

# **Research Into Use Programme**

## **Country Desk Review**

**Nigeria**

### **Part One: Headline Statistics**

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# Acronyms and Abbreviations

CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CPIA	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
DFID	UK Department for International Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Agency of United Nations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	Human Development Index
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Country
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NR	Natural Resources
ODA	Official Development Assistance
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USD	United States of America Dollars
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organisation

# 1 Statistics

## 1.1. General Population Data

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**Total Population and date of last census:**

128.7 million (2006 estimate)  
Urban population (% of total) 47.5 (World Bank, 2006)  
45.5% of the total population are under the age of 15 years.  
'If the population continues to grow at 2.8% a year, there will be 182 million Nigerians by 2015, 87 million of them (48%) living in urban areas (NNPC, 2004:12).

Population figures remain very contentious in Nigeria. Date of last comprehensive census: 1991(UNDP)  
The final results of the Nigerian 2006 Census—which marshaled almost 1 million enumerators and cost \$266 million, more than one-half of which was paid for by the European Union and other international donors—are scheduled to be announced in later part of 2006.([www.prb.org](http://www.prb.org)).

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**Number & % of total population who are classed as Indigenous Peoples (or Tribals);**

Nigeria has more than 200 ethnic groups, with three major tribes, the Igbo(East), the Hausa(North), and the Yoruba(West). (NNPC, 2004).

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**Number & % of total population who are classed as Ethnic or National Minorities: Is this picked up in the national census?**

Religion plays a large part in Nigeria life.

**Religious Demography of Nigeria, 2003**

Region	Percentage	
	Women	Men
Catholic	13.1	14.3
Protestant	15.2	14.7
Other Christian	19.6	19.5
<b>Total Christians</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>48.5</b>
<b>Muslim</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>50.2</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>

Note: Women surveyed were ages 15-49; men surveyed were ages 15-59.

Source: Nigeria National Population Commission and ORC Macro, *Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey 2003* (2004).

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**Number and % of total population who are classed as Mobile communities (seasonal and permanent):**

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## 1.2. General Poverty Statistics

<b>Poverty Line and date (note any recent changes):</b>	The last poverty census was in 1996. 70.2% of the population come below the income poverty line of \$1 a day (1990 – 2003) and 90.8% come below the income poverty line of \$2 a day (1990 – 2003). The National Poverty Line between 1990 – 2002 is 34.1%. (UNDP, 2005)	
<b>Number &amp; % of people who are classed as Destitute<sup>1</sup>:</b>	Some 29% of the total population lives at risk from annual floods. More than 90% of the rural population depends on forests for livelihood and domestic energy sources. Rural households spend on average 1.5 hours a day collecting water and fuel wood, with household members walking an average of one kilometre a day to collect water and fuel wood. (NNPC, 2004:30)	
<b>Number &amp; % of people on &lt;US\$1 per day (WB measure), 2006 (or latest date), and previous figures:</b>	Most recent data suggests that 70% of the population live on less than \$1 a day (NNPC, 2004)	
<b>% poor and number in rural areas:</b>		
<b>% poor and number in urban areas</b>		
<b>Number of poor male headed households:</b>		
<b>Number of poor female headed households:</b>	Women head 14.4% of households (5.6% in the North and 24.5% in the South). These households constitute 80% of the landless and near landless population in Nigeria. (NNPC, 2004)	
<b>Number of poor child headed households:</b>		
<b>Child labour and marriage (male &amp; female, rural &amp; urban)</b>	Child labour (5-14 years) 1999-2004*, total	39
	Child labour (5-14 years) 1999-2004*, male	-
	Child labour (5-14 years) 1999-2004*, female	-
	Child marriage 1986-2004*, total	43
	Child marriage 1986-2004*, urban	27
	Child marriage 1986-2004*, rural	52
	<a href="http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/nigeria_statistics.html">http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/nigeria_statistics.html</a>	
<b>GINI Coefficient:</b>	GINI Index: 50.6(HDR, 2006) using 1996 data	
<b>UNDP HDI:</b>	0.453 (UNDP, 2005)	
<b>Gender Development Index:</b>	Rank: 123 Value: 0.439 (UNDP, 2005)	
<b>% women employed in agriculture:</b>	2% (UNDP, 2005)	
<b>Average agricultural wage rate vs urban wage rate:</b>		
<b>World Bank CPIA scores:</b>	Policy Outcome: 4	

<sup>1</sup> From Mary Hobley Document Destitute is those too old, too sick, or two otherwise incapacitated (physically and mentally) to engage in any productive endeavour on their own behalf and whose only options are to beg or connect to various safety nets. **This does not equate with landless or extreme poverty.**

