

## **Organic Farming and Sustainability of Agricultural Production in Era of Economic Uncertainty in Anambra State**

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### **Abstract:**

*Organic farming presents a viable approach to addressing the sustainability challenges faced by agriculture in Anambra State, Nigeria. Specifically, the paper sought to explore the extent of organic farming adoption, evaluates its economic viability and environmental benefits, and identifies the challenges to its widespread implementation. The study uses descriptive statistics to answer research questions and test the hypotheses. The paper made use of 140 sample size, respondents composed of 88 executives of Anambra State Farmers Association of Ayamelu LGA and 52 extension agents redeployed to that LGA. The instrument used to gather data was structured questionnaire validated by three experts in the field. Cronbach Alpha reliability method was used to determine the internal consistency or reliability of the instrument. A Cronbach Alpha coefficient of 0.82 was obtained which indicated a well internal consistency of the instrument. A descriptive statistical tool of distribution table, means and standard deviation were used to answer research questions 1-3 and two sample t-test used to test for hypotheses. The study discovered that while organic farming practices are gaining traction, their adoption remains limited due to challenges such as access to organic inputs, inadequate knowledge, and market constraints. Farmers who have adopted organic practices reported improved soil health and environmental benefits, though economic viability varies and often depends on market access and input costs. The research identifies key challenges such as lack of technical support, limited availability of organic inputs, and insufficient market infrastructure. Recommendations includes Governments and NGOs intervention to educate farmers and improve access to organic inputs, establishment of community – based organic input depository for easy market channels for organic products and the use of innovative strategies and technologies to encourage local farmers for maximum implementation of organic farming. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of how organic farming can be leveraged to achieve sustainable agricultural production in Anambra State, providing insights for policymakers, agricultural extension services, and farmers aiming to promote more sustainable practices.*

**Key words:** *Organic Farming, Sustainability and Agricultural Production*

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### **1.0 Introduction**

Organic farming represents a sustainable approach to agriculture that seeks to minimize environmental impact, promote biodiversity, and ensure long-term soil health. In Anambra State, a region with a predominantly agricultural economy, the adoption of organic farming practices has the potential to address several pressing challenges related to agricultural sustainability. This method of farming avoids synthetic chemicals and genetically modified organisms, focusing instead on natural processes and organic inputs to maintain soil fertility and crop productivity.

Organic farming was defined in relation to soil and plant health by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) (2024) as that which focuses on maintaining soil health through the use of organic matter and natural fertilizers, fostering sustainable plant growth without the use of synthetic pesticides or fertilizers. It was in the same perspective that FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) (2023) viewed Organic farming as a practice that aims to enhance ecological balance and biodiversity by using practices that are in harmony with nature. This includes crop

rotations, green manures, and integrated pest management (IPM) to create resilient farming systems. Organic Trade Association (OTA) (2024) explain that organic farming not only focuses on environmental sustainability but also addresses social and economic aspects by supporting fair trade practices, local economies, and the welfare of farm workers. All these definitions reflect the multi-dimensional nature of organic farming and its growing importance in sustainable agricultural practices. It is increasingly seen as a viable option for sustaining agricultural production in Nigeria.

Agricultural production refers to the process of cultivating crops and raising livestock for food, fiber, and other products. It encompasses all activities from planting and growing to harvesting and processing. Food and Agriculture Organization FAO (2023) defines Agricultural production as that which involves "the cultivation of plants and the rearing of animals for food, fiber, and other purposes." This broad term includes activities such as soil management, pest control, and post-harvest processing. Organic farming is increasingly seen as a viable option for sustaining agricultural production in Nigeria; achieving soil health improvement as Iweala & Omojola, (2023), ascertained that organic farming practices, such as composting and the use of green manures enhance soil fertility and structure. This is crucial in Nigeria, where soil degradation and nutrient depletion are of significant concerns. More so, *Eze and Igbokwe (2023)* highlighted successful pest management strategies using organic methods, such as neem-based pesticides and biocontrol agents, in Nigerian crops where the Organic farming employs biological control methods and resistant crop varieties to manage pests and diseases. This approach reduces reliance on synthetic pesticides, which can be costly and harmful to the environment.

