

# Nigeria's Agriculture in **Facts & Figures**



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# ABBREVIATIONS

ACGS	Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme
ACGSF	Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme Fund
ADP	Agriculture Development Project
AFDB	African Development Bank
APP	Agricultural Promotion Policy
ATA	Agriculture Transformation Agenda
BOA	Bank of Agriculture
BOF	Budget office of the Federation
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
DFRRI	Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FMARD	Federal Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development
FMT&I	Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment
GDP	Gross domestic product
GHS_Panel	General Household Survey_Panel Component Survey
GRP	Green Revolution Programme
IDP	Interest Drawback Programme
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Survey
NAIS	Nigerian Agricultural Insurance Scheme
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NFDP	National Fadama Development Project
NIRSAL	Nigeria Incentive-Based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending
NSPFS	National Special Programme for Food Security
PTCIJ	Premium Times Centre of Investigative Journalism
WB	World Bank

# INTRODUCTION

Agriculture provided the economic backbone upon which Nigeria's nationalists founded their agitation for independence. In the 50's, Nigeria was a leading agricultural economy. It was the largest producer of palm oil, ground nut, as well as a significant producer of cotton and cocoa. Agriculture was Nigeria's main source of employment and export revenues.

Agricultural exports accounted for as much as **62.3 percent** of the nation's foreign exchange and over **60 percent** of its GDP. The sector employed over **70 percent** of the labour force. Groundnut pyramids in the north, for instance, employed a large portion of the host population, making Kano state an economic hub and also the backbone of the nation's wealth at the time. These northern cities were linked to southern ports like Lagos through extensive and reliable rail networks that fostered economic interdependence and regional integration.

However, the discovery of crude oil in the 1950s progressively relegated the agriculture sector to the residuals of Nigeria's export revenues, while crude oil ballooned from a mere **13 percent** of the country's exports in 1955 to **93 percent** by 1975. Today, the country's revenues and economic growth have become inexorably linked to fluctuations in global price of crude oil. This implies that falling crude oil prices threatens the prospect of economic development in Nigeria.

The advent of new energy resources such as solar and new technologies for oil and gas exploration such as hydraulic fracturing (fracking) have led to a steep decline in oil and gas prices, which are not likely to abate in the near term. The resulting shortfalls in Nigeria's export revenues caused a foreign exchange crises which led to a devaluation of the naira by more than **300%** in less than a year with cascading effects on the economy.

These conditions are forcing decision makers to focus on diversifying Nigeria's economy with an emphasis on salvaging the country's erstwhile comparative advantage in the agricultural sector.

This report aggregates and visualizes vital facts about Nigeria's agricultural sector. It highlights some of the information that decision makers need to grapple with in the process of reinvigorating the agricultural sector.



The report covers:

- General statistics
- Summary of agricultural policies since 1972
- Budgetary allocations to agriculture over time
- Agriculture funds and bank credits
- Agriculture's contribution to GDP
- Agriculture trade and major cash crops
- Demography
- Land Use



## GENERAL STATISTICS

<p>GDP</p> <p><b>\$405.1bn</b></p> <p>GDP per capita: \$2,177.99 GNI: 1.068trillion PPP Dollars</p> <p>Source: World Bank 2016</p>	<p>POPULATION</p> <p><b>190.6m</b></p> <p>2.4% annual growth rate</p> <p>Source: CIA World Factbook (2017)</p>	<p>URBANISATION</p> <p><b>49.4%</b></p> <p>of total population Rural population: 51.6%</p> <p>Source: CIA World Factbook (2017)</p>
<p>Agriculture contributes</p> <p><b>22.9%</b></p> <p>to Nigeria's GDP</p> <p>Source: NBS 2017, Q2</p>	<p>AGRICULTURE BUDGET</p> <p><b>1.82%</b></p> <p>of Total Budget</p> <p>Source: Budget Office of the Federation, 2017</p>	<p>FARMERS</p> <p><b>70%</b></p> <p>Labour Force Total Labour Force: 81.2m people</p> <p>Source: CIA World Factbook (2017) NBS (2016/17)</p>
<p>OIL REVENUE</p> <p><b>N1.95tn</b></p> <p>Source: NBS (January - July, 2017 figures)</p>	<p>NON-OIL REVENUE</p> <p><b>N0.99tn</b></p> <p>Source: NBS (January - July, 2017 figures)</p>	<p>GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE</p> <p><b>N3.02tn</b></p> <p>Source: NBS (January - July, 2017 figures)</p>
<p>NET FEDERATION ACCT. REVENUE</p> <p><b>N1.97tn</b></p> <p>after deductions</p> <p>Source: NBS (January - July, 2017 figures)</p>	<p>TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTATION</p> <p><b>N4.88tn</b></p> <p>Q1 &amp; Q2, 2017</p> <p>Source: NBS</p>	<p>TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTATION</p> <p><b>N6.11tn</b></p> <p>Q1 &amp; Q2, 2017</p> <p>Source: NBS</p>



<div>AGRICULTURE VALUE OF EXPORT</div> <div>N59.7Bn</div> <div>0.98% of Total Exportation</div> <div>Q1 &amp; Q2, 2017</div> <div>Source: NBS</div>	<div>AGRICULTURE VALUE OF IMPORT</div> <div>N432.2Bn</div> <div>8.85% of Total Importation</div> <div>Q1 &amp; Q2, 2017</div> <div>Source: NBS</div>	<div>ARABLE LAND</div> <div>34Mn Hec</div> <div>48% of Agriculture land area (2014)</div> <div>Source: FAO</div>
<div>AGRICULTURE LAND</div> <div>70.8Mn Hec</div> <div>76.95% of total land area (2014)</div> <div>Source: FAO</div>	<div>FOREST LAND</div> <div>7.4Mn Hec</div> <div>8.04% of total land area (2014)</div> <div>Source: FAO</div>	<div>AGRICULTURE WAGED EMPLOYMENT</div> <div>5.2%</div> <div>of labour force (2015/2016)</div> <div>Source: NBS</div>
<div>AVERAGE HH LAND PLOT</div> <div>0.3 Hec</div> <div>URBAN</div> <div>Source: LSMS</div>	<div>AVERAGE HH LAND PLOT</div> <div>0.5 Hec</div> <div>RURAL</div> <div>Source: LSMS</div>	<div>AGRICULTURE LABOUR POPULATION (MALE)</div> <div>8.9%</div> <div>URBAN</div> <div>Source: LSMS</div>
<div>AGRICULTURE LABOUR POPULATION (MALE)</div> <div>44%</div> <div>RURAL</div> <div>Source: LSMS</div>	<div>AGRICULTURE LABOUR POPULATION (FEMALE)</div> <div>5.5%</div> <div>URBAN</div> <div>Source: LSMS</div>	<div>AGRICULTURE LABOUR POPULATION (FEMALE)</div> <div>25.5%</div> <div>RURAL</div> <div>Source: LSMS</div>
<div>Top 5 Agriculture Imports (Billion NGN) Q2, 2017</div> <div><div>Durum wheat, Seed</div><div>Other maize(corn)</div><div>Mackerel, frozen</div><div>Blue whittings, frozen</div><div>Malt, not roasted</div></div> <div><div>154.54</div><div>17.10</div><div>13.18</div><div>12.57</div><div>12.17</div></div>		
<div>Top 5 Agriculture Exports (Billion NGN) Q2, 2017</div> <div><div>Sesamum seeds</div><div>Cashew nuts, in shell</div><div>Frozen shrimps and prawns</div><div>Flour and meals of Soya bean</div><div>Other cut flowers &amp; flower buds</div></div> <div><div>20.06</div><div>15.96</div><div>6.24</div><div>3.51</div><div>1.37</div></div>		



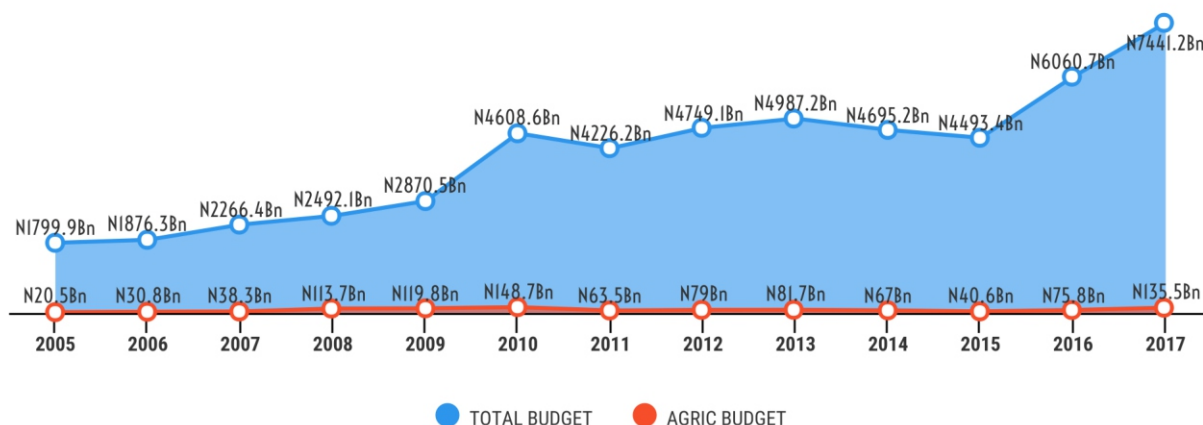
# AGRICULTURE POLICIES IN NIGERIA

The Nigerian Agricultural Policies and Schemes is the unification of the framework and action of government, designed to achieve overall growth and development in the Agriculture Sector. Here are the Major Policies implemented by various administrations since 1972:

National Accelerated food Programme	1972	Established after the civil war to tackle the food crisis of the nation. The main objective of the programme is to increase the food production of the country by educating farmers on farming and production; organizing seminars, conferences and other agricultural events to boost their agricultural knowledge.
River Basin Development Authority	1973	Aimed at providing irrigation facilities through construction of dams for agricultural purposes. Providing potable water for production and construction of feeder roads for easy transportation of farm produce.
Agricultural Development project (ADP)	1975	Created after a bilateral agreement between the Federal government of Nigeria and the World bank to increase food production as well as raising income for small scale farmers for improving standard of living and welfare. Plots of ADP was initiated in nine local government and upon assessment after five years, they were considered a success, giving rise to the nationwide establishment of ADPs, and additional ADPs were created in newly created states.
Operation feed the Nation	1976	Aimed at the creation of a lasting awareness in all Nigerians, that the population of the country was growing much faster than food production; convincing Nigerians of the importance of farming; regulating the escalating cost of food for the average family unit in Nigeria; cutting down on the demand for certain food items and increasing the supply and consumption of certain others; putting into effect findings from universities and research institutes over the years, as well as promoting opportunities in the field to all university and secondary school students; encouraging domestic food production by traditionally non-food producing sectors of the economy; encouraging self-sufficiency and national self-reliance in food production; and encouraging good nutrition habit.
Green Revolution Programme (GRP)	1980	A continuation of Operation Feed the Nation programme, it's aims were similar to OFN. Using subsidy of the prices of agricultural inputs and machineries, including improved seeds and agro-chemicals. Among other incentives, the government encouraged farmers to produce food, cash crops, as well as livestock, massively.
Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI)	1986	It aims to identify, involve and support viable local community organizations in the effective mobilization of the rural populace for sustainable rural development; identify and support the production of food and fiber crops; construct, rehabilitate and maintain rural feeder roads to facilitate food production and rural development; support rural water supply and on-farm storage in cooperation with the local people; identify and promote other programs for improving the quality of life of rural people; encourage contributions of labor, time and materials from local communities, to be complemented with grants from the Directorate, Local and State governments.
Nigerian Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS)	1987	Implemented by the federal government of Nigeria with the aim of: Providing financial support to farmers on the aftermath of the occurrence of natural hazards attributable to climate change; Stimulating the provision of credit by financial institutions to invest in agriculture; Promoting agricultural production by enhancing investment in agriculture; Minimizing the provision of ad-hoc assistance by the Federal Government in the event of the occurrence of a natural disasters that may adversely affect investments in Agriculture. In order to ensure its proper implementation, the Nigerian Agricultural Insurance Corporation was established in 1993 as the executing agency of the scheme.
National Fadama Development Project (NFDPP)	1992	The Federal Government of Nigeria in conjunction with the World Bank established the National Fadama Development Project. The initial project (Phase 1) covered the old Bauchi, Kano, Jigawa, old Sokoto, and Kebbi states. The scheme was designed to improve the flooded plains of the savannah (Fadama). This led to the development of small irrigation pumps and shallow tube wells for small scale irrigation farming system (SSIFS).
National Special Programme for Food Security (NSPFS)	2003	The aim of the program was to attain food security and alleviate rural poverty in Nigeria. It aimed at helping farmers to increase output and income, strengthen extension service delivery, promote simple farm technologies, utilize land, water, and other resources for food production. Setbacks associated with the programme were seen in the inability of majority of the beneficiaries to repay their loan on time, complexity and incompatibility of innovation and difficulty in integrating technology into existing production system.
Agriculture Transformation Agenda (ATA)	2011	Its specific objective is to increase, on a sustainable basis, the income of smallholder farmers and rural entrepreneurs that are engaged in the production, processing, storage and marketing of the selected commodity value chains. It has a great potential in enhancing the role of agriculture as an engine of inclusive growth leading to rural employment, wealth creation, and diversification of the economy. The direct beneficiaries are the 45,300 economically active smallholders living in the rural areas who are already participating in commercial agriculture.
Agricultural Promotion Policy (APP)	2016	Building on the ATA, the APP works with key stakeholders to build an agribusiness economy capable of delivering sustained prosperity by meeting domestic food security goals, generating exports, and supporting sustainable income and job growth. The policy emphasis will be on providing a conducive legislative and agricultural knowledge framework, macro policies, security enhancing physical infrastructure and institutional mechanisms for coordination and enhancing access to adequate inputs, finance, information on innovation, agricultural services and markets

