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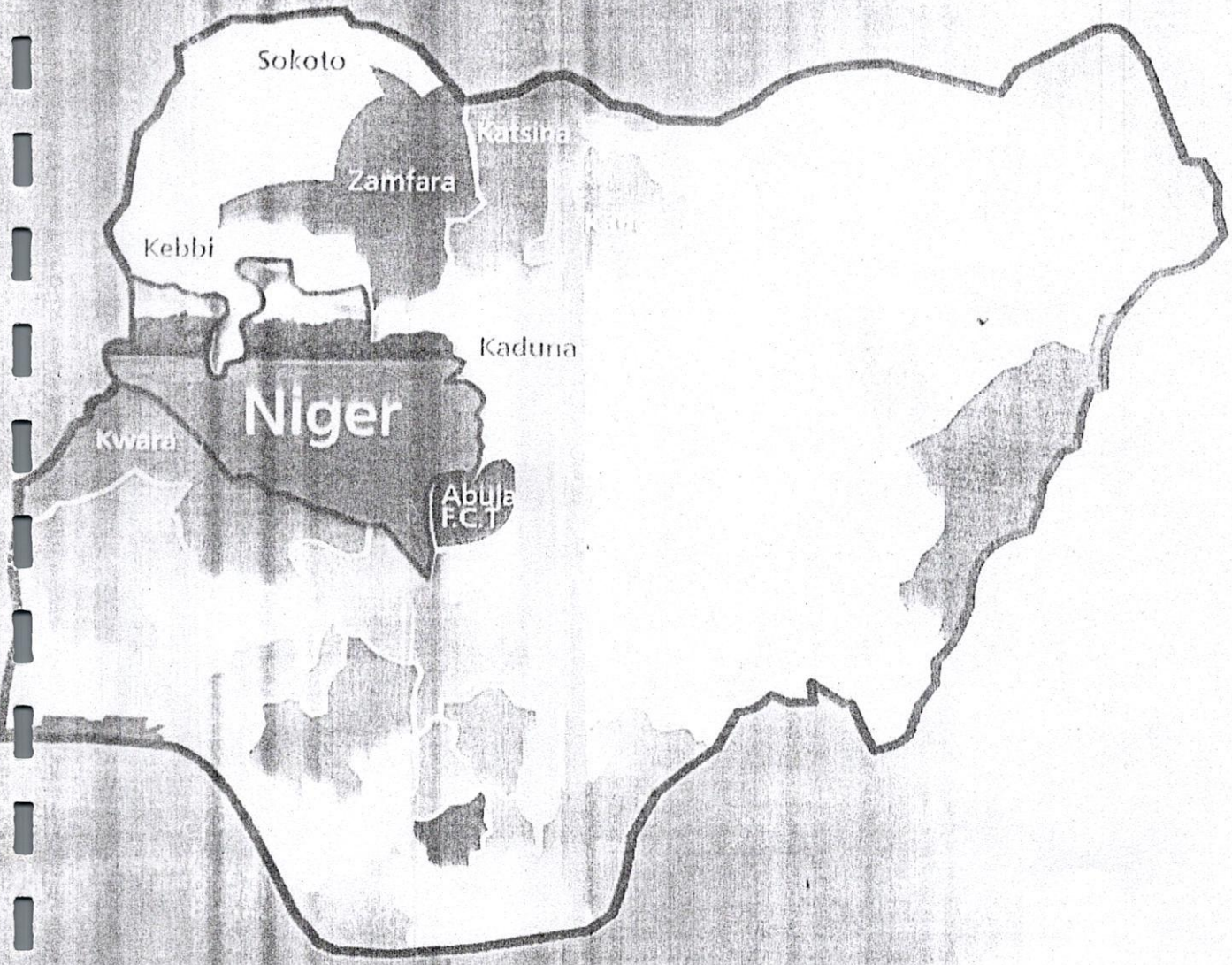
**NIGER STATE AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTION (NSARDI)**