## **2.0 Statement of Problem**

The agricultural sector in Anambra State is confronted with significant challenges that threaten its sustainability and productivity. Conventional farming methods have led to soil degradation, reduced fertility, and increased vulnerability to pests and diseases, thereby diminishing crop yields and farmers' livelihoods. Additionally, the reliance on synthetic fertilizers and pesticides has raised concerns about environmental pollution and health risks. Emphasis was placed on the impact of organic farming practices as opined by Adeyemi & Akinmoladun (2023) on significantly increase of plant and animal biodiversity in Nigerian agro ecosystems; stressing the enhancement of biodiversity through promotion of diverse cropping systems and maintaining natural habitat. According to Izuakor et al (2025), greening agriculture otherwise organic farming can help address the growing demand for sustainable agricultural production; instead of depending on conventional practice which has left agricultural practice in Anambra State in disarray. However, the adoption of organic farming in Anambra State is still limited due to factors such as insufficient knowledge, lack of access to organic inputs, and economic constraints. This article seeks to investigate these issues as they relate to organic farming practice in Anambra State.

## **3.0 Objectives**

In general purpose, the paper sought to investigate organic farming practices and sustainability of agricultural production in era of economic uncertainty in Anambra State. Specifically, the paper sought to;

1. Determine the adoption levels of organic farming by farmers for sustainability of Agricultural production in era of economic uncertainty in Anambra State.
2. Examine the economic viability and environmental benefits of organic farming for sustainability of Agricultural production in era of economic uncertainty in Anambra State.
3. Identify the challenges faced by farmers in adopting organic farming practices, for sustainability of Agricultural production in era of economic uncertainty in Anambra State.

## **4.0 Research Questions**

1. To what level do farmers adopt organic farming practices for sustainability of Agricultural production in era of economic uncertainty in Anambra State?
2. What are the economic viability and environmental benefits of organic farming for sustainability of Agricultural production in era of economic uncertainty in Anambra State?
3. What are the challenges faced by farmers in adopting organic farming practices, for sustainability of Agricultural production in era of economic uncertainty in Anambra State?

## **5.0 Null Hypotheses**

1. There is no significant difference in the adoption levels of organic farming practices among farmers for sustainability of Agricultural production in Anambra State.

2. There is no significant difference in the economic viability and environmental benefits of organic farming for sustainability of Agricultural production in Anambra State
3. There is no significant difference in the challenges faced by farmers in adopting organic farming practices, for sustainability of Agricultural production in era of economic uncertainty in Anambra State

This study anchored on Sustainable Development Theory: United Nations. (2015) Sustainable Development Theory primarily stems from the broader field of sustainable development, which has been shaped by various thinkers and organizations over time. The theory is closely associated with concepts of balancing environmental, economic, and social goals to ensure that current needs are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This framework focuses on balancing environmental, economic, and social sustainability. Organic farming aligns with sustainable development goals by promoting ecological balance, improving soil health, and supporting economic development in rural areas

### **6.0 Methodology**

This study adopted a survey design which involves systematic gathering of data from a wide range of respondents to analyze trends, and draw conclusions about the impact and challenges of organic farming in Anambra State. This study was carried out in Anambra State specifically in Anambra North Senatorial zone. Anambra State is located in southeastern Nigeria, grouped into three senatorial Zone; Anambra North, Anambra South and Anambra Central. Anambra North Senatorial zone is made up of seven local government areas, in which we have Anambra East, Anambra West, Ayamelum, Ogbaru, Oyi, Onitsha North and South. Among all these seven local Governments, only Onitsha North and South were not dominated by Agricultural activities. The Anambra North Senatorial Zone is characterized by a mix of riverine and upland areas. The presence of rivers, such as the River Niger, influences soil fertility and irrigation practices in the zone.

Local farmers in Anambra North primarily grow crops such as maize, cassava, yams, plantains, and vegetables. The region’s soil and climate conditions are suitable for these crops, but traditional farming methods are commonly used. Adoption of organic farming practices may be limited due to factors like access to organic inputs, knowledge gaps, and market demand. Anambra North Senatorial Zone presents a unique context for agricultural zone in Anambra State. The research on organic farming fits in well in the zone due to its geographic, climatic, and socio-economic characteristics. Local farmers in the zone face specific challenges and opportunities that can influence their adoption of organic farming practices. Understanding these factors through a survey can provide valuable insights into how organic farming can be promoted and sustained in the region.