	<p>Aggregate Public Institutions: 4          Budget and Financial Management: 3          Public Administration: 4          Justice and Rule of Law: 3          (GMR,2006)</p>
<b>IFAD rural policy score</b>	
<b>World Bank – ‘doing business’ scores</b>	465 days (GMR, 2006)
<b>DFID Resource Allocation Score</b>	
<b>MDGs progress – are they on/off track?</b>	<p>The most current national MDG report for Nigeria states that there are three main challenges to meeting the MDGs. Firstly the heavy external debt burden, secondly the enduring poverty and lastly corruption.</p> <p>A Universal Basic Education (UBE) bill, to get girls as well as boys into school, was recently approved at the federal level, and most states are in the process of applying this ruling at the local level. Net <b>primary enrolment is around 60%</b> and rising slowly, but <b>greater effort is required</b> if Nigeria is to reach the universal primary education MDG by 2015.</p> <p>Nigeria is <b>currently off-track on all the health-related MDGs</b>, with some services (such as routine immunisation) still in decline. However, a new National Health Policy and health reform strategy have been approved to rebuilding systems to deliver public health services.</p> <p>Nigeria is mostly likely to achieve the access to safe water MDG's by 2015. (DFID, 2006)</p> <p>Coalitions for Change Programme run by DFID Nigeria programme is focused on accelerating progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals.</p>
<b>Quality of Governance including: Voice and accountability, political stability...and so on</b>	<p>Voice and accountability: 10-25<sup>th</sup> percentile          Political stability: 0-10<sup>th</sup> percentile          Rule of law: 0-10<sup>th</sup> percentile          Government effectiveness: 10-25<sup>th</sup> percentile          Control of corruption: 0-10<sup>th</sup> percentile          (Data for 2005, World Bank, 2006)</p>
<b>In country communicable diseases (top 5)</b>	<p>Disease prevalence rates include malaria, 919/100,000; dysentery, 386/100,000; pneumonia, 146/100,000; measles, 89/100,000. (WHO country cooperation strategy: federal republic of Nigeria-2002-2007  <a href="http://www.who.int/countries/en/cooperation_strategy_nga_en.pdf">http://www.who.int/countries/en/cooperation_strategy_nga_en.pdf</a>)</p>

### 1.3. Food & Nutrition Statistics

<b>What is level of food insecurity?</b>	<p>Nigeria is listed by FAO among those nations that are at the moment technically unable to meet their food needs (Aquastat, FAO)</p> <p><i>'Agriculture and food security.</i> HIV/AIDS has serious adverse impacts on food security in Nigeria, potentially affecting</p>
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	subsistence and small-scale commercial agriculture, rural livelihood strategies, and household and community support systems. <i>Urban Livelihoods</i> . HIV/AIDS has grave implications for urban dwellers. The epidemic will affect employment, labour market operation, income inequality, and access to services of people living in urban areas. (NNPC, 2004:42)
<b>What is level of food aid requirements?</b>	9% population is undernourished and 29% of under 5 year children are underweight (HDR, 2005)
<b>Is their food self-sufficiency at national and sub-national levels?</b>	

#### 1.4. Health, Sanitation, HIV/Aids Statistics

<b>Population Growth Rate and basic health/life expectancy stats:</b>	Population growth rate: 2.0 (2003-15) (UNDP, 2005)  'If the population continues to grow at 2.8% a year, there will be 182 million Nigerians by 2015, 87 million of them (48%) living in urban areas (NNPC, 2004:12).  Life expectancy at birth 43.6 for women and 43.1 for men in 2003 (UNDP, 2005).
<b>Total Fertility Rate and where possible, rural/urban fertility rate:</b>	5.8 (2000-05) (UNDP, 2005)
<b>Child Mortality &lt;5, poorest and richest 20%, under five and infant mortality rate (MDG):</b>	U5MR in poorest in poorest 20%: 239.6 IMR in poorest 20%: 102.2 U5MR in richest 20%: 119.8 IMR richest 20%: 68 IMR: 98 (UNDP, 2005)
<b>HIV/AIDS prevalence – Total % of ages 15 – 49</b>	5.4% (UNDP, 2005) More than 5 million adults were estimated to be living with HIV/AIDS (NNPC, 2004:30). The HIV/AIDS epidemic in Nigeria has extended beyond high-risk groups. More than 2.7 million Nigerians are now infected with the virus. The figures suggest that the nation is in real danger of facing explosive growth in the epidemic, with direct consequences for economic growth, health, and social development.' (NNPC, 2004:40).
<b>Number of orphans of which % HIV/AIDS related</b>	UNICEF estimates that there are over 1.8 million orphans as a result of HIV/AIDS. This is more than a quarter of all orphans. ( <a href="http://www.soschildrensvillages.org.uk/aids-africa/projects-by-country/aids-nigeria-africa.htm">http://www.soschildrensvillages.org.uk/aids-africa/projects-by-country/aids-nigeria-africa.htm</a> )
<b>% of people with no access to clean water supply/sanitation</b>	Water supply: 60%(2002) Sanitation: 38% (2002) (UNDP, 2005)