*PREPARED BY:*

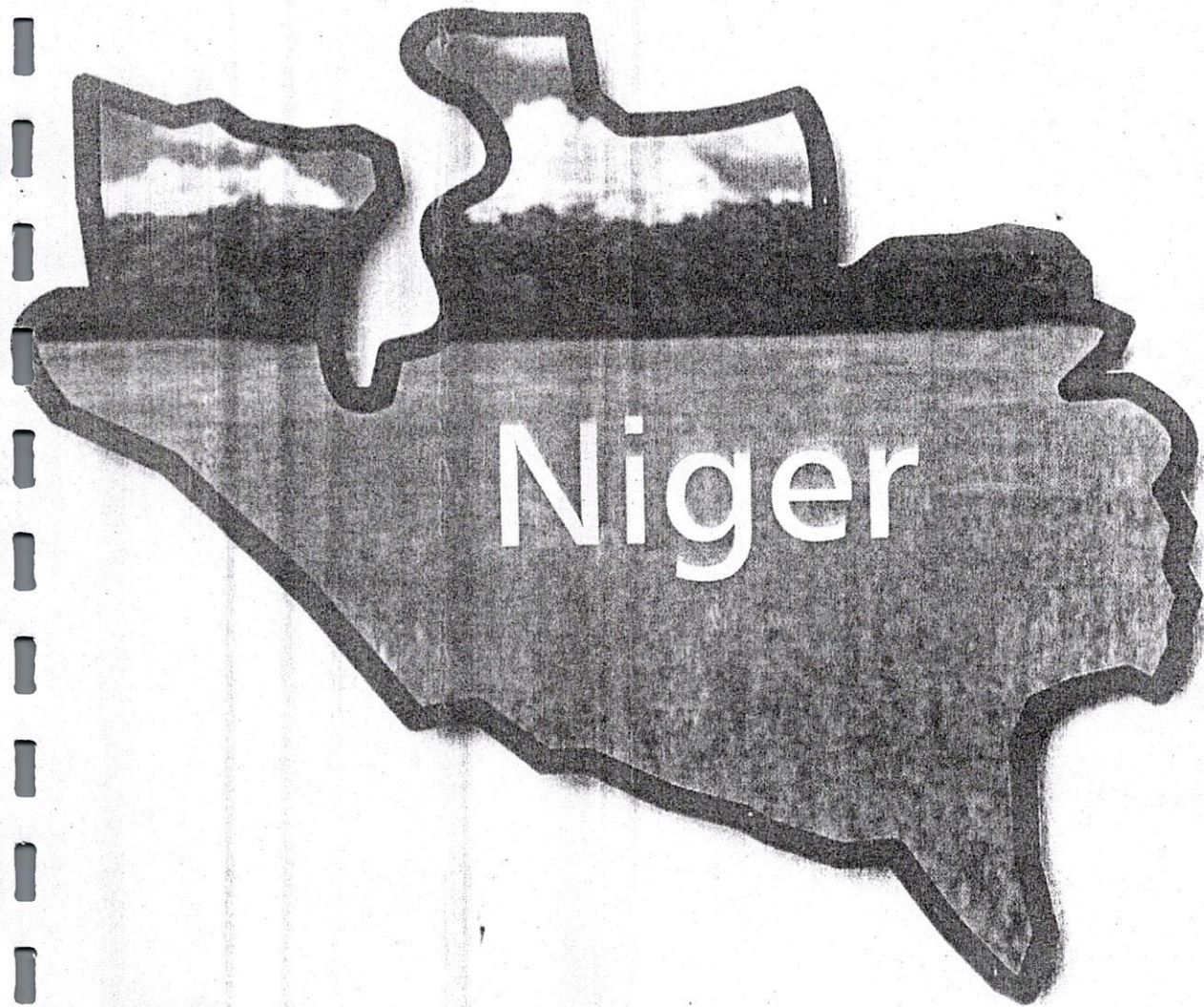
**NIGER STATE GOVERNMENT**

MAY, 2009

# The Federal Republic of Nigeria



Niger State (Green Land)



Niger

....*Emerging Land of Promise and Limitless Opportunities*



# Map of Niger State



*...Showing all  
25 Local Governments  
and Headquarters*

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# NIGER STATE AGRICULTURAL & RURAL DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTION: STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2009 - 2011

## Executive Summary

The programme objective of the proposed Niger State Agricultural and Rural Development Intervention (NSARDI) is to decisively re-position, and scale up Agricultural production in Niger State. The initiative will increase the contribution of Niger State to national food security, creation of employment and diversification of the nation's economy.

Niger State possesses comparative advantage in agricultural production; the State has about 7million hectares of arable land out of which 4.7million hectares are yet to be put to productive use. In addition, besides underground water resources, the State has a total of 682,000 hectares of irrigable land, where only 105,575 hectares have been developed, albeit, needing rehabilitation. There are well over 436,000 hectares of surface water that can be deployed to fresh water fisheries development.

The State's potential in terms of land, climate, vegetation cover, water resources, and its relatively low population density is favorable for livestock production.

The major challenges to growth in the agricultural sector of the State include inadequate supply of agricultural inputs, low extension personnel to farmer ratio, low levels of mechanization, poor rural access roads and produce marketing infrastructure, inadequate storage and limited access to credit.

Considering the derivable benefits of tapping the immense potential of the State for agricultural production, we will partner with the Federal Government, Local Communities and Private Entrepreneurs to scale up agricultural production. Accordingly, this proposal has been prepared as a working document for accessing various programs under the Federal Government Agricultural Intervention Fund. A summary of the proposed programs of the State and the associated costs are presented as follows:

Agricultural Mechanization	---	N3.27billion
Agricultural Seed Centers and Out Growers Scheme	---	N53million
Warehouse and Silos Construction	=	N870million
Cottage Industries		
• Cassava Processing Industries	---	N100million
• Rice processing mills	=	N4billion
Agro-Export Conditioning Centers	---	N600million
Agricultural Census	---	N43.3million
Agricultural Extension Service Delivery		N49.75million
Commercial Agriculture:		
• Land clearing & development	---	N2.6billion
• Irrigation	=	N1.2billion
• Market Infrastructure Development	=	N675.7million
Rural Feeder Roads	---	N250million
Cooperatives Revitalisation Programme	=	N40million
Integrated Fish Farm Estate	---	N250million
Land Cadastral	=	N250million
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>N14.252billion</b>

The State would access a total of N14.252billion from the Federal Government's N244billion Agriculture Intervention Fund, while the State counterpart contribution will be N3.17billion.

With these interventions from the Federal Government, the State Government plans to fundamentally transform the agricultural sector, and facilitate the attainment of one of the cardinal principles of President Yar'adua's Seven Point Agenda - Food Security, the Federal Government Vision 20:2020 and the Niger State's Vision 3:2020.

## 1. Introduction

Niger State possesses an abundance of arable land and large bodies of water for agricultural production. Its location, population and climatic conditions are also favorable for agricultural endeavor. This proposal presents an intervention program for effective, efficient and sustainable deployment of resources through partnerships with the Federal, State, Local Government, Community, the Organized Private Sector and individual stakeholders to develop its immense agricultural potential.

The proposed programs have been designed to complement existing Federal and State Government initiatives articulated under the Seven Point Agenda of the Federal Government, Niger State Development Action Plan, the vision 3:2020 plan of the State and the MDGs.

Agriculture is the dominant sector of Niger State's economy; it employs about 80% of its labor force. The State has a strong comparative advantage in the production of crops such as rice, maize, groundnuts, roots and tubers, cotton, cowpea, cassava etc.

The different ecological zones in the State are characterized by rainfall patterns, temperature regimes and soil types that sustain different crops of varying biodiversity and could support a three cycle crop production program annually, using irrigation especially for rice.