The target population of the study was 2500 executives’ local farmers of the zone and 500 extension agents. A purposive sampling technique was used for selecting respondents for the study from the farmers’ association executives and government redeployed extension agents to the local Government of the zone under study. The sample size of 140 was drawn from this senatorial zone as shown below. Purposive in the sense only executives of the local government farmers association were used and the government extension agents redeployed to each local Government of the zone. These groups were assumed to be enlightened enough to read and answer the research questionnaire with little or no assistance.

**Table 1:** Local Government Farmers’ Association in Anambra North

<b>S/No</b>	<b>Local Govt</b>	<b>Number of Executives</b>	<b>No of local Govt Ext Agent</b>
1	Anambra East	15	8
2	Anambra West	17	9
3	Ayamelum	18	12
4	Ogbaru	20	13
5	Oyi	18	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>52 =140</b>

**SOURCE:** Anambra Farmers’ Association office Awka 2023

A structured questionnaire instrument was used to collect data from selected respondents. The instrument structured by the researchers and titled organic farming for sustainability of agricultural production (OFFSAP) was fashioned in three columns answering the three research questions. It contained 31 items; 10, 9 & 12 covering each

of the three research objectives; 1, 2 & 3 respectively. The instrument was validated by three Agricultural Science knowledge experts, all from Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka. Data was distributed and collected by the researcher on the spot on one of their monthly executives meeting. This was made possible with the help of the executive secretary. The instrument made use of 5-likert scale of Strongly Agree SA= 5points, Agree A 4 = points, Undecided UD =3 points, Disagree D= 2 and Strongly Disagree SD =1 point. Decision rule obtain thus  $5+4+3+2+1=15/5=3$ .

A descriptive statistical tool of distribution table, means and standard deviation were used to answer research questions 1-3 and two sample t-test used to test for hypotheses. Any mean of 3 or above is accepted while below is unacceptable. For the test of Hypotheses, when the p-value or table T is less than the typical alpha level of 0.05 degree of freedom, reject the null hypotheses but when otherwise accept the null hypotheses.

### 7.0 Result

**Research Question 1:** To what extent do farmers adopt organic farming practices for sustainability of Agricultural production in era of economic uncertainty in Anambra State?

**Table 2: Distribution table and data analysis of research question 1**

Mean Responses of Farmers on the level of Adoption of Organic Farming Practices for Sustainability of Agricultural Production in Era of Economic Uncertainty

S/N	Item statement: To what level do you agree with the following statements	SA	A	UD	D	SD	Mean	S/D	Remark
1	Farmers are familiar with organic farming practices.	50	60	10	15	5	3.96	3.34	Agreed
2	Farmers attended any workshops or training sessions on organic farming most often	5	15	25	55	40	2.21	1.91	Disagreed
3	Farmers use organic fertilizers (e.g., compost, manure all the time.	15	5	50	45	25	2.57	2.19	Disagreed
4	Farmers practice crop rotation or intercropping	5	10	25	40	60	2	1.74	Disagreed
5	Farmers are motivated to consider or adopt organic farming practices.	10	10	40	60	20	2.5	2.12	Disagreed
6	Farmers actually perceive the impact of organic farming on soil health compared to conventional farming.	5	10	35	20	70	2	1.78	Disagreed
7	Farmers do notice significant changes in crop yield or quality since adopting organic farming practices.	6	20	40	24	50	2.34	2.10	Disagreed
8	Farmers hardly get access to organic material for their production	0	20	40	24	50	2	1.73	Disagreed
9	Farmers experienced many changes in market prices or demand for organically grown produce.	10	30	10	40	50	2.36	2.15	Disagreed
10	Farmers are aware of government or non-governmental programs that support organic farming in your area.	5	20	5	70	40	2.14	1.86	Disagreed
	<b>Grand mean</b>						<b>2.41</b>	2.09	Disagreed

From Table 2 above on research question one ‘‘Level of adoption of organic farming practices by farmers for sustainability of Agricultural production in Anambra North Senatorial zone of Anambra State? It was observed that only item no 1 with question on farmers’ familiarity with organic farming practices showed positive answer with mean score of 3.37 indicating agreement that farmers in Anambra North Senatorial zone were very much familiar

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with organic farming practice. Other responses had mean scores ranging 1.73 to 2.19 showing disagreement to all the item statements. The cluster mean with score 2.41 is a confirmation that respondents level of agreement to the questionnaire items on research question one indicated disagreement.