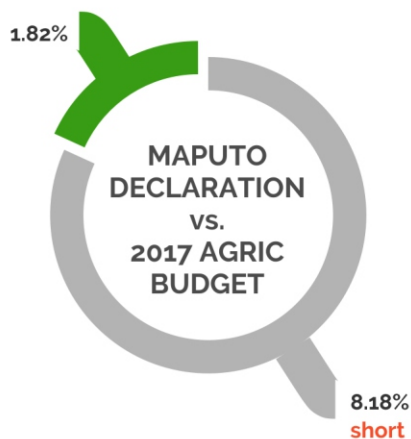
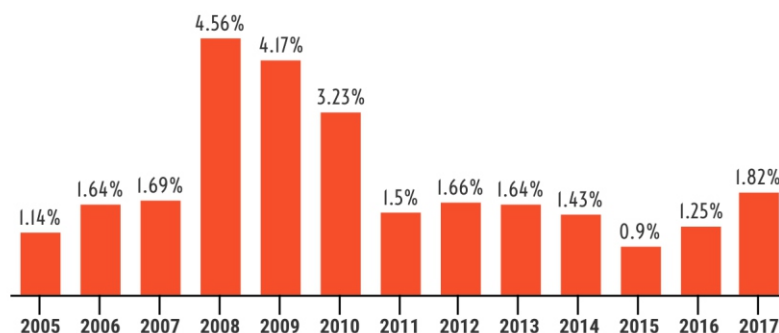
# BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS IN AGRICULTURE SECTOR

The Agriculture sector was allocated an approximate sum of **N135bn** from the 2017 finalised budget released by the Budget office of the Federation. That is **1.82%** of the Total approved budget.



AGRIC % OF TOTAL BUDGET

In more than a decade the percentage of the total budget reserved for the Agriculture Sector has mostly fluctuated within 1% and 2%. With exceptions were it rose to as much as 4.56% in 2008, 4.17% in 2009 and 3.23% in 2010

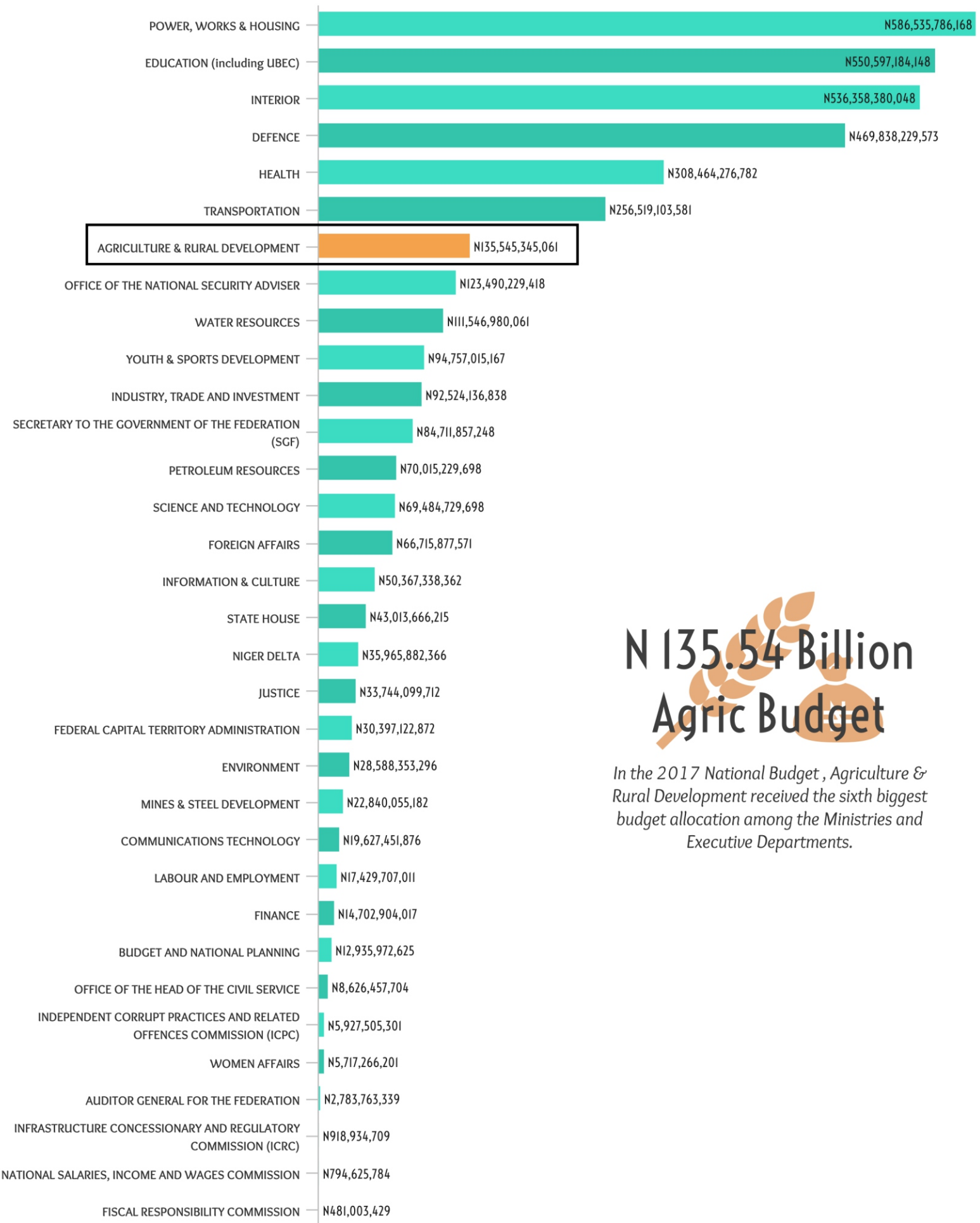


At the Second Ordinary Assembly of the African Union in July 2003 organised by New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) in Maputo, African Heads of State and Government (including Nigeria) endorsed the "Maputo Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security in Africa". The most prominent decision made was the "commitment to the allocation of at least 10% of national budgetary resources to agriculture and rural development policy implementation within five years".

However, Nigeria's budgetary allocation to the Agriculture Sector has never actually been up to 10%.

The Agriculture Sector is not being afforded the financing it deserves. This is despite its high contribution to the country's GDP; or the fact that the highest percentage of the country's work force (by occupation) come from that sector due to 51.6% of the country's population being from rural areas.

## FG BUDGET '17: Allocations to Ministry & Executive Departments and Agencies



**N 135.54 Billion  
Agric Budget**

*In the 2017 National Budget, Agriculture & Rural Development received the sixth biggest budget allocation among the Ministries and Executive Departments.*



# AGRICULTURE SECTOR FUNDS

Nigeria Agriculture Sector has enjoyed funding from development partners. Notable are fundings from World Bank, FAO, AFDB. The effects of most of these projects have not been so evident vis-a-vis the reality of the country Agriculture Sector.

Since 1971, World Bank have funded many Agriculture projects on behalf of Nigeria grossing **\$4.83bn** approximately. These are the ongoing projects:

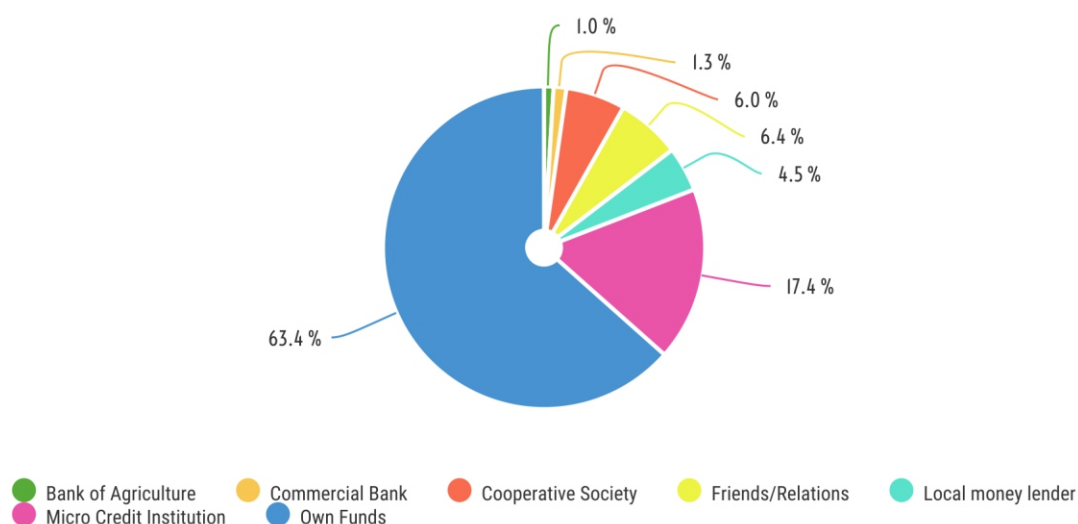
## List of Active Agriculture Projects Financed by WORLD BANK

Project Title	Project ID	Commitment Amount (\$ Million)	Approval Date
Agro-Processing, Productivity Enhancement and Livelihood Improvement Support Project	P148616	200.00	2017-03-23
Second Additional Financing to Third National Fadama Development Proj	P158535	50.00	2016-06-07
Transforming Irrigation Management in Nigeria	P123112	495.30	2014-06-19
Third National FADAMA Development Project - Additional Financing	P130788	200.00	2013-06-28
NG-Rural Access & Mobility Project-Phase 2	P095003	170.00	2012-09-25
Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project	P124905	500.00	2012-05-08
State Employment and Expenditure for Results Project	P121455	200.00	2012-03-06
Third National FADAMA Development Project (FADAMA III)	P096572	250.00	2008-07-01

## Funds from Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

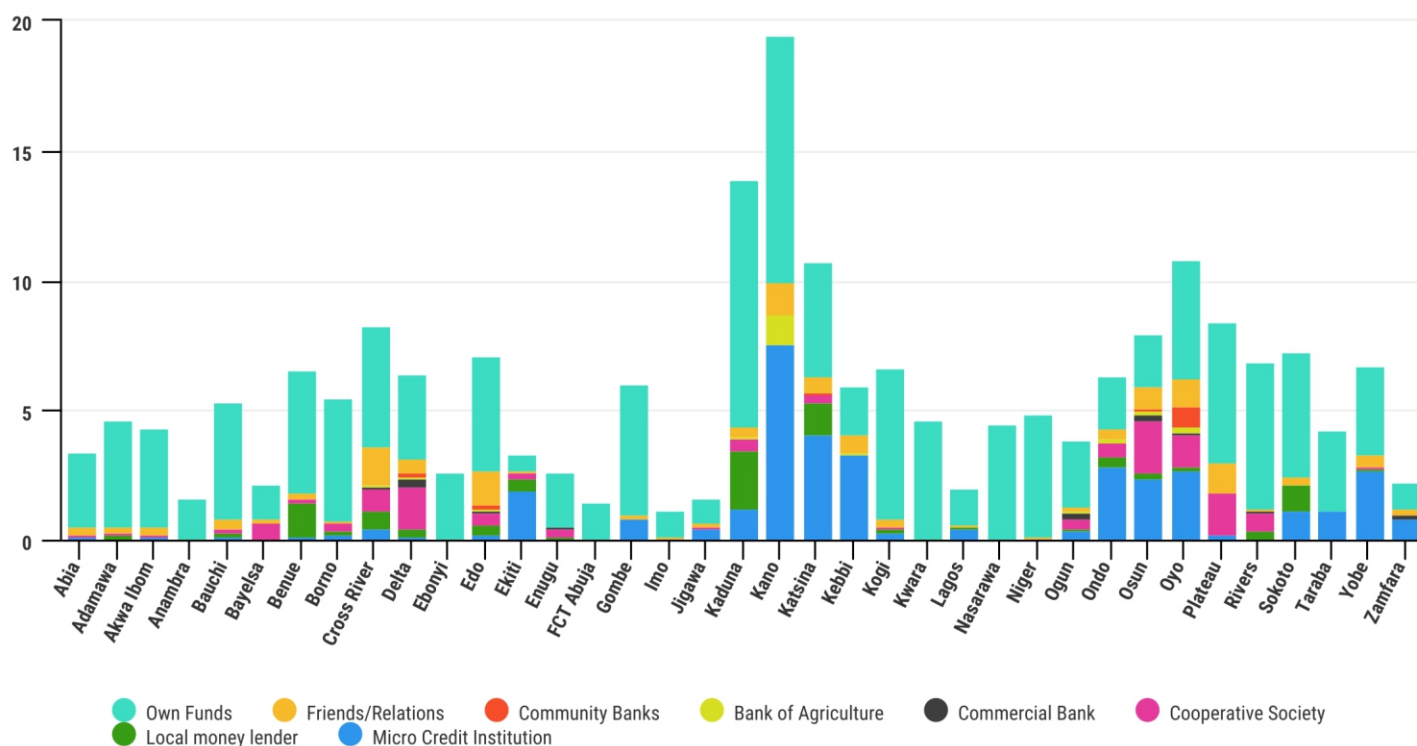
Period	Amount (\$)
Mar 2011 – Dec. 2015	568,798
June 2012 – May 2015	471,000
Aug 2012 – June 2016	608,600
May 2013 – Feb 2015	1,316,340
May 2013 – Feb 2015	19,640,249
June 2013 – May 2015	317,000
Jan 2014 – May 2015	65,000
Jan 2014 – Dec 2014	159,129
July 2014 – June 2015	300,000
July 2014 – Dec. 2014	500,000
Sept 2014 – Oct 2016	495,000
Nov 2014 – Oct 2016	485,000