#### 1.5. Key Natural Resources Statistics

<b>Total Land Area of State</b>	923 770 km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Please note how much land is property of state (by component)</b>	
<b>% land under Forestry, Agriculture, Livestock</b>	Forestry: 14.8%(FAO country profile) Agriculture: 66%(61 million ha) Livestock: 54.3% (land under pasture) FAO Livestock sector brief, 2005
<b>Average Land Size of Holding</b>	Farming systems are mainly smallholder-based and agricultural landholdings are scattered. Typical farm sizes range from 0.5 ha in the densely populated high-rainfall south to 4 ha in the dry north. (Aquastat)
<b>Average Farm income</b>	
<b>Average age of farmer</b>	
<b>Principle fishery resources (sea, river, aquaculture etc)</b>	
<b>Major exports and imports</b>	Exports: Cocoa Beans, Rubber Dry and Cocoa Butter Imports: Wheat, Mill Rice and Sugar Refined <a href="http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/index.asp?lang=en&amp;iso3=NGA&amp;subj=3">http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/index.asp?lang=en&amp;iso3=NGA&amp;subj=3</a>
<b>Is there a non renewable natural resource industry i.e. oil, gas diamonds etc</b>	Nigeria's economy is highly dependent on oil revenues, which account for about 90 percent of total exports and for about 70 percent of government revenues.
<b>Trends in NR base exports</b>	From 2000 – 2004 the top two exports were Cocoa Beans and Rubber Dry. Cocoa butter was in third place from 2004 – 2002. In 2001 third place was cigarettes and in 2000 palm kernels. <a href="http://www.fao.org/es/ess/toptrade/trade.asp">http://www.fao.org/es/ess/toptrade/trade.asp</a>
<b>Are there national/international private or state owned businesses who are key stakeholders in trade/processing – NR specific?</b>	The fishing industry features prominently in international trade, with \$US 8.4 million of exports and \$US 159 million of imports in 1997. (FAO fisheries profile)
<b>1.6. Conflict / Natural disaster</b>	
<b>Is there current conflict or has there been recognised conflict in the last 5 years?</b>	The imposition of Islamic law in several states has embedded divisions and caused thousands of Christians to leave these states. Inter-faith violence is said to be rooted in poverty, unemployment and the competition for land. <a href="http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/country_profiles/1064557.stm">http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/country_profiles/1064557.stm</a>  Riots took place in Kaduna in 2000 – ethnic conflict based on religion (Muslim/Christian) <a href="http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/761725.stm">http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/761725.stm</a>
<b>Has there been a natural disaster in the last 5</b>	Yes. HIV/AIDS(see the points made elsewhere in this



<i>years which still impacts the country?</i>	desk review)
<i>Climate Change – is there a possible influence in this country? If so, what?</i>	About 2,000 sq km is becoming desert each year. <a href="http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/6068348.stm">http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/sci/tech/6068348.stm</a>  Loss of forest quality and impact on food security are identified as the implications for western Africa (OXFAM report on climate change)

## 1.7. General Economic Statistics

Table 1. Annual growth rate

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$, billions)	41.4	/	58.4	/	/	/
GDP per capita (US\$)	319	/	428	/	/	/
GDP per capita annual growth rate (%)	-0.3 ('90-'01)	/	(.) ('90-'03)	/	/	/

(Sources: UNDP, 2003 & 2005)