The State's large water bodies that include dams, reservoirs, natural ponds existing along Rivers Kaduna and Niger valley systems, and their numerous tributaries and streams present huge potentials for fresh water fisheries development. Presently, these water bodies are being used for artisanal fishing and it is estimated that 50,000mt of fish are harvested annually. However, this figure can be substantially increased to an estimated 60,000mt annually if the water bodies are properly managed for fish production.



## 2.0 CONTEXT

### 2.1 Rural Poverty and Agriculture in Niger State

Niger state is the largest state in the federation in terms of land mass, covering a total land area of about 86,000sqkm or 8.6million hectares, representing 9.3% of the total land area of the country; about 80% of which is cultivable. Based on the 2006 census, 80% of the State's population of 3.95million live in the rural areas; subsistence agriculture accounts for 70% of total employment in the State:

There are about 400,000 farming families and average annual family income in the rural areas is put at ₦43,200; this is less than the national average of ₦45,000.

Agriculture in Niger State is mainly practiced on subsistence basis, the practice of large scale Agriculture is severely limited by paucity of capital, technology, rural infrastructure and marketing.

The key challenges to sustainable agricultural development in Niger state include:

- The prevailing state of peasant farming which has been largely limited to subsistent agricultural practices against the enormous potential of developing agriculture at commercial levels.
- Inadequate and high cost of basic agricultural inputs such as improved seeds/planting material, organic and inorganic fertilizers and agro-chemicals.
- Insufficient and high cost of agricultural equipment and machinery such as tractors, bulldozers, animal traction, etc. It has been estimated that only about 5% of agricultural activities have been mechanized while 10% uses animal traction.
- Inadequacy of trained extension personnel.
- Poor storage facilities leading to high post-harvest losses of agricultural produce coupled with inefficient marketing system.

- Poor agro processing industrial base to utilize surplus perishable farm produce.
- Low level of all-year-round farming due to deterioration of irrigation facilities and equipment. Only 25% of the potential *fadama* land in the state has been developed.
- Accelerated deforestation as a result of unsustainable practices of timber, fuel wood collection and over-grazing.

## **2.2 The New Development Architecture**

Since the advent of the current administration at the federal and state levels in 2007, a number of initiatives have been developed principally to raise agricultural productivity and by extension alleviate poverty particularly in the rural areas. Some of these initiatives include the following:

### **2.2.1 Development Action Plan (DAP) For Niger State.**

DAP is a policy document that articulates the development agenda of the State on a sectoral basis for the period 2007-11. With respect to agriculture, the overall strategy is to utilize the State's agricultural resource base, through public private partnerships to develop, industrialize and modernize the state's economy. In this regards, agro-based industrialization and allied industries and services will form the pivot of the State's development.

### **2.2.2 FGN Agricultural Intervention Fund (FAIF)**

FAIF is a Federal Government initiative designed to facilitate nationwide increased agricultural production and productivity in all agricultural sub-sectors by addressing the challenges of funding, storage, processing, marketing and diversification of farm enterprises.

Niger State intends to access the fund to support various programmes for development of agriculture.

### 2.3 Niger State's Comparative Advantage and Emerging Opportunities in the Agricultural Sector.

Niger State is located squarely in the central region of Nigeria with links to both the north and the southern parts of the country. Climatically, it experiences distinct dry and wet seasons; the rainy season which begins April/May lasts for 5 to 6 months in the northern part of the State and 7 – 8 months in the South, while the dry season period starts in October/November.

Out of about 7million hectares cultivable land in the State, only about 3.2% or 2.3million hectares are actually cultivated for production of various food and cash crops leaving 68% or 4.7million hectares as potential land for Agriculture yet to be utilised.

The State also has an estimated 682,000 hectares of irrigable land, out of which only 105, 575 hectares have been developed, with only about 26,500 hectares being cultivated annually. Furthermore, it has 19 established Irrigation Schemes, with potentials for expansion and development of new ones. An estimated 560,000Ha is available for implementation of Irrigated Agriculture for production of various crops.

The range of cultivable crops in the State cuts across food and cash crops, the major ones being Sorghum, Maize, Rice, Millet, Cowpea, Yam, Cassava, Sweet potatoes, Groundnut, Cotton, Soya beans, Sugarcane, Melon, and vegetables of all kinds. There are other cash crops such as Sheanut, Locust bean, Jatropha, Cashew, etc. The average annual productions of these crops however remain very low when compared to the State's potentials.

Livestock production is a major activity of vast majority of farmers in Niger State. The estimated livestock population is 2.0 million heads of cattle, 1.0 million sheep, 2.6 million goats, and 0.2 million others, in addition to about 6.0 million poultry.

The State also has 23 designated Grazing Reserves with a total size of 130,000ha; development of these reserves will greatly reduce the incessant farmers-pastoralists conflicts, while sedentarization of about 70-80% of pastoralists will increase livestock production.

Given the locational, climatic, land and agronomic peculiarities of the State enumerated above, the following opportunities for development through investment in Agricultural sector abound.

- Large scale mechanized commercial agriculture; both arable crops and livestock.
- Smallholder out-grower schemes for seed multiplication and cash crop production.
- Agro processing industries (small, medium and large scale).
- Commercial tractor hiring.
- Agro inputs production (Fertilizer, herbicides, Pesticides etc.).
- Fish farming

## 2. Niger State's Agricultural Development Objectives:

### **Overarching Goal**

To take advantage of the diverse agricultural resources of the State and develop an agricultural sector that guarantees food security, reduction of rural poverty, and accelerated economic development of the State. This shall be private sector driven however, with the Government creating an enabling environment through public private partnerships.

### **Strategic Objectives**

- Increased food security and rural incomes.
- Establishment of an agro-industrial base in the State.
- Provision of rural jobs and upgrade of rural infrastructure to stem migration to our urban areas.
- Entrepreneurial skills development.

- Enhanced revenue base of government through increased economic activity.

- **Operational Outcomes**

The following constitute the expected operational outcomes of the programs:

- Increased capacity for agricultural technology penetration and adoption through extension activity.
- Increased farm mechanization.
- Improvement in infrastructure, supply, and distribution of agricultural inputs.
- Increased support and funding to the sector.
- Improved storage and marketing infrastructure for agricultural produce.