**Null Hypotheses one:** There is no significant difference on the level to which farmers adopt organic farming practices for sustainability of Agricultural production in Anambra North Senatorial zone of Anambra State

*Two-tailed Independent Samples t-test result of the level to which farmers adopt organic farming practices for sustainability of agricultural production*

Mean	2.408	2.092
Variance	0.340084444	0.223395556
Observations	10	10
Pooled Variance	0.28174	
Hypothesized Mean	0	
Df	18	
t Stat	1.331213857	
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.099867247	
t Critical one-tail	1.734063607	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.199734494	
t Critical two-tail	2.10092204	

The t-test results *fail to reject* the null hypothesis, suggesting that *there is no significant difference* in the extent to which organic farming practices are being adopted by farmers in the Anambra North Senatorial zone of Anambra State for agricultural sustainability. This is because the p. value of 0.1997 is greater than *the typical alpha level of 0.05, indicating that the observed difference between the groups is not statistically significant*

**Research question 2:** What are the economic viability and environmental benefits of organic farming for sustainability of Agricultural production in Anambra North Senatorial Zone of Anambra State?

**Table 4: Presentation and Distribution Table of Respondents for Research Question Two**  
Economic Viability and Environmental Benefits of Organic Farming for Sustainability of Agricultural Production

S/N	Item statement; Economic and environmental benefits	SA	A	UD	D	SD	Mean	S/D	Remark
1	Farmers rate the cost of organic farming inputs (e.g., organic fertilizers, pest control) compare to those of conventional farming inputs much higher	60	40	2	18	20	3.73	3.19	Agreed
2	Farmers adoption of organic farming practices affected their overall profitability negatively	40	50	10	15	25	3.46	3.03	Agreed
3	Farmers compare the market prices for organic produce to be higher compare to conventional produce	60	50	1	20	9	3.94	3.32	Agreed
4	To the farmers, the yields of organically grown crops compare to that of conventionally grown crops on their farms seem to be low.	70	40	0	10	20	3.93	3.32	Agreed
5	Farmers perceive organic farming more risky farming.	80	40	1	10	9	4.23	3.49	Agreed
6	Farmers have invested in some specific technologies or practices for organic farming	10	30	10	40	50	2.36	2.15	Disagreed

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	(e.g., specialized equipment, organic pest management)								
7	Farmers felt the impact of organic farming on soil health significantly.	60	40	5	15	20	3.75	3.02	Agreed
8	Farmers believe that organic farming contributes to the long-term sustainability of agricultural production in your area.	70	40	10	5	15	4.03	3.38	Agreed
9	Farmers observed much changes in biodiversity (e.g., more insects, birds, or plants) since adopting organic farming practices	30	20	50	20	20	3.14	2.71	Agreed
	<b>Grand mean</b>						<b>3.47</b>	3.07	Agreed

The distribution table of responses to research question two indicated much agreement to all the items with mean scores ranging from 3.14 to 4.27 only item no 6 with mean score of 2.36 showed disagreement inferring that Farmers have not invested in some specific technologies or practices (e.g., specialized equipment, organic pest management) for organic farming. The grand mean of 3.47 is an indication that all the eight items out of nine in the column agreed that organic farming has a very high economic viability and environmental benefits for sustainability of Agricultural production in Anambra North Senatorial Zone of Anambra State. Although many of the farmers cannot delve into organic farming due to cost effective in the practice of organic farming.

**Null Hypothesis 2:** There is no significant difference on the economic viability and environmental benefits of organic farming for sustainability of Agricultural production in Anambra North Senatorial zone of Anambra State.

<i>Two-tailed Independent Samples t-test result of Economic Viability and Environmental Benefits of Organic Farming for Sustainability of Agricultural Production</i>		
Mean	3.618888889	3.067777778
Variance	0.326411111	0.173994444
Observations	9	9
Pooled Variance	0.250202778	
Hypothesized Mean	0	
Df	16	
t Stat	2.337218743	
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.016376461	
t Critical one-tail	1.745883676	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.032752922	
t Critical two-tail	2.119905299	

The two-tailed t-test result shows a significant difference in the economic viability and environmental benefits of organic farming for agricultural sustainability in Anambra North Senatorial zone of Anambra State. The p-value of 0.0327 is less than the typical alpha level of 0.05, indicating that the observed difference between the groups is statistically significant.