## Share of Funds Committed to 14 Exportable Crops, 2012



Most commercial farmers in 2012 funded their business by themselves (that is 'own funds') producing the major cash crops (cashew, cocoa, cotton, coffee, palm oil, rubber, kolanut, tea, sugarcane, gum-arabic, shea nut, ginger and sesame seed).

## Funds Committed to 14 Exportable Crops by State and other sources (billion naira), 2011/2012



Disaggregating the own fund into States, Kaduna State recorded the highest with **N9.5 billion (7.09 percent)**, followed by Kano State, **N9.45 billion (7.04 percent)** while Ekiti had the lowest amount of **N0.61 billion (0.45 percent)**. Overall, Kano had the most funds of **N19.44 billion (9.2 percent)** while Imo had the lowest of **N1.18 billion (0.56 percent)**.

# AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

## Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme Fund (ACGSF)

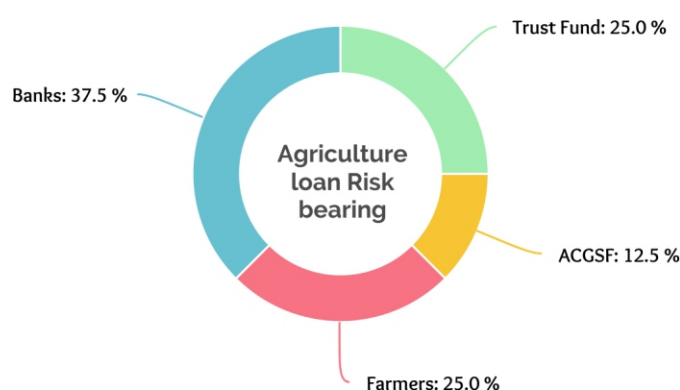
The ACGSF was established by Decree No. 20 of 1977, and started operations in April, 1978. Its original share capital and paid-up capital were N100 million and N85.6 million, respectively. The capital base of the Scheme was increased to N3 billion in March, 2001. The Fund guarantees credit facilities extended to farmers by banks up to **75%** of the amount in default net of any security realized. The Federal Government holds 60% and the Central Bank of Nigeria, 40% of the shares.

The following innovations and products were introduced under the Scheme:

- **the Self-Help Group Linkage Banking:** aimed at inculcating the culture of savings and banking habit in group members as well enable them to build up resources for financing their farm projects without recourse to bank borrowing on the long run.

- **Trust Fund Model**

This Model helps reduce the risk of borrowing of farmers. The Trust Fund is created by oil companies, State and Local Governments, and NGOs to secure 25% (or more) of the loan, 25% for farmers and 37.5% for the ACGS; leaving 12.5% risk for the lending Banks.



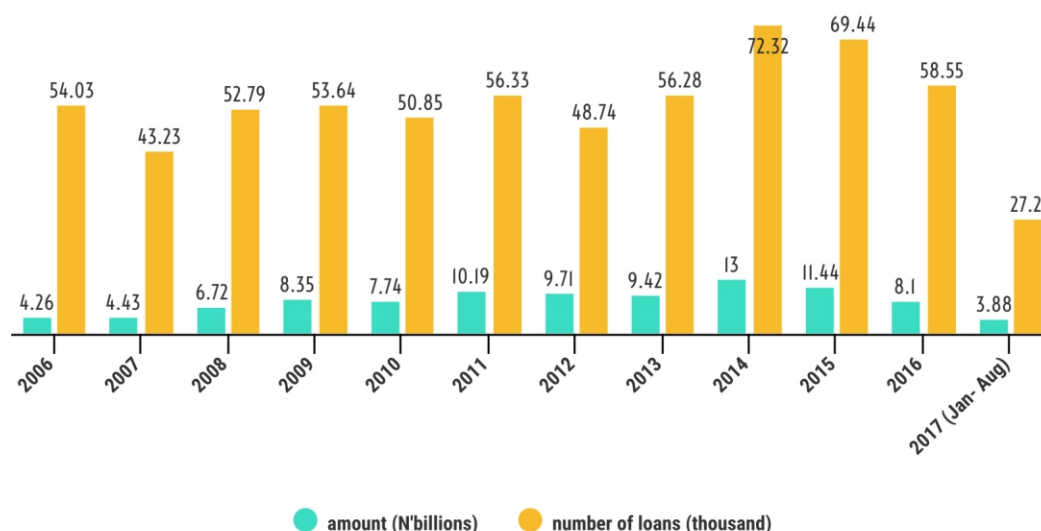
- **Interest Draw Back**

The Interest Drawback Programme (IDP) was developed as an interest rate management framework under the ACGSF to reduce effective borrowing rates without the complication of introducing dual interest rate regime or contradicting the existing deregulation policy of the government.

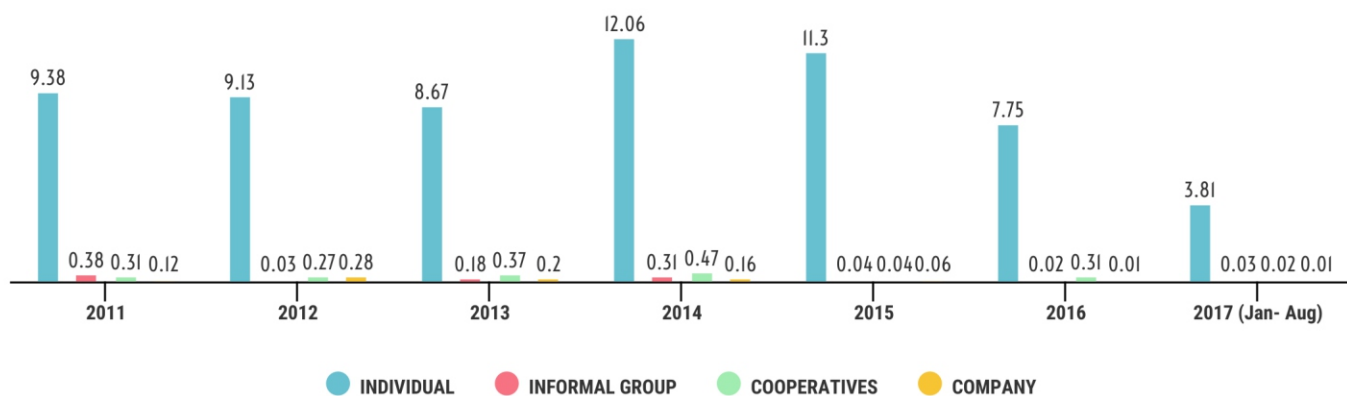
Under the IDP, farmers will borrow from lending banks at market-determined rates but the Programme will provide interest rebate of a determined percentage to them where the loans are repaid as and when due.

The IDP has an authorised capital fund of about N2.0 billion funded jointly by the Federal Government of Nigeria and the Central Bank of Nigeria in the ratio of 60:40.

Loans Guaranteed by the ACGSF

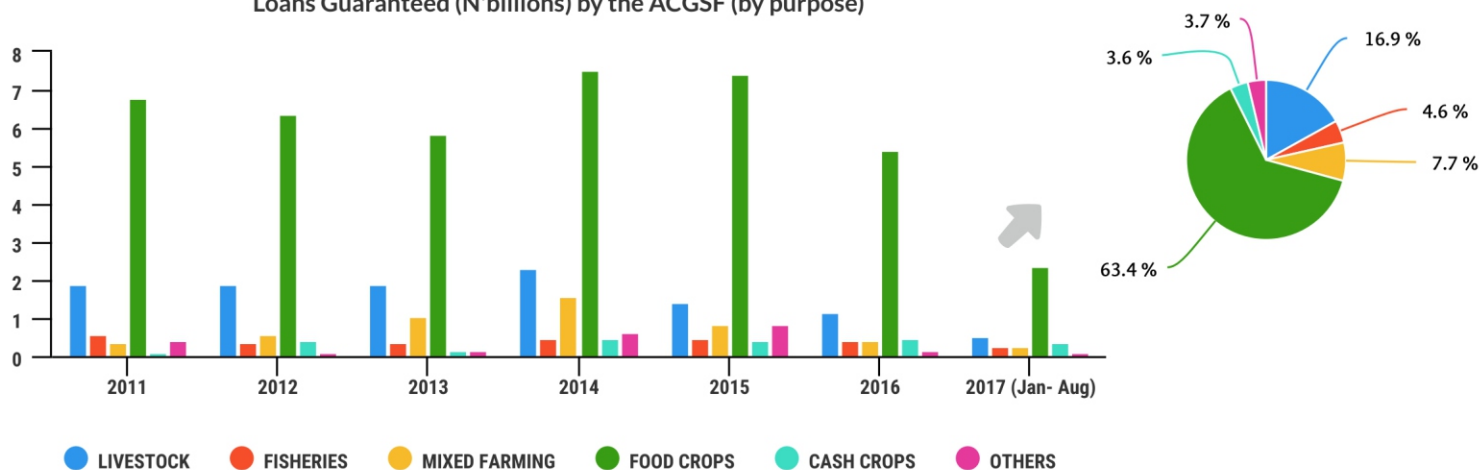


Loans Guaranteed (N'billions) by the ACGSF (by category)



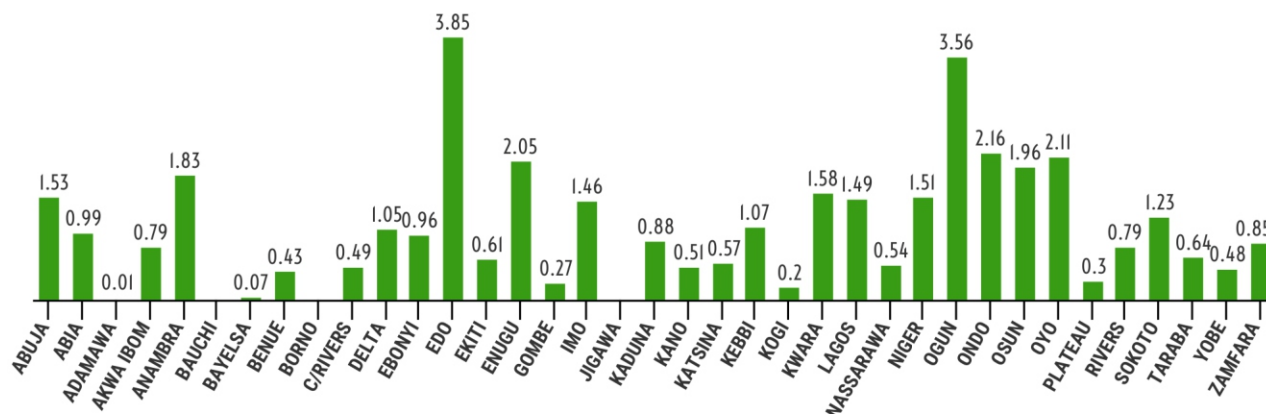
Farmers are more inclined to borrow as individuals than as groups. This may be because there are more subsistent or small scale farmers than larger scale farmers. It may alternatively (or also) be because small scale farmers require the loans more than larger scale companies, groups or cooperations.