### **Outputs**

Derivable output from the combination of programs under this initiative have been determined as presented in the table detailing same and attached as Annex III of this report.

The volumes and quantities of output anticipated have been projected to cover the period 2009/10 to 2011/12. The resource deployment levels have been planned in such a manner as to ensure efficient use of available means to the extent that the outputs are well justified.

A program for monitoring and evaluation of resource deployment vis-à-vis the output has been presented in sections 4 and 6 of this report.

### **3. Programs**

Based on the goals and strategic objectives outlined under Niger State's Agricultural Development objective, the following programmes have been conceptualized as vehicles for attainment of positive operational outcome and increased agricultural production.

## • **Agricultural Mechanization**

The level of mechanization of farming activities in the state is low. It is estimated that only 5% of Agricultural activities are mechanized. The Tractor Hire Service operated at both the State and Local Government Level are hampered by lack of functional tractors while private involvement in provision of the service is virtually nonexistent. It is estimated that there exists only about 150 tractors to serve 2.8million farmers. This situation has generally led to stagnation in expanding area under cultivation. Given the scenario above, the following constitute the programme objectives of Agricultural Mechanization in Niger State:

- Increase number of tractors deployed for cultivation state wide.
- Development of entrepreneurial skills in management and operation of tractor hiring scheme.
- Elimination of drudgery and low per capita out put of farm labour.
- Increase land under cultivation and associated out put per unit of land.
- Increase access to farm mechanization services.



*Crop Cultivation using Traditional Farming Tools at Gunudua*

Under this program, a total of 545 units of tractors and implements will be procured over a three (3) year period at N3.27billion.

- **Seed Multiplication Centers**

The subsisting seed multiplication out grower scheme of the Agricultural Development Programme has been plagued by a number of challenges, the most important of which is seed quality assurance in the face of low supervisory capacity at the local level. The new initiative is to adequately address the problem of seed supply through:

- Improve access to high yielding seed varieties.
- Improve speed of technology penetration and transfer.
- Increase yield per unit area.
- Develop support structure and input supply to farmers.

The State Government will provide land and pay compensation for the establishment of a seed multiplication center.

- **Rehabilitation of Silos**

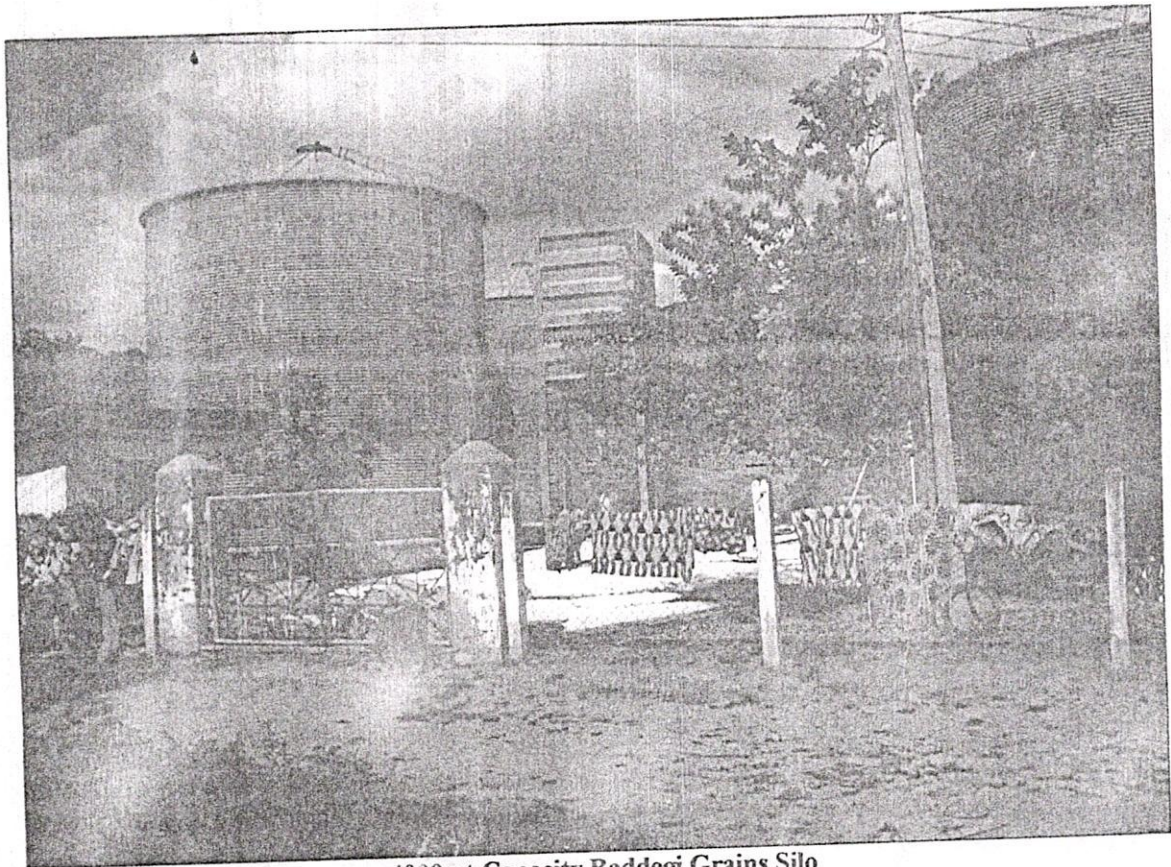
Niger state loses between 40-45% of its Agricultural produce due to poor handling, inadequate storage facilities and inability to process them. At the community level, traditional facilities such as *rumbu* and other forms of on-farm storage facilities are used to store farm produce. These facilities are of limited capacity and often compel farmers to rapidly dispose off their produce at harvest thereby limiting incomes and subjecting produce availability to wild seasonal swings.

