level, as well as on food quality and accessibility in households and on an individual basis. At first, the idea of food security was about making sure there was enough food to meet daily caloric needs. However, food insecurity does not go away just because there is a certain amount of food accessible (Ojo & Adebayo, 2012). It should also be affordable for everyone. "Access by all people to enough food to live a healthy and productive life" became the concept of food security (Pinstrup-Anderson, 2009). Those who are food secure do not have to worry about starving or go hungry (Bala et al., 2014). This definition was updated and expanded at the 1996 World Dietary Summit to incorporate nutritional value, taking into account clean water and sanitation to determine dietary choices and nutritional well-being. Food preference refers to whether or not the food consumed is appropriate in light of ethical, religious, and cultural norms.

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According to the World Food Summit (1996), food security is defined as the state in which all people, at all times, have physical and financial access to enough wholesome food that satisfies their dietary needs and food choices for an active and healthy life. Food availability, access, and usage are the three dimensions on which the term of food security is applied. National food stability, household food access, and individual food consumption are the main areas of focus. The last revision to the concept was made in 2009 during the World Summit on Food Security, adding a fourth dimension: food stability (FAO, 2009). The function of the other three dimensions is the focus of food stability. Food stability and, consequently, food security are absent when any one of the first three requirements is not fulfilled (Pinstrup-Anderson, 2009).

2.2 Theoretical Framework

The Urban Bias Theory is used in the study to explain the topic. In 1977, Lipton introduced the urban bias theory, which effectively highlights the political viewpoint of urban areas. This theory's primary goal is to clarify the situation where the government places the majority of amenities in urban areas at the expense of rural areas, which are the hubs for agricultural produce production. This situation directly affects food stability. It claims that government policies favour urban areas, and that although amenities are more widely available in urban areas, a greater percentage of farmers in rural areas lack access to facilities for processing their produce. This promotes the movement of people from rural to urban areas.

According to analyses of the idea, proponents of urban bias such as Bates (1981) and Herring (1984) contend that many developing countries impose policies related to pricing, taxes, and investment that disproportionately benefit urban areas. Pressure from a variety of urban-based groups, including industrialists, small-scale capitalists, and urban workers, leads the state to implement such measures. There is a difference in consumption, wages, and protective levels between rural and urban areas as a result of this bias in favour of urban areas. These differences attract migrants from less affluent (rural) areas and result in a higher standard of living for urban residents. The most significant measure of urban bias is the fact that, in relation to production per sector, much more domestic capital is invested in non-agriculture than in agriculture. In addition to being unfair, this technique is ineffective. Griffin (1985) noted that a reallocation of investable resources in favour of agriculture would increase total national output, increase the productivity of labour in agriculture relative to that in the rest of the economy, and reduce rural-urban income inequality. Lipton emphasized

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that the investment-to-output ratio in non-agriculture is roughly twice as high as in agriculture. The productivity and well-being of rural residents would increase if farmers were given access to more processing industries, equipment, rural roads, dams, storage and processing facilities, and sheds. Since the majority of third world citizens reside in rural areas and the investment-to-output ratio is higher in non-agricultural than in agricultural sectors, Lipton contends that urban bias perpetuates economic inefficiency and impedes long-term economic development in impoverished regions. It would seem reasonable to reallocate domestic resources in favour of farmers.

Lipton's theory of Urban Bias has been evaluated; for instance, Gilbert and Josef (1992) point out that the urban rural explanation of classes is quite simplistic. Lipton points out rural underdevelopment and poverty is a result of excessive allocation of resources to urban development, which is a characteristic of all less developed countries. This argument does not get support in situation where allocation of resources has been biased towards rural areas. Byres (1978) argue that Urban Bias Theory is narrowly focused since it draws evidence from few Asian countries and poorly represents Africa, Latin America and the Middle East. Reviewing the urban bias theory, Griffin (1977) points out that there are differentials that occur in urban areas, where the rich possess more resources than the poor, which the theory does not account for. Recent thinking is that we should not treat rural and urban as mutually exclusive sets where there is seemingly no movement of residents between the two domains. Instead, researchers should now explore how the rural and urban are related, how movement between the two could be an advantage to either in terms of improving the livelihoods and contributing to poverty reduction (Jones & Corbridge, 2010).

The Urban Bias Theory is relevant because it can be used to explain the relationship between the deficiency of agro-processing industries in rural areas, which are meant to be the storage space for agricultural inputs and produce. It contends that groups in the centre metropolitan districts might persuade the government to safeguard their interests at the expense of the rural areas, which are meant to be the foundation of food production, hence impeding food supply and economic growth. The following problems that have a detrimental impact on the growth of rural food security infrastructure can be resolved with the use of urban bias theory, which causes metropolitan labour markets to become saturated at the detriment of rural communities.