Loans Guaranteed (N'billions) by the ACGSF (by purpose)



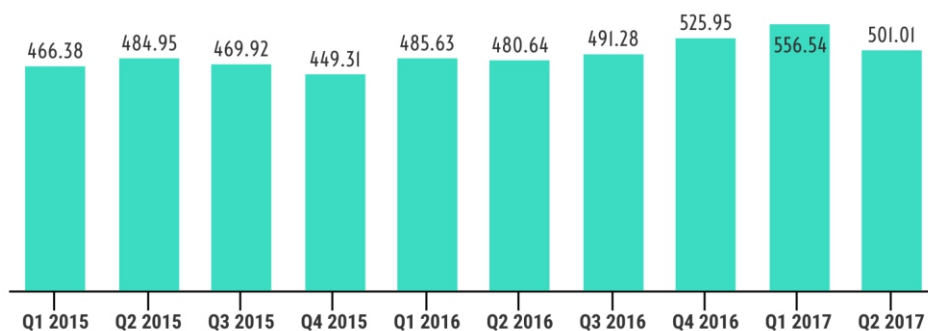
Farmers lay more emphasis on farming for food as opposed to trade. Over 60% (on average) of lent money is spent on producing food crops while 3.6% is spent on cash crops.

Loans Guaranteed (N'billions) by the ACGSF (by state: Jan - Aug, 2017)



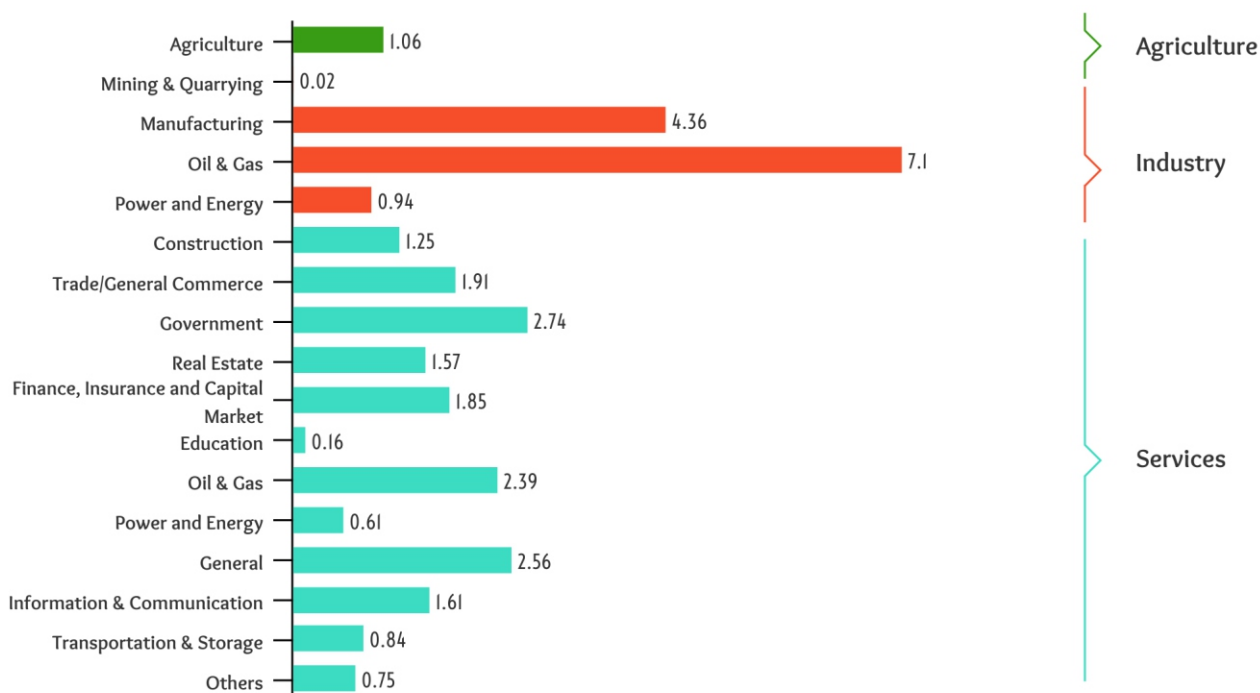
## Bank Sectoral Credit

Banking Sector Quarterly Credit to Private (Agriculture) Sector (N'billion)

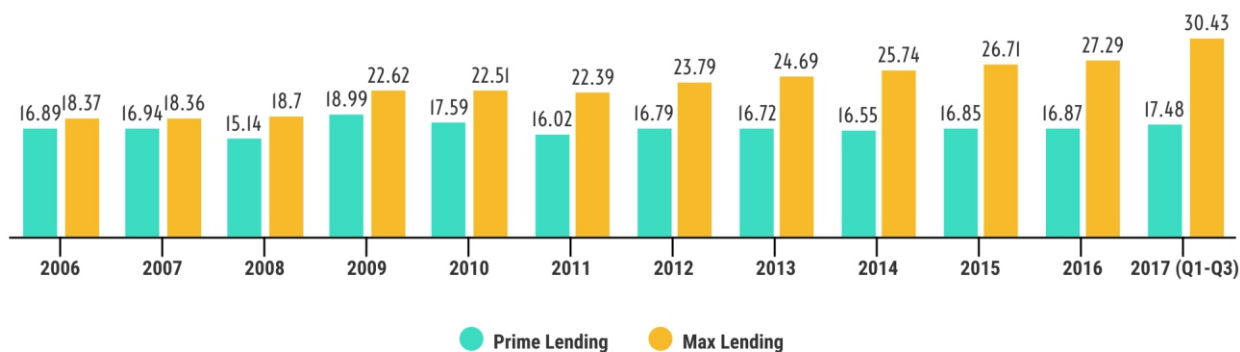


1,057.55 billion Naira was loaned to the Agriculture Sector between the first two quarters of 2017

Banking Sector Credit to Private Sector (Q1 & Q2 2017) (N'trillion)

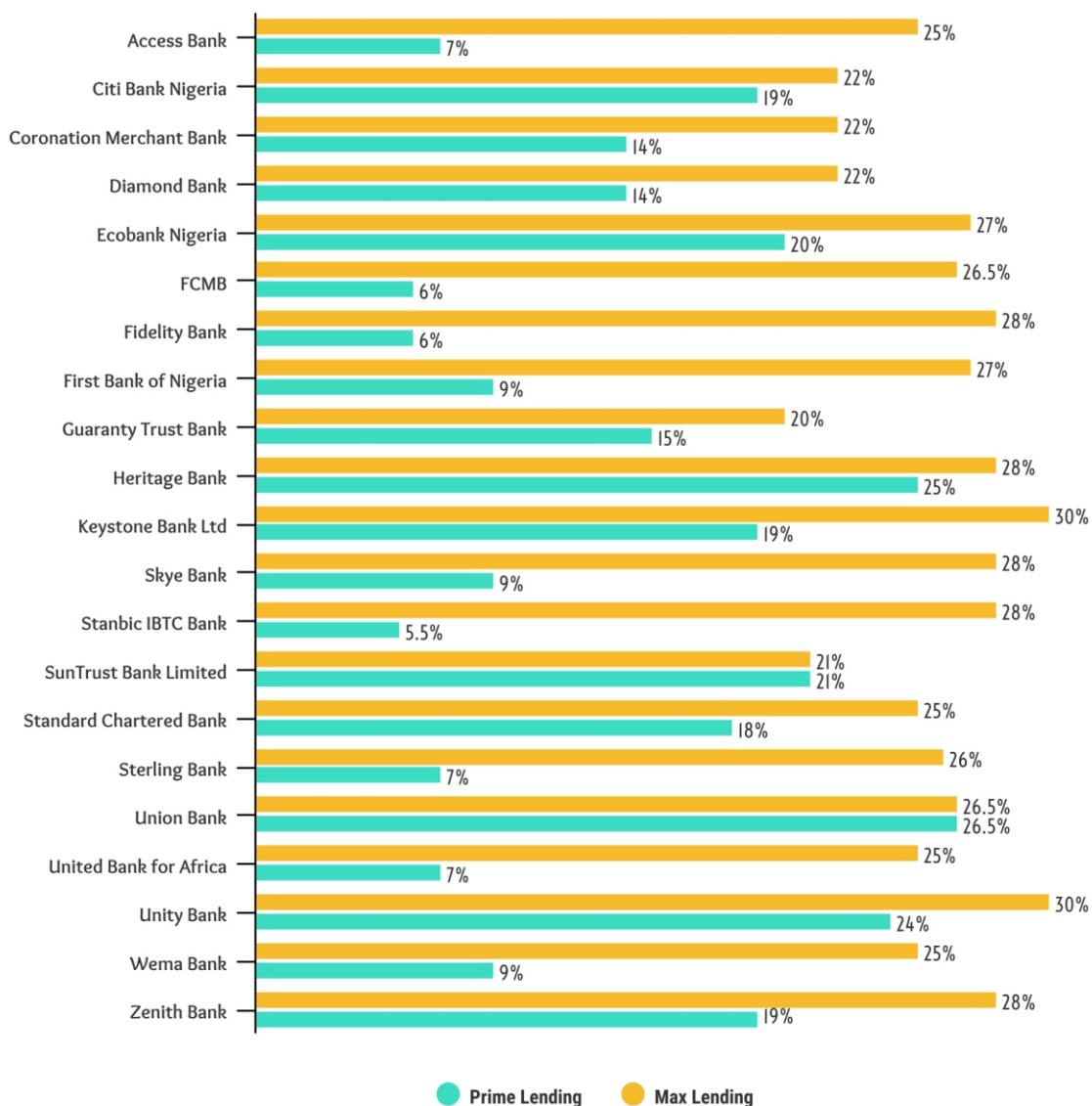


Market Interest Rate

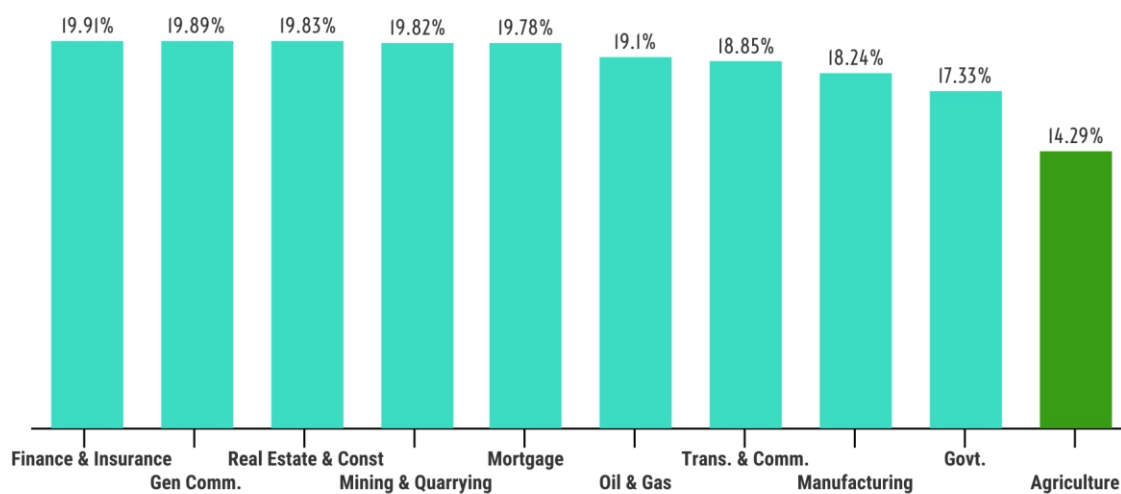


Market Prime Interest Rate grew by 3.62% from last year and has not been this high since 2010. Maximum Interest Rate grew by 11.51% from last year and is the highest in over a decade.