To ameliorate these problems, the State introduced the Buffer Stock programme under which silos located at Pandogari, Salka, Badeggi, Wushishi and Kutigi (uncompleted) all with storage capacity of over 12,000MT were built. Presently, all the silos are nonfunctional and are in various stages of dilapidation. There is need to rehabilitate and restore them to use in order to achieve the following:

- Reduce crop losses due to poor/ inadequate storage.

- Increase capacity of storage.
- Facilitate the distribution and stability in availability of food for consumption.
- Derive benefit from previous investment in development of the silos.

Accordingly, a sum of ₦870m is required to rehabilitate these silos over a 3 year period in order to bring the existing capacity of 12,000mt to use.



4000mt Capacity Baddegi Grains Silo

#### ● Cottage Industries

Niger State has immense potentials for cottage industries considering the high annual yield of a wide variety of Agricultural produce. Some of the output is lost to poor storage and low processing facilities, besides, it will be of immense benefit if some value addition is achieved before farm produce get to the market.

Accordingly, our programme for development of cottage industries will serve to;

- Create an avenue for disposal of farm produce.
- Encourage more production of crops.



- Value addition and technology transfer.
- Create employment opportunities in the rural areas.

It is planned that 6Nos cassava processing facilities and 4 Rice Processing Mills will be established at N100m and N4b respectively.

#### • Agro-export Processing Centers

Agro export conditioning is quite necessary considering the wide variety of exportable products in Niger State. These products need to be conditioned so as to meet international standards. Exportable products that are currently affected include sheanut, cashew, chili pepper, beni seed etc. Already, Niger state Government has acquired 99 hectares of land at Babanna for the development of an International Boarder Market where the Agro export conditioning facility could be established. The market is to be undertaken under a PPP arrangement. Already, the Lumma-Babanna access road is being developed to make the market easily accessible. Discussions are also at advanced stage for the establishment of an Inland Container Depot in the State while the river Niger is about to be dredged thereby giving the State the advantage to resuscitate the Baro port.

The Minna Airport city project is also being vigorously pursued. The project is premised as a Free Trade Zone and Industrial Park covering more than 1,000ha of land. The plan is to upgrade it to international standard with all basic facilities.

Already, a fuel dump is completed; electricity supply has been improved through the installation of a five hundred KVA generator and the runway which is the longest amongst Nigeria's airports is being rehabilitated. Land around the airport is being mapped and layout designs along with infrastructural facilities are almost completed. Railway connection to the airport is also being considered.

The Minna airport project which comprises livestock production and processing, and agricultural commodities processing, is expected to be an agricultural hub

for the whole West Africa. The strategy is to take advantage of the agricultural potentials of the State through increased production and value addition to the existing and future agricultural commodities.

- **Agricultural Census.**

Presently there is no adequate data on agricultural activities in the State; accurate data is essential to planning, policy formulation and resource deployment to the sector. Therefore, we propose to key into the program for an agricultural census.

The State will provide support for advocacy, data collection and establishment of an data bank at a total sum of ₦43.3m out of which FGN is expected to contribute ₦8.3m.

- **Irrigation Development.**

Niger State is well endowed with surface and underground water resources that can be harnessed for irrigation purposes. Out of a total of 682,000Ha of irrigable land in the State, only 9,129Ha has been developed. Even at that, the facilities have deteriorated and are in dire need of rehabilitation.



*Tagwai Dam: Potentials for Fisheries and Irrigation Development in Niger State*

The sum of ₦1.2b will be expended over 3-year period to rehabilitate the existing 9,129Ha under irrigation and additional 1000ha to be developed for all year cultivation of perishable vegetables. The cost will be shared between the Federal and State Governments at a ratio of 60% - 40%.

- **Agricultural Extension Service.**

The State's ratio of extension workers to farmers of 1:3,000 is too low compared to the recommended ratio of 1:500. Presently, the extension service program is plagued by inadequate funding, poor logistics support, and very weak research/extension linkages.

The State will partner with the Federal Government in training 275 extension agents at a total of ₦49.75m where the Federal, State, and Local Government will contribute ₦16.5m, ₦8.25m and ₦25m respectively.

- **Commercial Farmers**

Large-scale commercial farming is not well developed. There are a few large-scale farms which are being run principally as hobbies by their promoters. It is pertinent that more large-scale farms that are run professionally for commercial purpose be established to increase overall production and output per unit of land. These farms will also provide linkages by supplying raw materials to agro-based industries.



*Potentials for Commercial Farming of Rice*

The bulk of investment required under this program will be borne by private investors, however, the State will partner with Federal Government to procure heavy earth moving machines at a cost of ₦2.6b spread over 3years. The Federal Government support will be ₦1.04b.

- **Guaranteed Minimum Price (GMP)**

The objective is to set minimum prices for farm produce during each harvesting period to ensure that farmers are not exploited by middlemen. In this regard, farmers' income is enhanced and they are encouraged to produce more. The program for rehabilitation of the silos will enhance the implementation of the GMP.

In addition, the State will complement Federal Government effort by identifying credible Licensed Buying Agents so that the program success is not jeopardised by poor selection of agents.



*A typical Traditional Storage Structure (RUMBU) at Kadna village in Niger State*

- **Fertilizer Supply**

The objective of this program is to ensure that the input is available at affordable prices in order to increase the productivity of our crops. Owing to the pressure of population on land, fertility of the soil has been depleted.

Fertilizer supply to farmers in the State has been generally sub-optimal; for example, for the 2008 farming season, Niger State's fertilizer indent was 50,000MT whereas only 50% was procured; the optimal annual requirement is 60,000MT. In order to redress the annual short fall in supply, the State government is resuscitating the moribund blending plant of Niger Fertilizer Company (NIFEC), Zungeru, with a view to ultimately involving the private sector in its management.

- **Rural Access Roads and associated infrastructure**

Good rural access roads are an integral part of an efficient agricultural development program. The current State of rural roads in the State is poor. Therefore, construction and rehabilitation of access roads will constitute a key aspect of our agriculture intervention program.