**Research Question 3:** What are the challenges and barriers faced by farmers in adopting organic farming practices, for sustainability of Agricultural production in Anambra North Senatorial zone of Anambra State



**Table 6: Presentation and Distribution Table of Respondents for Research Question Three.**  
Challenges faced by farmers in adopting organic farming practices for sustainability of Agricultural production

S/N	Item statement	SA	A	UD	D	SD	Mean	S/D	Remark
	<b>Knowledge and Awareness</b>								
1	Farmers are aware of the principles and benefits of organic farming	40	30	5	35	30	3.11	2.75	Agreed
2	Farmers have been receiving formal training or education in organic farming practices.	20	10	10	50	50	2.29	2.03	Disagreed
3	Farmers usually get information about organic farming via government programs and agricultural extension services.	30	5	5	60	40	2.46	2.17	Disagreed
4	Farmers usually get information about organic farming via , online resources, peer farmers	50	40	10	20	20	3.68	3.14	Agreed
5	To the farmers, the cost of organic farming inputs compared to conventional farming inputs is always higher.	60	50	10	5	15	3.96	3.35	Agreed
6	Farmers do not have access to financial support or subsidies for organic farming easily.	70	40	2	8	20	3.94	3.34	Agreed
7	Farmers believe that organic farming poses a higher economic risk compared to conventional farming	80	40	0	15	5	4.25	3.49	Agreed
8	Farmers find it easy to obtain organic farming inputs (e.g., organic seeds, natural fertilizers) in your area	30	10	20	50	30	2.71	2.38	Disagreed
9	Farmers have adequate access to technical support or extension services for organic farming practices.	20	25	5	70	20	2.67	2.35	Disagreed
10	Farmers face challenges in accessing markets for organic produce.	80	20	1	21	18	3.89	3.27	Agreed
11	Farmers believe there is sufficient consumer demand for organic products in your area	30	20	0	60	30	2.71	2.41	Disagreed
12	There is enough government policies or programs in supporting organic farming practices in your area	20	20	10	70	20	2.64	2.29	Disagreed
	<b>Grand mean</b>						<b>3.19</b>	<b>2.75</b>	Agreed

In table 6 above six items out of 12 items in the column had mean scores much above 3points having 3.11, 3.68, 3.96, 3.94, 4.25 &, 3.38, for items 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 10 respectively, while the other six items had mean scores ranging from 2.29 to 2.71 below the 3 point. These infers that challenges are there in practicing organic farming yet still have wide scope to Agricultural production sustainability in Anambra State.

**Null Hypothesis 3:** There is no significant difference on the challenges faced by farmers in adopting organic farming practices for sustainability of Agricultural production in Anambra North Senatorial zone of Anambra State

<i>One-tailed Independent Samples t-test on Challenges faced by farmers in adopting organic farming practices for sustainability of Agricultural production</i>		
	3.11	2.75
Mean	3.1925	2.7475
Variance	0.490184091	0.287002273

Observations	12	12
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
Df	21	
t Stat	1.748590232	
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.047483279	
t Critical one-tail	1.720742903	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.094966558	
t Critical two-tail	2.079613845	

The one-tailed t-test results shows a significant difference in the challenges faced by farmers in adopting organic farming practices for agricultural sustainability in Anambra North Senatorial zone of Anambra State. The p-value of 0.0475 is less than the typical alpha level of 0.05, indicating that the observed difference between the groups is statistically significant.

### **8.0 Discussion of Result**

**Adoption;** The result of this investigation implies that most farmers in Anambra North Senatorial zone are much familiar with the farming system but the cost implication in organic farming seemed to be the reason most of them fail to adopt it. Just like Umeh et.al (2023) in their paper, Factors influencing smallholder adoption of organic agriculture in Southeast geopolitical region of Nigeria’ found out that some factor such as non motivational government policies, access to organic inputs, financial cost there in do deter farmers from adopting organic farming in South East Nigeria. In the same vein, Umeh (2023) in one of his studies found out that improved market access among the population of smallholder organic farmers mediate the relationship between the adoption of organic farming and its food security. The result showed that smallholder organic farmers who are more oriented towards the market (i.e., they sell a greater percentage of the total organic produce) have better food security and nutrition. *The t-test test of hypothesis in the adoption levels of organic farming practices among farmers for sustainability of Agricultural production in Anambra State for agricultural sustainability showed no significant differences signifying that farmers adoption level of organic farming practices depend on various factors that affect each of the local farmers. As inferred by Onwuka et.al (2022) that level of awareness of organic farming to farmers and agricultural reach by universities on the subject is still very low hence the authors recommended that funding organic agriculture research, providing incentives and formulating appropriate policies by government to support organic agriculture research will promote researches in organic agriculture with the corresponding technological innovations towards food security and adoption by Farmers.*