Bank Average Lending Rates to Agriculture Sector (as at September, 2016)



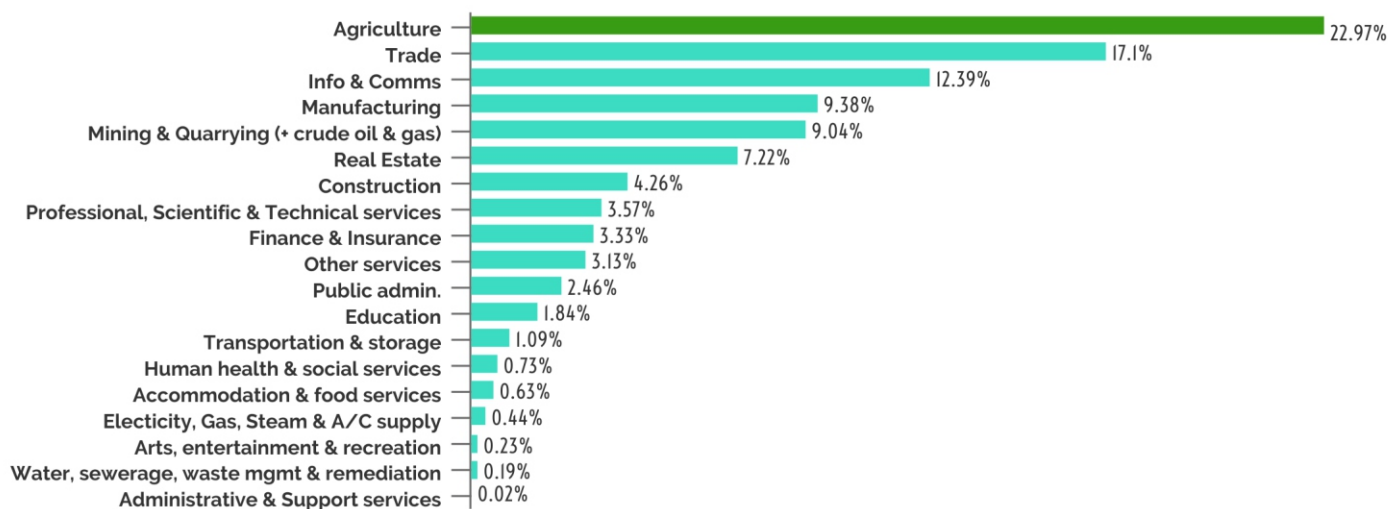
Bank's Prime Lending Rate by Sector (as of September, 2016)





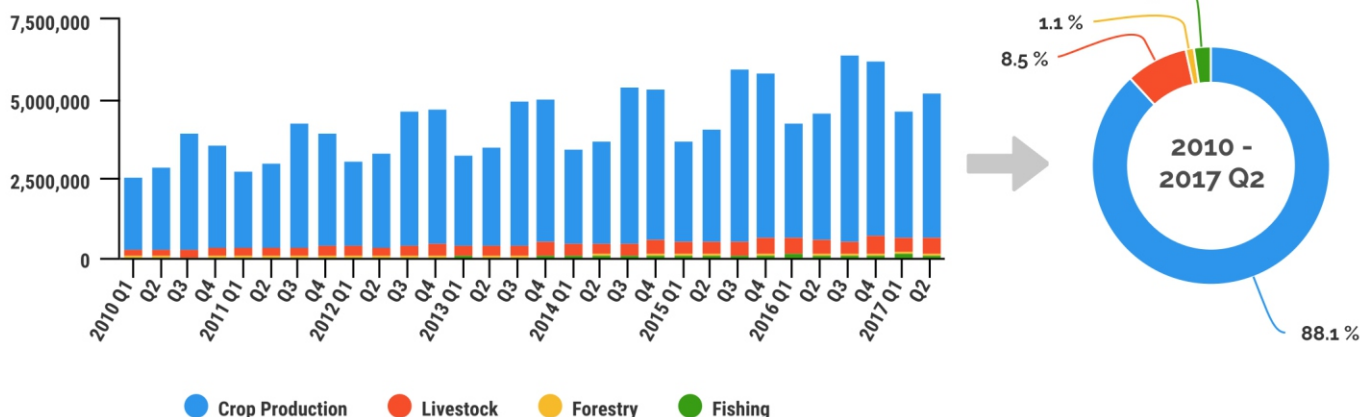
# AGRICULTURE'S CONTRIBUTION TO GDP

By Q2 of 2017, the country's GDP had seen a growth of **0.55%** in real terms (year-on-year) with Agriculture contributing **22.97%**. It is the single biggest contributor to Nigeria's GDP.



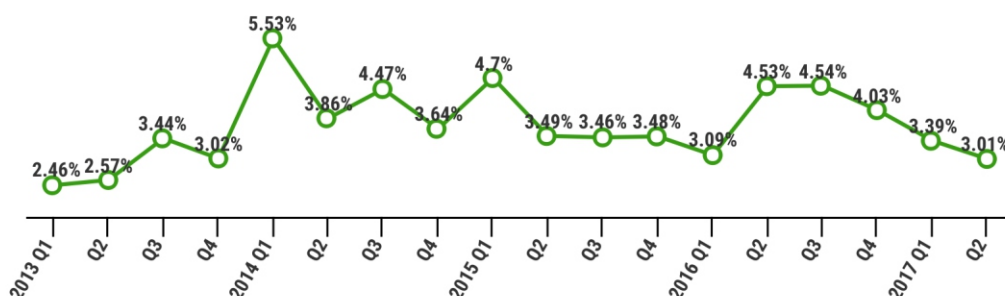
Crop production accounts for **88.1%** of the overall nominal growth. GDP through Crop Production at current basic price is **N4.5tn**; followed by livestock with **N474bn**, fishing with **N139bn** and lastly forestry with **N67bn**.

**GDP At Current Basic Prices (Million Naira) - Nomina GDP: Sector Activity**

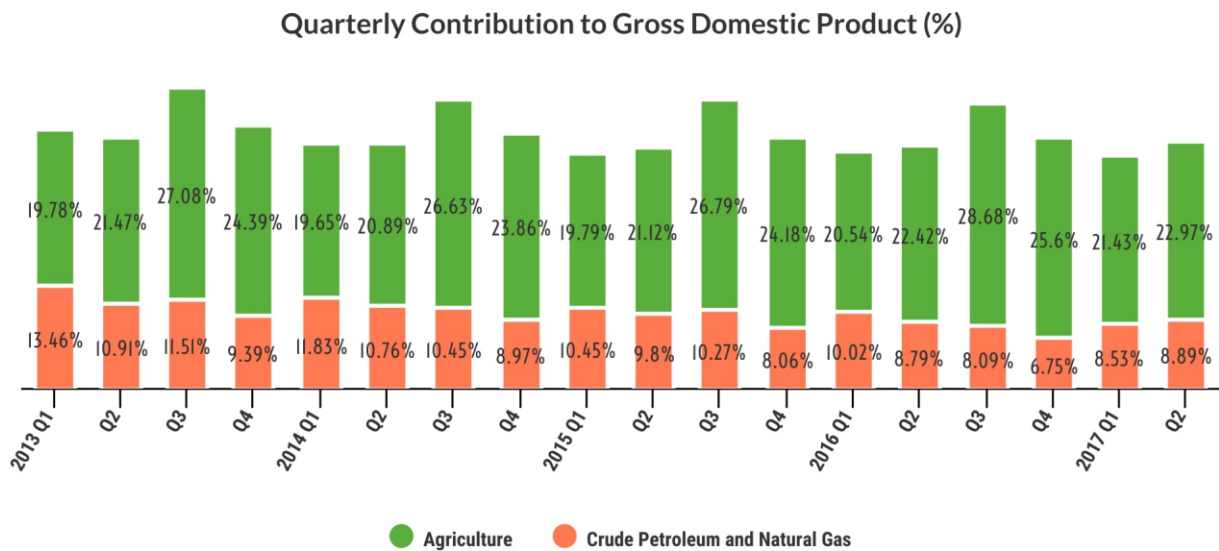


In the most recent quarter of 2017, there was a decline in GDP of **-1.52%** from the corresponding quarter of 2016 and **-0.37%** of the first quarter of 2017.

**Agric Sector Quarterly Real Growth Rate (%) Year-on-Year**



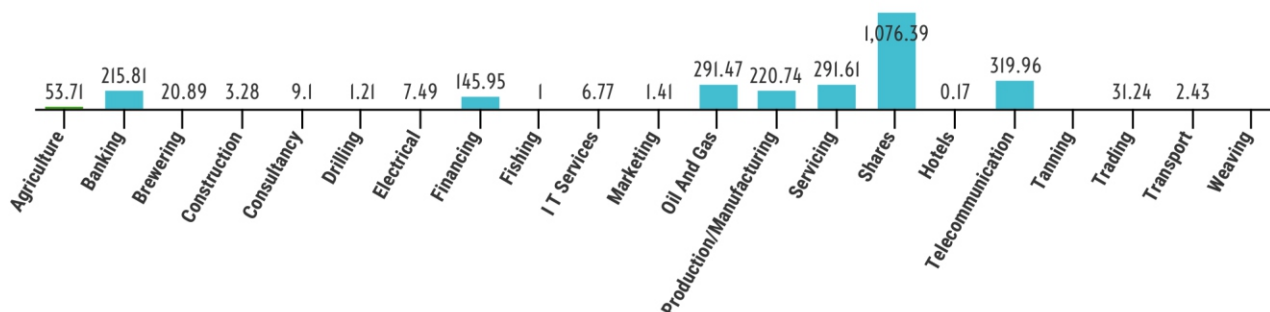
The chart below compares Crude Oil & Natural Gas' contribution to GDP with Agriculture's. There is a slightly progressive decrease in Oil's contribution - most like as a result in the fall in oil price. However, oil's contribution has never been higher than Agriculture's. Agriculture's contribution fluctuates during the period in consideration with its highest point being in **Q3 2016** and the lowest point being in **Q1 2013**. Oil & Gas has its lowest at **Q4 2016** and highest **Q1 2013**.



# AGRICULTURE TRADE & MAJOR CASH CROPS

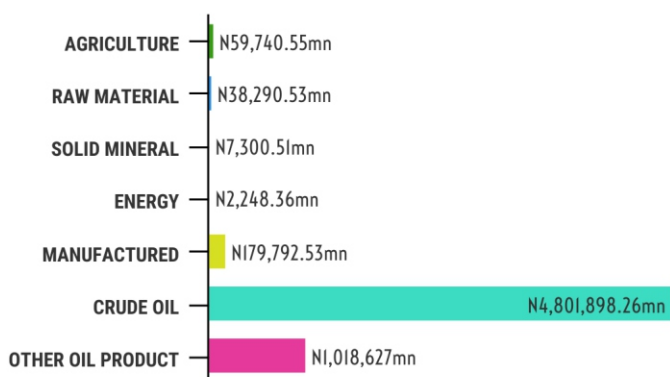
Between 2015 and Q2 2017, an approximate of 1% of the total value of capital imported came from the Agriculture Sector: a total approximate value of **N4.9tn**. The state with the highest importation capital for Q1 and Q2 is Lagos accounting for 97.07% of capital importation (\$1,739.79 million). Akwa-Ibom was second(1.92%), Abuja third (0.93%), then Oyo (0.1%).

Capital Importation by Nature of Business (Million US\$)

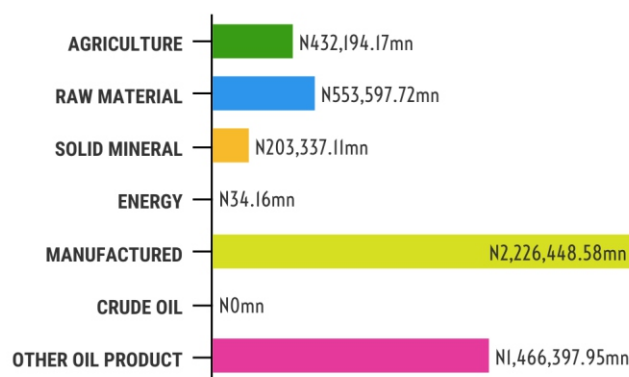


In the first and second quarters of 2017, Agriculture goods worth **N59.7bn** were exported, **0.98%** of the total export value. While **N432.2bn** worth of Agriculture goods were imported for the same period, accounting for **7.08%** of total import value.

Export of Goods by Sector (Q1 & Q2 2017)

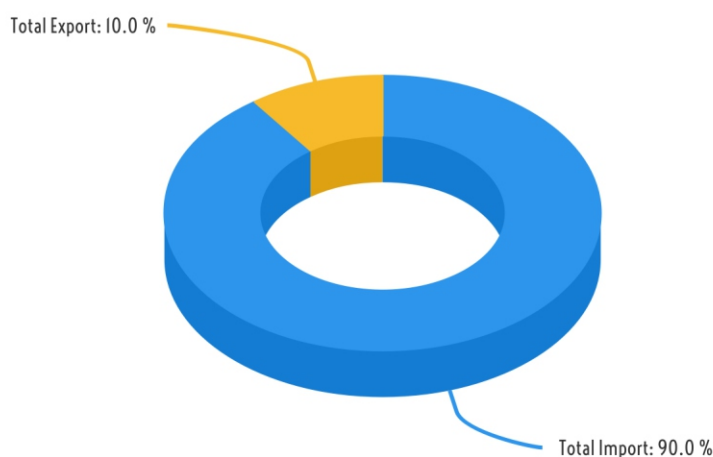


Import of Goods by Sector (Q1 & Q2 2017)

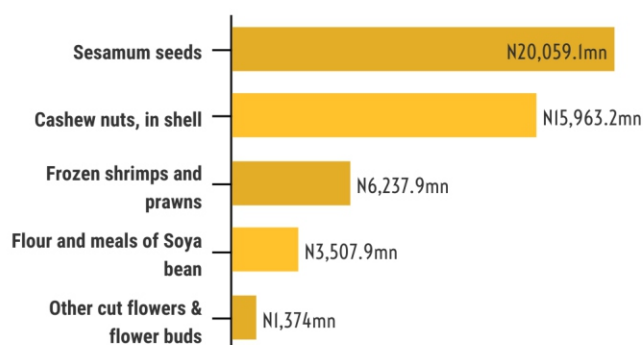


The percentage of Export of Agriculture goods is a mere **10%** of the Total Agriculture trade between 2016 and Q2 2017. This could mean, the growing population in the country requires more food production whether through crop farming, livestock rearing or fishing. It also means the Agriculture Sector needs reinventing in order to increase food production and as a result, reduce importation.