*Deplorable State of Rural Access Road at Gbade Village*

A key component of this program of is rehabilitation of 165km of rural feeder roads this will be done with due cognisance to overall strategic value of the identified roads to the agricultural development objectives of the State.

- **Cooperatives Revitalisation**

In realization of the vital role that cooperative societies play in developmental programs of government, Niger State has undertaken a major re-organization of 375 primary cooperative societies to position them to meet modern challenges. These and other cooperative societies to be formed will be used as vehicles for accessing credit and other inputs by farmers. It is anticipated that at the end of the program no less than 1200 farmers' cooperatives would have been registered in the state. In the same vain, the state government would provide land and access roads for establishment of 2Nos. cooperative model markets.

- **Livestock Development**

The State has vast grassland, fodder, abundant water bodies that favour the rearing of all kinds of Livestock. A further estimated land area of over 132.404hectares could be developed as grazing and range land for pasture development and sedentarisation of pastoralists under the States grazing reserve and range management programme. The State has 23 grazing reserves but only 2 have been gazetted and provided with minimum infrastructural facilities. The State also has a rich population of different species of Livestock but which are characterized by low productivity which necessitate embarking on Breed Improvement schemes. Other areas that could be productively be harnessed for the benefit of the State particularly through Public Private Partnerships are establishment of Commercial Abattoir and Dairy Plants, cold storage facilities establishment of Clinics and provision of essential drugs.

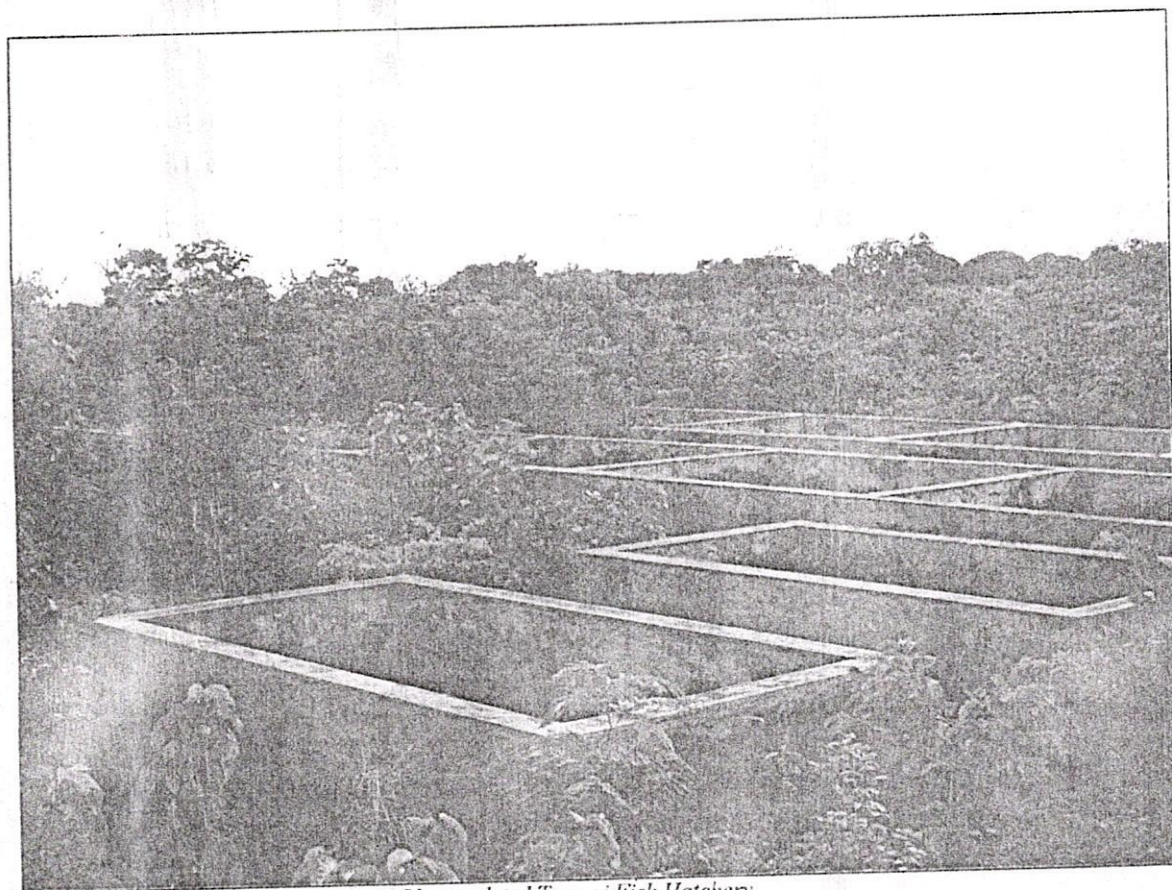
In this regard, it is proposed that 6 additional grazing reserves will be developed and gazette while 900ha of pasture will be developed with Federal Government support.

- **National Pest Control**

This programme cuts across states, particularly those in the north eastern axis of the country. Notwithstanding, inclusion of Niger State in the program through provision of adequate communication links to the early warning system will be of immense benefit.

- **Fisheries Development**

Niger State is blessed with an estimated water surface area of 436,196Ha that is rich in fish and other aquatic resources. In addition, it has a large expanse of wet lands for the development of aquaculture. However, these fishery potentials are not fully tapped; for example, the State's annual fish output is presently estimated at 55,000MT, while production could be increased to well over 100,000MT.



*Uncompleted Tagwai Fish Hatchery*

Thus, it is proposed that a 50ha fish farm estate at a total cost of ₦250m be established in the State. Federal Government shall provide support of ₦250m to this program.

- **Land Cadastral Mapping**

Presently the policy of the State Government is for each Local Government Area to provide at least 10,000 hectares for Agricultural activities. The State is therefore keying into the programme to map and delineate at least 250,000 ha for Agricultural purposes.