In remote locations, it results in fewer opportunity tactics. As a result, public services become overworked. It causes large segments of the urban and rural populace to be excluded from the advantages of economic

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expansion. It causes economies' sectoral development to be misrepresented. It raises the price of additional urban development. According to Chambers (1983), who backs Lipton's Urban Bias Theory claim, the bias in infrastructure placement in favour of urban centres is the reason why poverty persists in developing nations, especially in rural areas. This reflects what is available in Benue State, which is primarily a centre for agriculture in the country but has a severe lack of agro-processing enterprises. The Urban Bias Theoretical Framework is particularly helpful because it is pertinent to the explanation of the backwardness that has afflicted Benue State since its founding in 1976. The Urban Bias Theory justifies its application since it clarifies the cause of Benue State's food instability. Despite being known as the "Food Basket of the Nation," the state lacks essential infrastructure, for food processing.

3. Methodology

Methodologically, data from this section was collected from three sources, namely: the facilities and their respective financial allocations were obtained from the Benue State approved capital estimates; actual expenditure for each item was drawn from Benue State House of Assembly Finance and Appropriation Committee Report, while the state of each facility was ascertained through field survey. The Benue State Government failed to make single provisions for agro-processing industries for 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2022 and 2023 fiscal years.

4. Results and Discussions

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This section presents the synthesised analysis of agro-processing facilities captured by Benue State appropriation law for the period of study for the purpose of objective conclusion and recommendations. The analysis and conclusions made below are inferences from the lack of capital expenditure on agro-processing industries and field surveys.

Table 1: Agro-Preservation and Processing Facilities Captured by Benue State Budget, 2015

S/NO	ITEM	APPROVAL(N)	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE(N)	STATE OF THE FACILITY
1	Completion of Wannune mango/tomato juice facility (Tarka LGA)	100,000,000	Nil	Moribund
2.	Provision of Katsina Ala yam	100,000,000	Nil	Not

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	flour processing facility (Katsina LGA)			provided
3.	International grains and Cereals Processing Centre, Daudu (Guma LGA)	100,000,000	Nil	Not provided

Sources: 2015 Benue State Approved Capital Estimates; 2016 Benue State House of Assembly Finance and Appropriation Committee Report; Field Survey, March, 2025

The above table presents three major agro-processing and preservation facilities approved in the 2015 Benue State capital estimates. Each item received a ₦100 million-budget allocation, yet none saw a single naira disbursed, and today two remain un-provided while the third lies moribund. This failure to deliver critically undermines the state’s capacity to add value to its agricultural output and encourage food stability.

The combined approved allocation of ₦300 million reflects a clear policy intent in 2015 to strengthen processing capacity for strategic commodities: mangoes and tomatoes (Wannune facility, Tarka LGA), yams (Katsina-Ala flour plant, Katsina-Ala LGA), and grains (International Grains and Cereals Centre, Daudu in Guma LGA). However, with zero actual expenditure recorded for all three projects, the state forfeited any opportunity to operationalize these plants. In effect, 100 percent of appropriated funds failed to translate into facility provision or rehabilitation. Without processing plants, primary producers must sell raw produce at lower farm-gate prices. For example, ripe mangoes and tomatoes, which could have been transformed into juices and concentrates, are instead sold fresh or left to rot. Similarly, high-yielding yam varieties cannot be converted into shelf-stable flour, and locally grown grains remain unprocessed, undermining food availability.

The 2015 budgetary allocations for agro-preservation and processing in Benue State represented a strategic attempt to leverage the state’s abundant horticultural and tuber crop production. However, the complete non-execution of these projects has left the state without critical value-addition capacity.

Table 2: Agro-Preservation and Processing Facilities Captured by Benue State Budget, 2016

S/NO	ITEM	APPROVAL(N)	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE(N)	STATE OF THE FACILITY
1	Completion of organic fertilizer plant, Makurdi	400,000,000	Nil	Moribund
2.	FADAMA III project counter funding	100,000,000	Nil	Not

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3.	Provision of Agricultural Training Centres at Mbatie&Otobi	500,000,000	Nil	provided Not provided
4.	Provision of storage facilities (destination not stated)	130,000,000	Nil	-
5.	Provision of crops demonstration farms (destination not stated)	35,000,000	Nil	-

Sources: 2016 Benue State Approved Capital Estimates; 2017 Benue State House of Assembly Finance and Appropriation Committee Report; Field Survey, March, 2025

Table 2, presents five key agro-preservation and capacity-building investments approved in the 2016 Benue State capital estimates. Collectively, these projects commanded ₦1.165 billion in budgetary approvals, yet none saw actual expenditure, and all remain either un-provided or moribund. This zero-execution outcome highlights persistent governance and implementation failures in establishing critical support infrastructure for food stability.