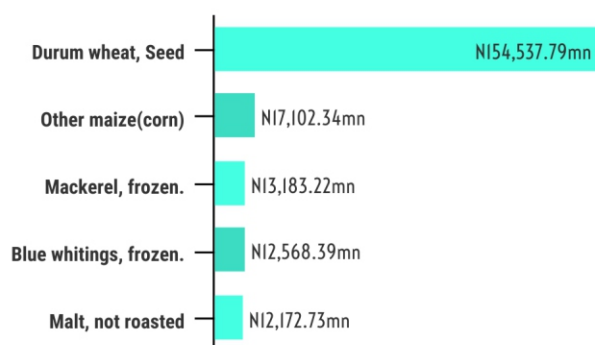
2016 - 2017 Total Value for Agriculture Trade



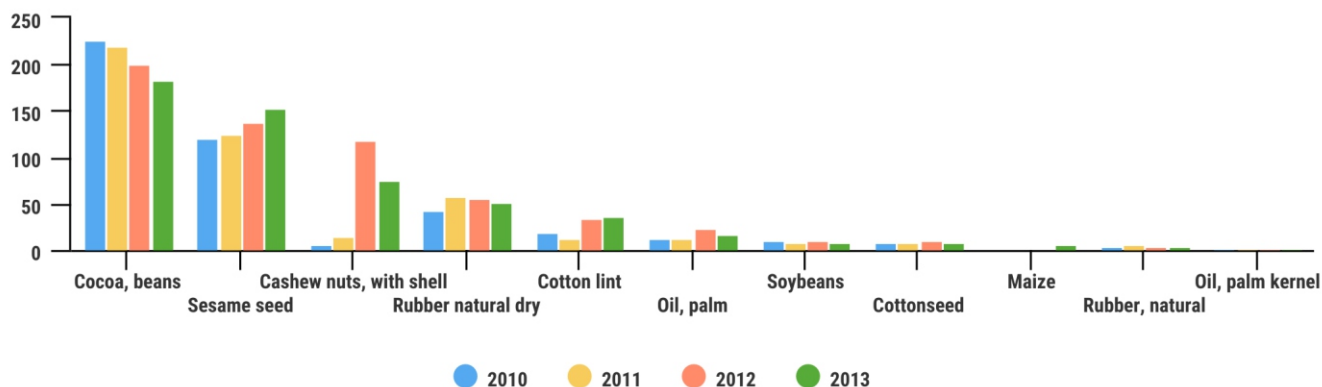
5 Major Export Crops (Q1 & Q2 2017)



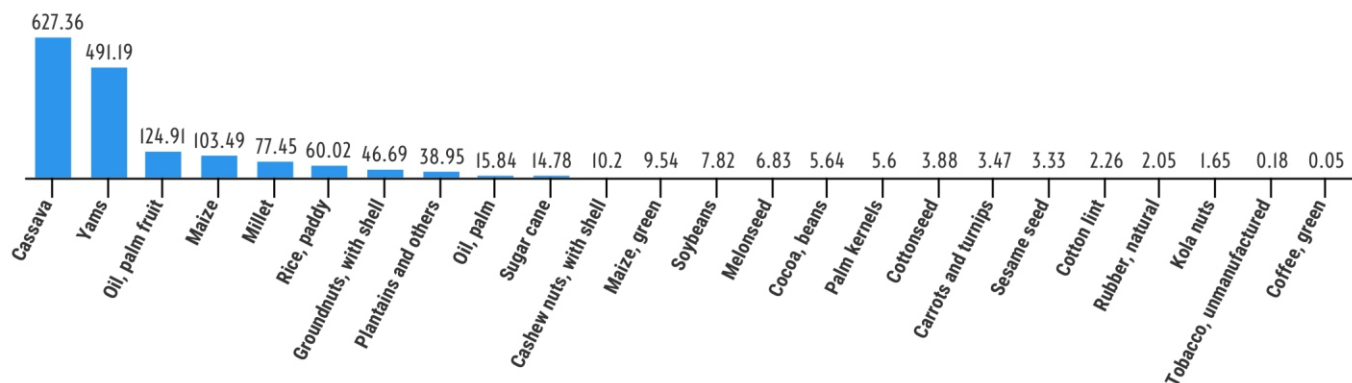
5 Major Import Crops (Q1 & Q2 2017)



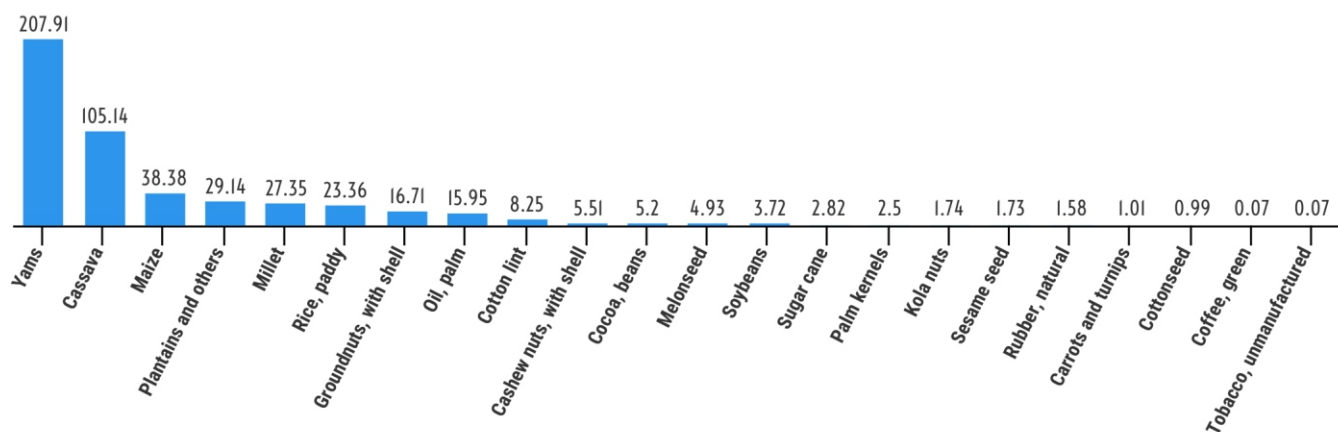
Export Quantity (Thousand Metric Tons)



Major Cash Crops in Nigeria, 2000 - 2014 (Million Metric Tons)



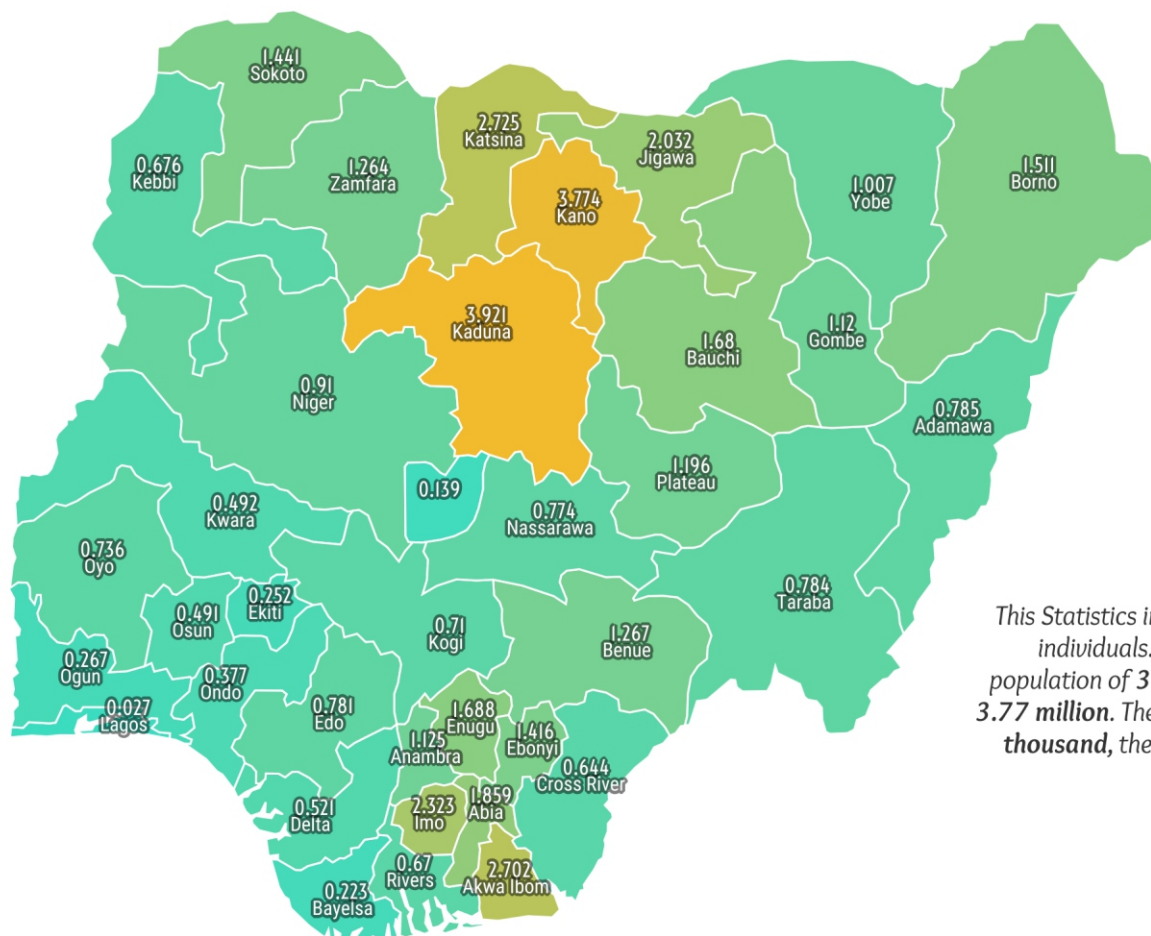
Gross Production Value 2000 - 2014 (current billion USD)





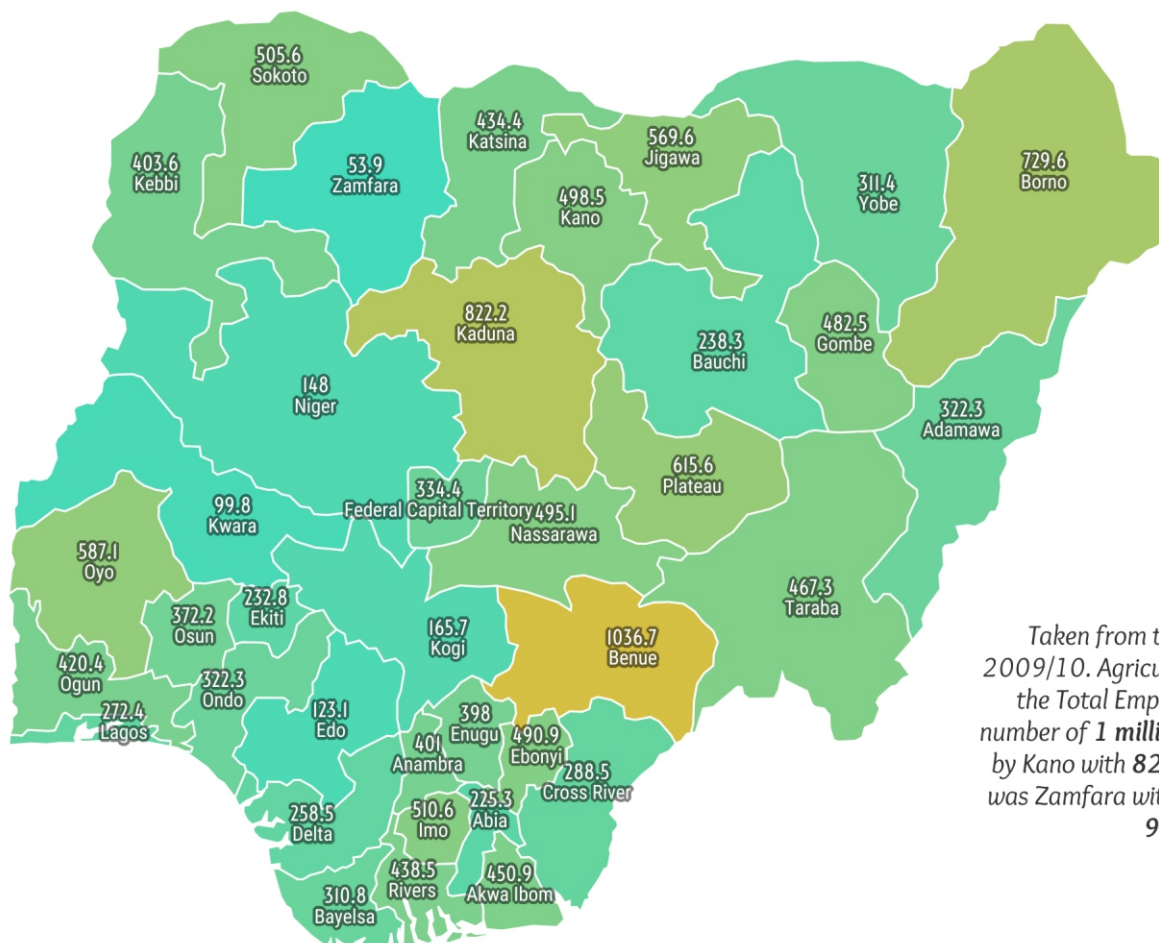
# AGRICULTURE DEMOGRAPHY

Total Farmers in Nigeria (2006) (millions)