#### 4. **Delivering the Strategic Framework:**

##### **Organization and Management Processes**

The proposed programs under the Fund will be overseen and supervised by the Niger State Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, its Parastatals and other Ministries and Government Departments whose functions are complimentary to development of the sector.

The policies and procedures of government in place are sufficient to drive the process. However, adequate attention would be placed on reviews to enable regular feedback so that adjustments are made where necessary.

##### **Managing Quality**

For optimal resource utilization, it is essential that the quality and timeliness of deliverables under the programs are assured. This will be achieved through meticulous monitoring of program actions by the Planning Monitoring and Evaluation Departments of the State Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, and Niger State Agricultural Development Project (ADP).



## 5. Financial Aspects

### Assumptions

- Sustainability of Current Government Policy Thrust and Support to the Agricultural Sector.
- Government Revenue and other income sources will be adequate to support the programs.
- Due cognisance will be accorded to the interdependence of the various programs under the initiatives.
- Government will continue to provide the right regulatory/business environment to facilitate private sector participation in Agriculture.

### Projections/Budget

The financial outlay and by implication the funding requirement of the proposed programs for intervention have been computed at ₦14.252billion; details may be gleaned from annex I, II, and III of this report.

### Financing Plan/Funding Sources

Out of the total funding requirement of the planned intervention of ₦22.174billion, the sum of ₦14.252billion is to be sourced from the Federal Government Agricultural Intervention Fund, ₦3.170billion from Niger State Government while the balance of ₦4.752billion will be in the form of private sector investments.

## 5. Monitoring and Evaluation

Bi-annual performance evaluation and whole-cycle programme assessment will be carried out to determine progress and impact in relation to the stated goals and objectives of the programmes. This will be a participatory multi-stakeholder approach where the following preliminary identifiable benchmarks are to be evaluated.

- Levels of agricultural produce output against the quantum of resources

- Extent of the outcome of collaborations and partnerships between identified stakeholders.
- Value added to the economy of the State and the Nation.
- Sustainability indicators in terms of the effective utility value of the program vis-a-vis the capital injected.
- Socio-economic and environmental impact on the people, especially at the local community levels.

## 8. Conclusion

This proposal details the programs under which Niger State seeks to access funding for rapid improvement in agricultural infrastructure, supply of inputs and other allied activity through Federal Government Agricultural Development Intervention Fund.

Niger State has comparative advantage which is second to none in agricultural production. The benefits to be derived from the programs include improved mechanization of agriculture, commercial farming to boost output and efficiency in production, Improved storage capacity, Agro-industrial base to serve as ready outlets for agricultural produce, food security, rapid transformation to stem rural-urban migration, improvement of rural income levels, provision of employment and other attendant benefit that would accrue from the implementation of the programs in this proposal.

It is in the light of this that we present a proposal for Niger State to access of the sum of ₦14.252billion to implement various agricultural development programs between 2009 and 2011.

9. ANNEXES:

Annex I: Summary of cost implication of financing Niger State core program for intervention

Annex II: Detailed programme for intervention and cost implication:

Annex III: Programme Output

## SUMMARY OF COST IMPLICATION OF FINANCING NIGER STATE CORE PROGRAMME FOR INTERVENTION

S/NO	PROJECTS	COST IMPLICATION (₦m)			TOTAL (₦m)	SOURCE OF FUNDING
		2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012		
1.	Agricultural Mechanization	1.096b	1.096b	1.096b	3.27B	FGN (25%), State (15%), Beneficiaries (60%)
2.	Agricultural Seed Centres and Out growers Scheme	-	-	53m	53m	FGN (40%), Private Investors (60%)
3.	Warehouse and Sites Construction	270m	300m	300m	870m	FGN, (40%) Investors (20%) Commercial Banks (40%)
4.	Cottage Industries:					FGN, (40%) Investors (20%)
	a. Cassava Processing Industries	50m	50m	-	100m	Collaborating Banks (40%)
	b. Rice Processing Mills	1b	1b	2b	4b	(40%) FGN Beneficiaries (60%)
5.	Agro-export Conditioning Center	200m	200m	200m	600m	FGN, (40%) States, (to provide land) Private Investors (20%) Banks (40%)
6.	Agricultural Census	43.3m	-	-	43.3m	State (to provide #10m) LGAS, (to Provide #25m)
7.	Agricultural Extension Service Delivery	-	-	49.75m	49.75m	FGN, (#10,000 Naira Monthly to each of the 275 participant) States, (Augment FGN with Additional ₦5000)
8.	Commercial Agriculture: a. Land Clearing & Development	900m	900m	800m	2.60b	States, (dedicate 5% of total revenue) LGAS, (dedicate 1% of total revenue) FGN (to allocate ₦244.4b towards funding of the project)
	b. Irrigation	400m	400m	400m	1.2b	FGN (40%) State (60%)
	c. Market Infrastructure Development	675.7m	-	-	675.7m	FGN (40%), State (60%)
9.	Rural Access & Mobility Project	100m	150m	-	250m	FGN, States, LGAs,

S/NO	PROJECTS	COST IMPLICATION (N/m)			TOTAL COST (N/m)	SOURCE OF FUNDING
		2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012		
10	Cooperative Revitalization Programme	-	20m	20m	40m	FGN, (Provide 100% of funds for Construction, while the State, (Provide Land and Access Road)
11	Fisheries Development	50m	100m	100m	250m	FGN, (provide key facilities & 40% of the cost as grant) State, (provide infrastructures and 60% of the required funds)
12	Land Cadastral	250m	-	-	250m	FGN, (40%) States, (60%)
	GRAND TOTAL	5.035b	4.216b	5.019b	13.58b	FGN, States, LGAs,