In 2016, the State Legislature intended to bolster both value-addition and farmer capacity by allocating funds as follows:

The 2016 capital estimates for agro-preservation, capacity building, and extension support in Benue State reflected a strategic approach to enhancing both productivity and value addition. However, the total non-execution of these projects underscores systemic weaknesses in procurement, financial management, and project monitoring.

Table 3: Agro-Preservation and Processing Facilities Captured by Benue State Budget, 2021

S/NO	ITEM	APPROVAL(N)	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE(N)	STATE OF THE FACILITY
1	Construction/provision of agro processing centres in Oju (Oju LGA)	50,000,000	Nil	Not provided
2.	Construction/provision of agro processing facilities in Gboko (Gboko LGA)	75,000,000	Nil	Not constructed
3.	Construction/provision of agricultural facilities: FADAMA III counterpart funding (destination not stated)	200,000,000	Nil	-

Sources: 2021 Benue State Approved Capital Estimates; 2022 Benue State House of Assembly Finance and Appropriation Committee Report; Field Survey, March, 2025

Table 3 above summarizes three key agro-processing investments approved in Benue State's 2021 capital estimates, with budgetary allocations totalling ₦325

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million. None of these projects received any disbursement, and today two remain unprovided while the third was never constructed. This failure perpetuates the state's longstanding value-addition deficit and undermines food availability objective.

Facilities like the Wannune mango/tomato juice plant, yam flour processing plant, and storage centres were designed to reduce spoilage of perishable crops. With these facilities either moribund or not provided, farmers lack proper preservation and processing options. This results in significant post-harvest losses, especially in fruits, vegetables, and tubers, leading to reduced market supply, income and food instability. Projects such as the International Grains and Cereals Processing Centre (Daudu) and organic fertilizer plant (Makurdi) could have boosted agro-industrial activities. Their absence means Benue remains largely dependent on subsistence farming, with little value addition. Farmers are stuck selling raw produce at low prices rather than processed goods at higher margins, suppressing rural incomes. Agro-processing industries are major potential employers in rural economies the failure to establish these plants denies youth and women opportunities for jobs in processing, packaging, and distribution, reinforcing poverty and rural-urban migration. Processing centres (e.g., juice and yam flour plants) could have increased the availability of diverse and fortified foods. Their absence limits the variety of affordable, processed food products, contributing to nutritional insecurity, especially for children and vulnerable groups. As Nigeria's "Food Basket," often produces surpluses in yam, grains, mangoes, and tomatoes. Without processing/storage infrastructure, much of this surplus rots in peak seasons instead of being preserved for the lean season. This causes seasonal hunger cycles, abundance during harvest followed by scarcity and high prices later. The absence of local agro-processing means the state depends on imported or processed foods from other regions. This undermines food stability, keeps food prices volatile, and exposes households to food price inflation. Approval of billions (e.g., ₦500M for training centres in 2016; ₦200M for FADAMA III in 2021) with zero execution highlights systemic issues of lack of political will, poor accountability, and weak governance. This erodes public trust and discourages farmer participation in future government programmes. The non-implementation of agro-preservation and processing facilities between 2015 and 2023 severely undermined food stability in Benue State. Instead of strengthening the agricultural value chain, the state continues to grapple with high post-harvest losses, nutritional insecurity, low farmer income, and dependence on external food supplies. In effect, despite being the "Food Basket of the Nation," Benue remains highly vulnerable to food instability.

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5. Conclusion and Recommendations

The state of agro-processing facilities in Benue State is low leading to limited farmers' income and post-harvest wastage. The consequence of this is that it critically undermines food stability. Processing infrastructure in Benue State remains underdeveloped and unevenly distributed. While a few urban centres have small-scale processing plants, the majority of farmers, particularly in the hinterland, lack access to amenities that can add value to their produce. For instance, many cassava, soybean, and rice farmers continue to sell raw produce, often at lower prices, because they cannot process their products into higher-value goods like garri, flour, or packaged grains. This reflects the same position that food instability in Nigeria is triggered because of spoilage of food crops, before and after harvest, adding that lack of facilities for storage and preservation of food culminate into the fluctuation of agricultural produce. Based on the findings, the following recommendations were put forward:

1. Benue State must create robust project management, clear procurement timelines, and accountability mechanisms to ensure that future allocations yield functional processing infrastructure.
2. Benue State government should endeavour to revive moribund state-owned facilities (eg Taraku Mill, Benue Fruits Company) through concessional leases to private operators. Government should also incentivise private investments in mini-processing hubs for tomatoes, citrus, and cassava via tax holidays.
3. The government should increase and allocate dedicated annual funding for construction and maintaining high impact farm agro-processing facilities in high agricultural production LGAs.
4. The Benue State House of Assembly should conduct bi-annual audit of agro-processing projects and cases of fund diversion or contract defaulters should be prosecuted as part of their over-sight functions.

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