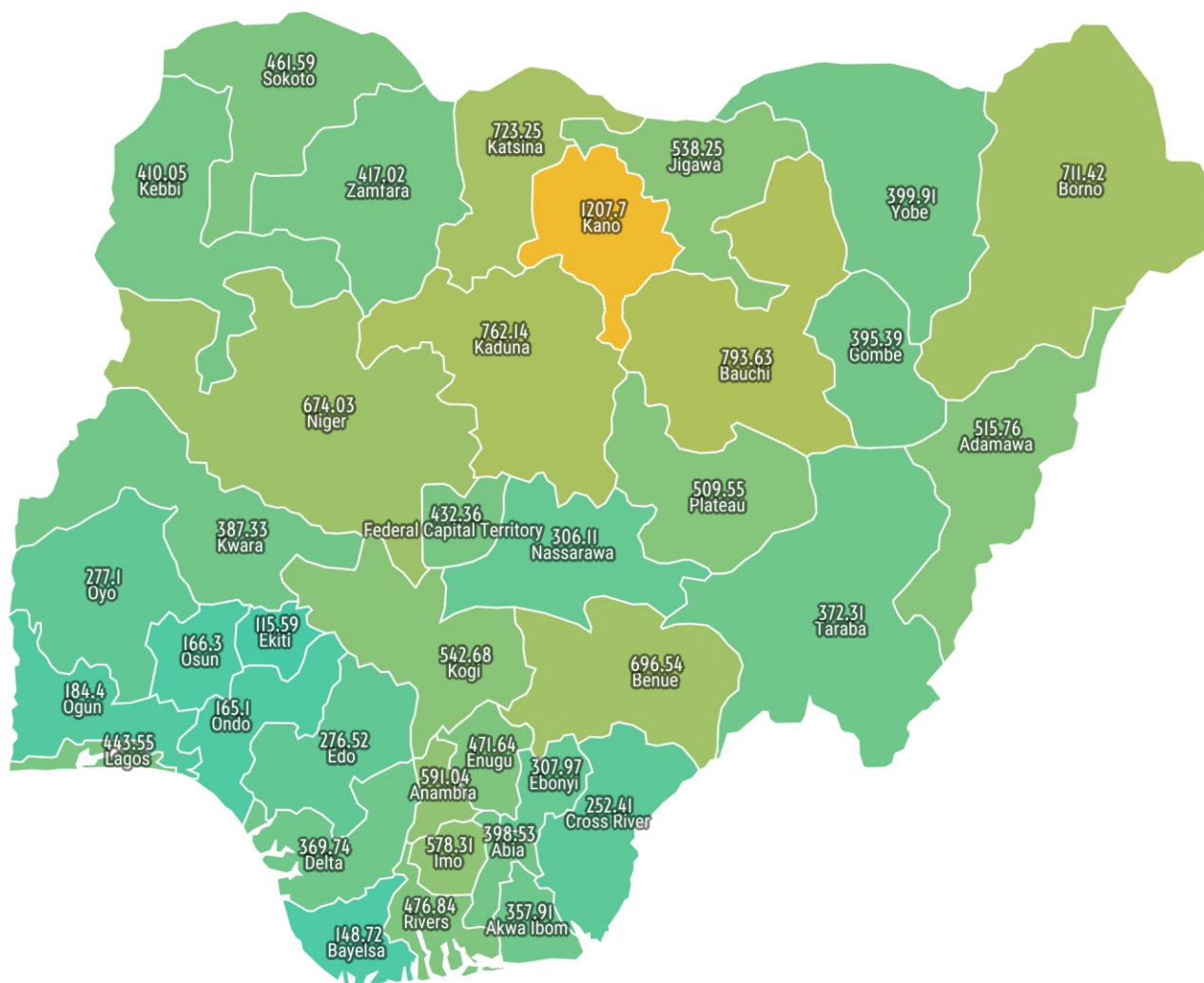
This Statistics include both paid and unpaid individuals. Kaduna has the highest population of **3.9 million**, followed by Kano: **3.77 million**. The lowest state is Lagos with **27 thousand**, then Ekiti with **252 thousand**.

Employees in the Agriculture Sector (2009) (thousands)



Taken from the Labour Force Statistics 2009/10. Agriculture accounted for **30.5%** of the Total Employees. Benue had the most number of **1 million** employed farmers followed by Kano with **822 thousand** people. The least was Zamfara with **53.9 thousand** and Kwara **99.8 thousand**.

## Total Estimated Labour Force in Agriculture (2016) (thousands)



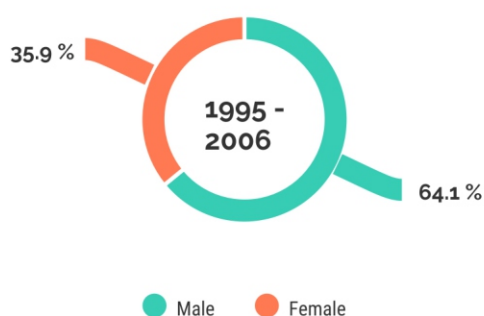
The figure above has been estimated from the result of the GHS\_Panel Survey Report on the percentage of labour by region. Of the **81.2 million** recorded labour Force as of Q4 - 2016, **69.6 million** were employed. The tables below show the result of the GHS\_Panel surveys taken post-planting and post-harvesting seasons.

## Total employment in crop farming ('000)

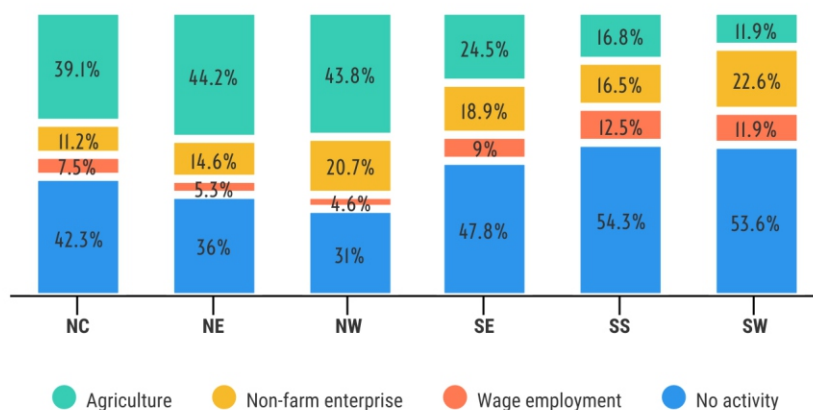




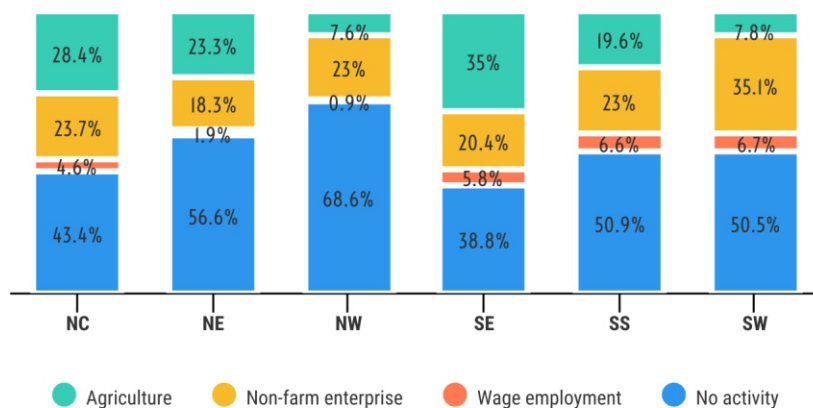
## Total Employment in crop farming



## % Participation in labour activities: Male



## % Participation in labour activities: Female

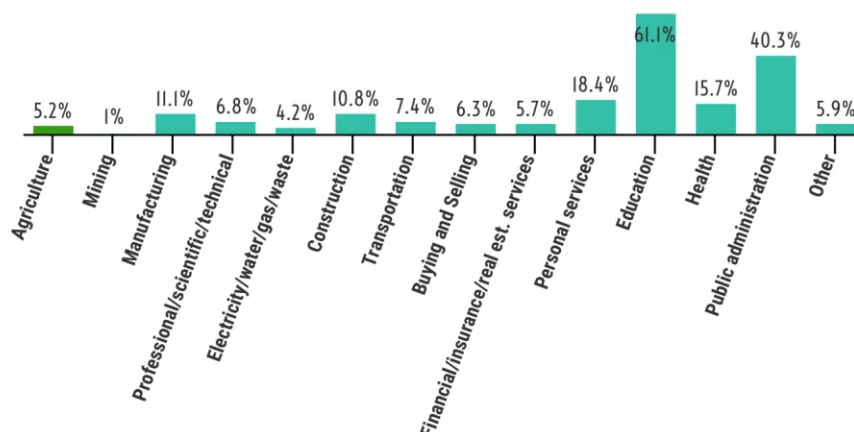


Overall, there were more idle than working people both male and female with the highest % for male in the South-South regions and for female in the North-West regions

On average, a higher % of male are agric-workers (30.5%) than Female (20.3%)

A higher % of agric-workers were found in the Northern states which have a higher population concentration, than Southern states

## % of Persons in Wage Employment by Sector (2015/16)

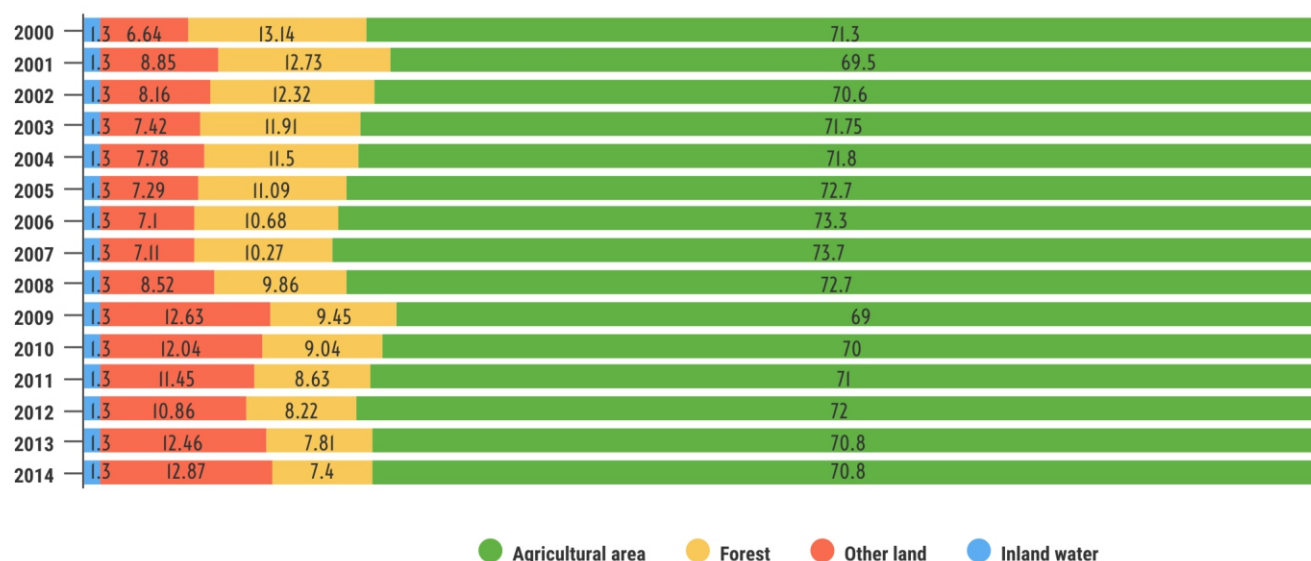


This implies that a high percentage of Farmers are self-employed (Local farmers). In most cases, they are subsistent or under-utilised for commercial purposes; and untrained.