**Benefits:** The result revealed that the practice of organic farming is a strong agricultural system that holds a viable economy with a lot of environmental benefits that sustain agricultural production. This finding was in consonant with the statement of United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), (2024). “Organic agriculture focuses on maintaining soil health through the use of organic matter and natural fertilizers, fostering sustainable plant growth without the use of synthetic pesticides or fertilizers”. This finding was also in line with the study carried out by Awanidra (2023) in his article “The role of organic farming in achieving agricultural sustainability, focusing on its environmental and socio-economic impacts. The author said Organic farming, characterized by the avoidance of synthetic chemicals and the adoption of natural agricultural processes, presents a sustainable alternative to conventional farming practices. He stressed that the environmental benefits of organic farming are very significant when talk of improved soil health, enhanced biodiversity, reduced pollution, and others which in turn contribute to the preservation of ecosystems and mitigate the impacts of climate change. The study of Ashoka et.al (2023) Role of organic farming for achieving sustainability in Agriculture, was also in line with the finding as the authors stated that organic farming is influential practice to minimize the environmental and ecological impact of sustainable development, stressing that usage of more organic matters in agricultural practices reduced the adverse effects on the environment by maintaining its natural cycles

### **Challenges**

Achievement of sustainable Agricultural productivity in Anambra State cannot be possible without undergoing its rigorous challenges. From analysis of this study there are agreeable challenges impeding the total implementation



of organic farming practices in Anambra State but not without solution. The findings agreed that farmers do not have financial support or subsidies for organic farming. Organic farming poses a higher economic risk compared to conventional farming, to the farmers, the cost of organic farming inputs compared to conventional farming inputs is always higher. From the finding also farmers disagreed on finding it easy to obtain organic farming inputs (e.g., organic seeds, natural fertilizers) in their area. All these were in line with the finding of Awanidra (2023) when he said that organic farming poses challenges such as higher production costs and the need for more labour-intensive practices. However, realizing its full potential requires addressing its challenges through continued research, innovation, and supportive policies. Offering solution Ashoke, Ruchira, Jeewan, Nepali, Nathasha, Piumali and Othmane (2023) said that a combination of organic farming and new technologies is of utmost importance to reduce the limitations and challenges of organic farming. The innovative methods and new approaches making new trends toward sustainability farming system and enhances the agricultural productivity, and quality of life of many farmers in an environmentally friendly way.

## 9.0 Conclusion

Organic farming presents a viable approach to addressing the sustainability challenges faced by agriculture in Anambra State, Nigeria. This study explores the extent of organic farming adoption, evaluates its economic viability and environmental benefits, and identifies the barriers to its widespread implementation.

Using descriptive statistics, the research assesses the current practices among farmers, the impact on soil health and crop yields, and the overall economic and environmental advantages of organic methods, more especially in sustaining agricultural production. The study finds that while organic farming practices are gaining traction, their adoption remains limited due to challenges such as access to organic inputs, inadequate knowledge, and market constraints. Farmers who have adopted organic practices report improved soil health and environmental benefits, though economic viability varies and often depends on market access and input costs. The research identifies key barriers including lack of technical support, limited availability of organic inputs, and insufficient market infrastructure.

The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of how organic farming can be leveraged to achieve sustainable agricultural production in Anambra State, providing insights for policymakers, agricultural extension services, and farmers aiming to promote more sustainable practices

## 10.0 Recommendation

1. Governments and NGOs should intervene to enhance farmers' education and improve access to organic inputs.
2. Government should establish community-based organic input depository for easy market channels for organic products.
3. Extension agents should imbibe innovative strategies and technologies to strengthen local farmers for maximum implementation of organic farming.

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