## DETAILED PROGRAMME FOR INTERVENTION AND COST IMPLICATION:

SN	PROGRAMME	PROJECT	STATE COST (N)	FGN COST (N)	LGAs COST (N)	COSTS OF OTHER STAKEHOLDERS (N)	TOTAL COSTS (N)	COST (N)			REMARK
								2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	
1.	Agricultural Mechanization	Agricultural Mechanization	490m	820m	-	1,960b	3,27b	696b	1,296b	1,296b	Each tractor & implement to cost N6million. 545 units of tractors & implement to be procured over a 3 year period
2.	Agricultural Seed centre & Out growers scheme	a. Agricultural Seed Centre b. Out growers Scheme	-	21m	-	32m	53m	-	53m	-	State Government to provide land and pay compensation 1 seed centre in each Senatorial District to be established in Niger State under a PPP arrangement
3.	Warehouse and Silos Construction	a. Silos Construction b. Commercial Ware house Scheme	-	870m	-	-	870m	270m	300m	300m	Niger State is applying for consideration to rehabilitate and upgrade the existing silos (12,000mt) @ Pandogari, Salka, Wushishi, Badeggi & Kutigi
4.	Cottage Industries	a. Cassava Processing Industries b. Rice Processing Mills	-	40m	60m	-	100m	50m	50m	-	State Government to provide land and pay compensation 6Nos. Cassava processing industries established. 4 Nos. Rice processing mills to be established 1mill costs N1b

S/N	PROGRAMME	PROJECT	STATE COST (N)	FGN COST (N)	LGAs COST (N)	COSTS OF OTHER STAKEHOLDERS (N)	TOTAL COSTS (N)	COST (N)			REMARK
								2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	
5.	Agro-Export Conditioning Centers	Agro-Export Conditioning Centers	-	240m	-	360m	600m	200m	200m	200m	Niger state has comparative advantage for Shea butter & yam production. The State has an on-going Minna Airport City Project and proposed a container depot.
6.	Agricultural Census	Agricultural Census	10m	8.3m	25m	-	43.3m	43.3m	-	-	State to provide support for advocacy and data collection 1 Agric data bank to be established.
7.	Agricultural Extension Service Delivery	Agricultural Extension Service Delivery	8.25m	16.5m	25m	-	49.75m	49.75m	-	-	The State Govt augments the monthly stipends by ₦5000/participant. 275 extension agents trained.
8.	Commercial Agriculture	a. Land Clearing & Development b. Irrigation. c. Market Infrastructure Development	1.56b 720m 405.4m	1.04b 480m 270.3m	- - -	- - -	2.60b 1.2b 675.7m	900m 400m 675.7m	900m 400m -	800m 400m -	1.04b FGN contribution to be used for operations The State Govt. uses its contribution to procure earth moving machines in the 25 LGAs.
9.	Guaranteed Minimum Price	Guaranteed Minimum Price	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	State to nominate 5 Licensed Buying Agents to protect farmers from exploitation by middle men

S/N	PROGRAMME	PROJECT	STATE COST (N)	FGN COST (N)	LGAs COST (N)	COSTS OF OTHER STAKEHOLDERS (N)	TOTAL COSTS (N)	COST (N)			REMARK
								2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	
10	Rural Feeder Roads	Rural access & mobility project.	150m	100m	-	-	250m	100m	150m	-	165km Rural feeder roads rehabilitated.
11	Cooperative Rehabilitation Programme	Establishment of cooperative markets	-	-	-	-	40m	-	20m	20m	The State to provide land & access roads. 2 Nos. cooperative model markets established
12	a. Livestock Development	a. National Pest Control Programme b. Grazing Reserve & Pasture Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a. Federal Government to finance 100% migratory pests to be controlled. b. Two grazing reserves gazetted & established 900ha of pasture to be developed 100% by FGN of the total cost & involve relevant key stakeholders in the implementation.
13	Fisheries Development	a. Integrated Fish Farm Estate b. Cage and Pen Culture Fisheries	150m	100m	-	-	250m	50m	100m	100m	50ha of land to be developed for integrated fish farm.
14	Land Cadastral programme		3.568b	5.856b	0.11b	4.752b	14.29b	5.035b	4.216b	14.269b	The State pays for perimeter mapping & issuance of certificate.
	<b>TOTAL</b>										



## EXPECTED OUTPUT OF PROGRAMMES PROPOSED FOR INTERVENTION

SN	PROGRAM	ACTIVITY	OUTCOME			REMARKS
			2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	
1.	Agricultural mechanization	Procurement of tractors and implements to increase available farm power and access to tractors	115	215	215	Progressive increase of No of tractors in the State from 265 in 2009 to 695 by 2011.
2.	Crop production	Provision of inputs supported by effective extension service delivery. - Rice - Maize - Millet - Sorghum - Cassava - Yam - Sweet Potatoes - G/nut - Cowpea	505,000mt 498,000mt 102,000mt 539,000mt 790,000mt 5,399,000mt 102,000mt 415,000mt 32,000mt	883,750mt 871,500mt 178,500mt 943,250mt 1,382,500mt 9,448,250mt 178,500mt 726,250mt 56,000mt	1,010,000mt 996,000mt 204,000mt 1,078,000mt 1,580,000mt 10,798,000mt 204,000mt 830,000mt 64,000mt	To double the production of these crops.
3.	Livestock production	- To increase annual population of livestock i. Cattle ii. Goats iii. Poultry iv. Sheep	900,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 800,000	1,500,000 1,500,000 2,000,000 900,000	2,500,000 1,700,000 2,360,000 1,300,000	To increase cattle population from 2.1m to 7m, Goats from 3 to 7.7m and Sheep from 1.96 to 4.9m. To increase the gazetted grazing reserves from 2 to 8.
4.	Fishery Production	To increase the number of gazetted grazing reserves for sedimentation Expansion of fish production facilities.	2 15,000mt	2 15,000mt	2 20,000mt	To increase production from 50,000mt to 100,000mt.
5.	Cottage Industries	To increase the number of - Rice mills - Cassava processing mills	150 450	1,500 2,400	1,500 2,400	Rapid increase in production to meet both domestic and foreign demand for staple food and animal feeds.