# AGRICULTURE LAND USE

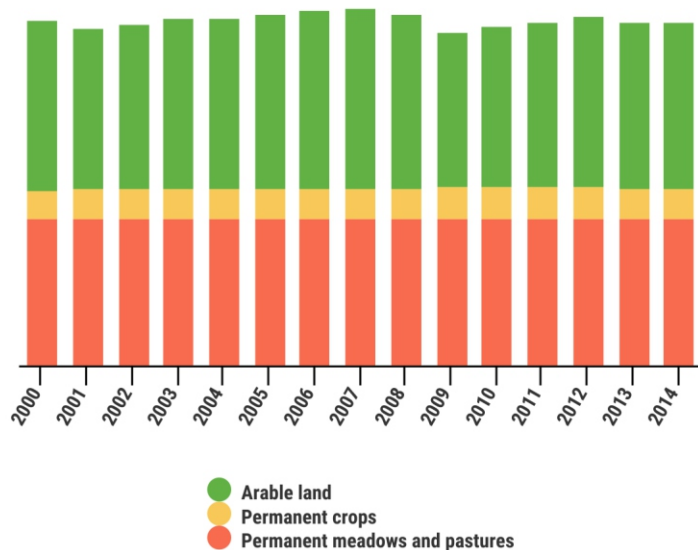
Nigeria has a land area of approximately 92 million hectares including inland waters. The land area was distributed below:

Country Area Land Distribution in Million Hectares

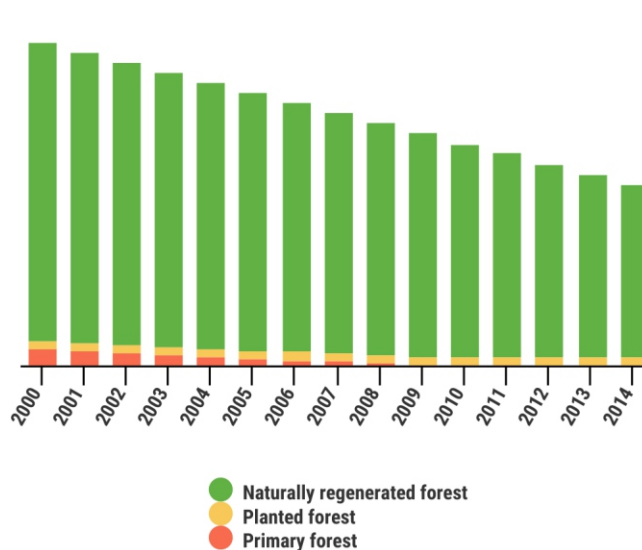


Of the Country's Land Area distribution in 2014, the land used for agriculture takes on average 76.95% of the total land, followed by other land is 13.9%, forest with 8.04%, and inland waters is 1.41%.

Agricultural Area Land Distribution in Million Hectares

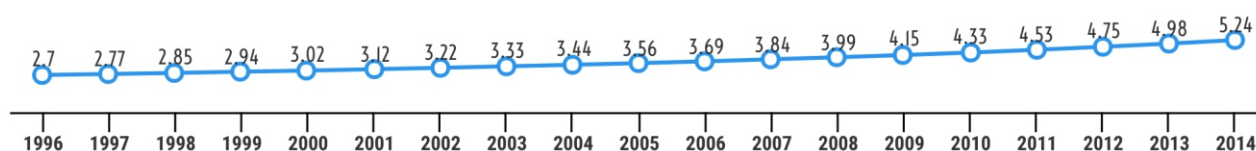


Forest Area Land Distribution in Million Hectares

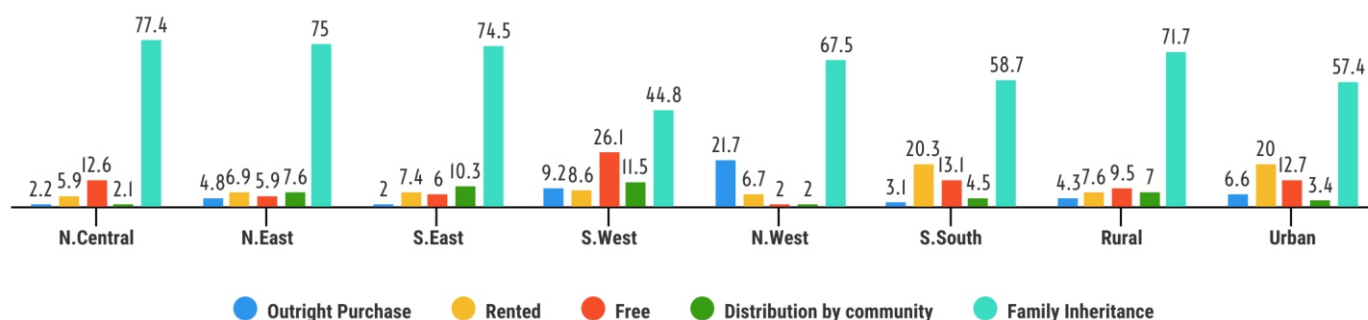


Of the Agricultural land, 48.52% was arable, 42.45% was used for permanent meadows and pastures while 9.03% was for permanent crops. Of the total agriculture land, 0.41% was equipped for irrigation. An average of 94.11% of the forest lands was recorded as naturally regenerated, 3.5% planted and 2.39% primary forests.

The Total Land Forest has declined at an increasing rate.



## Household land Tenure Distribution by Place of Residence (Plot level, % of Plots)



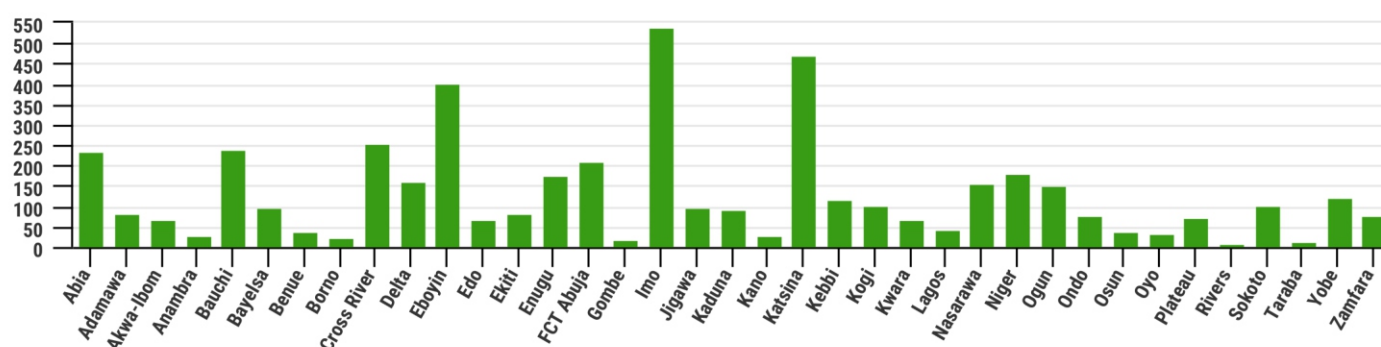
Most land property owned by Nigerian farmers are acquired as Family inheritance especially in the Rural regions. Not many land are acquired officially (purchased or rented). The percentage of officially acquired land are higher in urban than rural areas.

## Distribution of Plot Holdings by Number of Plots, average Plot Size, % of Irrigated Plot.

Region	Number of Plots	Average Plot Size (Hectares)	AverageTotal Plot Size (Hectares)	% Irrigated
N.Central	3.2	0.5	1.60	0.5
N.East	3	0.7	2.10	0.2
N.West	2	0.5	1.00	5.1
S.East	2.3	0.1	0.23	0.3
S.South	2.7	0.2	0.54	0.2
S.West	2.8	0.8	2.24	2.2
Urban	2.4	0.3	0.72	2.6
Rural	2.6	0.5	1.30	1.6

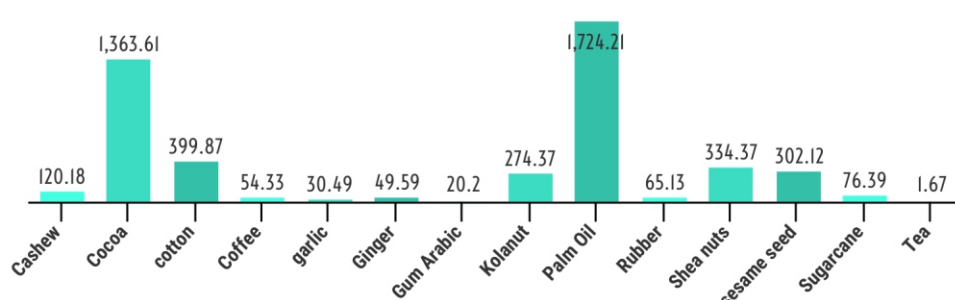
Survey taken per household shows the average plot a house-hold owns in the geo-political zones and in rural or urban areas.

## Estimated area ('000 hectares) by state, 2011/2012



Imo used the most total land for 14 exportable crops (540,000 hectares), Rivers had the smallest (9,950 hectares)

## Estimated area ('000 hectares) by crop, 2011/2012



## ABOUT NIRSAL

The Nigeria Incentive-Based Risk Sharing system for Agricultural Lending (NIRSAL) was launched in 2011 and incorporated in 2013 by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) as a dynamic, holistic USD500 Million public-private initiative to define, measure, price and share agribusiness related credit risk.

NIRSAL is designed with the objective of enabling the flow of affordable financing to all players along entire agricultural value chains. It reduces the risks of financing institutions while granting agricultural loans by building the capacities of both banks and value chain actors on good practices in agricultural financing, loans utilization and repayment.

NIRSAL operated as a project implementation office in Development Finance Department of the CBN until the appointment of its executive management team by the CBN on 23rd December 2015.

NIRSAL seeks to address the causes of low funding levels in the agriculture sector, including lack of understanding of the sector, perceived high risks, complex credit assessment processes/procedures, and high transaction costs.

Its approach goes beyond the use of Credit Risk Guarantee to:

- Fixing the agricultural value chain, so that banks can lend to the sector with confidence; and
- Encouraging banks to lend to the agricultural value chain by offering strong incentives and technical assistance.

To achieve this, NIRSAL has five pillars that are designed to 'de-risk' the agricultural financing value chain, build long term capabilities and institutionalize agricultural lending using its seed capital of USD 500 Million (USD0.5Billion).

The funds are allocated across NIRSAL's five pillars as follows:

- Risk-sharing Facility (USD300 Million). NIRSAL uses this facility to address banks' perception of high-risks in the sector by sharing losses on agricultural loans.
- Insurance Facility (USD30 Million). The facility's primary goal is to expand insurance products for agricultural lending from the current coverage to new products, such as weather index insurance, new variants of pest and disease insurance etc.
- Technical Assistance Facility (USD60 Million). NIRSAL uses this facility to equip banks to lend sustainably to agriculture, producers to borrow and use loans more effectively and increase output of better quality agricultural products.
- Holistic Bank Rating Mechanism (USD10 Million). This mechanism is used by NIRSAL to rate banks based on two factors, the effectiveness of their agricultural lending and the social impact and makes them available for the public.
- Bank Incentives Mechanism (USD100 Million). This mechanism offers winning banks in Pillar four, additional incentives to build their long-term capabilities to lend to agriculture. It will be in terms of cash awards.



# PTCIJ: OUR PROJECTS & PLATFORMS

- Dubawa

DUBAWA is a an independent verification and rating platform designed to hold political and policy claims to truth and accuracy. It is also a media audit platform for accuracy in reporting and advertisement. It is Nigeria's primary fact-checking platform. The ultimate objective of the platform therefore is to promote the presence of a new Nigerian citizenry as the active actor in the making of a functioning Democracy.

<http://dubawa.com/>

[twitter.com/dubawaNG](https://twitter.com/dubawaNG)

- PHC Tracker

Helps in tracking health facilities and their services provision from the beneficiaries point of view. It tells real stories that are further investigated by interested media houses. Facilities are Geo-tagged to their location on the Nigerian Map.

<http://ptcij.org/health-care-tracker/>

- Press Attack Tracker

A Platform to track and report attacks on Press in Nigeria. The platform will provide a map of threats and attack on the press thus providing data for periodic review; it also serves as an advocacy tool for press freedom in the wider Nigerian Society.

<http://ptcij.org/pressattackng/>

- Campus Reporter

A Platform created to showcase the talents of about 400 student reports from 8 selected universities who have been trained in investigative journalism and journalism ethics.

<http://campusreporter.ng/>

- Nigeria Police Watch

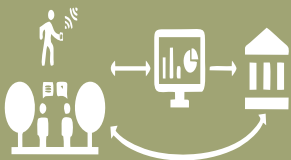
An online platform that provides Nigerian citizens and police with vital information to get the best out of the police for the security of the people in a country high in crime. In addition, the site serves as a means via which citizens and police interact and exchange information to make the police more efficient and citizens and neighborhoods more secure.

<http://www.nigeriapolicewatch.com/>



## ADVOCACY

Promote press freedom, freedom of expression, net neutrality and media plurality



## CIVIC TECHNOLOGY

Develop civic tools to track, monitor, report and present information useful for decision making by governments and citizens



## INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM

Conduct fact-based and data-driven investigations to hold government and institutions to account at all times



## CAPACITY BUILDING

Train journalists, civic society and government institutions on various components of development communication



## OPEN DATA

Deploy data analysis and its tools to increase access to public and hidden data within government institutions



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