<i>Debt Relief: Bilateral pledges to HIPC trust fund and gross bilateral debt forgiveness</i>	The Paris Club of creditors has agreed large debt relief operations for Nigeria. In 2005 Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members provided debt forgiveness grants of a little over USD 5 billion to Nigeria. Further debt relief to Nigeria will be included in official development assistance (ODA) figures in 2006 (OECD, 2005).
<i>Net FDI inflows</i>	As percent of GDP: 2.1(2003) (UNDP, 2005)
<i>% GDP from NR sector by component (forestry, fisheries, agriculture and livestock)</i>	Forestry: 1.3 to 3% Fisheries: /% Agriculture: 35.1% of total GDP Livestock: 9.4% of agricultural GDP FAO forestry profile FAO Livestock sector brief, 2005
<i>How much of ODA is going into NR sector?</i>	
<i>Net ODA disbursed total and as % of GNI, ODA received: total, per capita and as % of GDP</i>	ODA received (net disbursement) total: \$317.6 million(2003) ODA as % of GDP: 0.5(2003) Per capita: \$4.45(2004) ODA as % of GNI: 0.9(2004) HDR, 2005
<i>ODA Trends: is it going up down, what % of GDP</i>	It is going up. Went up from \$314 million in 2002 to \$573 million in 2004
<i>Corruption Perception Index</i>	1.9 (estimate for 2005 by Transparency International) World Bank Global Monitoring Report, 2006

## 1.8. Infrastructure Statistics

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### Road km/head population

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**Telephone mainlines, cellular subscribers, internet users**

Per 1000 persons there are 7 telephone lines, 26 mobile subscribers and 6 Internet users in 2003 (UNDP, 2005)

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## 1.9. Statistical Data Availability

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### MAPS

*Please indicate which maps are available and where they can be found:*

- ⊙ **Poverty**
- ⊙ **Key infrastructure**
- ⊙ **Forests/protected areas**
- ⊙ **Agro/biodiversity hotspots**
- ⊙ **Minorities/IPs**
- ⊙ **Conflicts**
- ⊙ **Areas dependent on food aid**

Major farming systems:

<http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/Maps/NGA/01/fs/index.html>

Land cover:

<http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/Maps/NGA/09/lc/index.html>

Forest cover:

<http://www.fao.org/forestry/foris/webview/forestry2/index.jsp?siteId=2181&siteReelId=6452&langId=1&geolId=1>

Precipitation:

<http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/Maps/NGA/06/pp/index.html>

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### Country Specific Data

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**Any Other Useful Information/Data Sets**

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## 2. Governance

### 2.1. Poverty Governance

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**PRSP details (author, date approved & date published, provide link). Is this a key poverty reduction planning document/ five year plan?**

'Nigerian Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) was published in 2005.

A concrete action plan exists only for macroeconomic and structural policy in the form of the Core Economic Reform Program. For priority sectors such as agriculture, the social sectors and infrastructure, NEEDS does not contain such action plans.' (ADB & ADF, 2005:30)

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**Action plans and monitoring in place relevant to PRSP**

The World Bank has a Country Assistance Strategy available at:  
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/NIGERIAEXTN/0,,menuPK:368909%7EpagePK:141132%7EpiPK:141105%7EtheSitePK:368896,00.html>

DFID and the World Bank have a Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) 2005 – 2009

[http://www-wds.worldbank.org/servlet/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2005/08/02/000012009\\_20050802083624/Rendered/](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/servlet/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2005/08/02/000012009_20050802083624/Rendered/)

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[PDF/324120rev0corr.pdf](#)

Since NEEDS was published, no further action plans have been made.

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**Is there a decentralisation rhetoric in country and what is its impact?**

The country now has 774 local governments in 36 states, and the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja. 'The Nigerian 1999 Constitution mandates the Federal Government to allocate approximately one third of Federal revenues to State and Local Governments and devolves the primary responsibility of providing education, health and other basic services to these entities. Oil-producing states receive additional allocations from what is known as the 'derivation' formula.' (ADB & ADF, 2005).

Little has been written about the impact of decentralization although a lot is in the press about the impact and role of Sharia Law in Northern Nigeria.

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**Is there a donor/government coordination group for aid delivery? Is there a matrix relating to agriculture/land use in relation to the PRSP?**

NEEDS and SEEDS provide a focus for donor coordination. DFID has a joint Country Partnership Strategy with the World Bank.

Was unable to find any matrix.

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**Which Ministry is responsible for coordination of poverty reduction activities?**

Unclear

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## 2.2. Poverty Mapping

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**Vulnerable/socially excluded/ poorest group DFID's socially excluded groups identified are: gender, caste, ethnicity, race, remote areas, migrant status, people living with disability and life cycle (i.e. youths, older people etc)**

In NEEDS vulnerable groups are listed as: rural, urban, women, youth, children, rural communities.

*Children's and Women's Rights in Nigeria: A Wake-up Call (2001)* details further.' (NNPC, 2004:32)

In 1997 only 14% of adult women owned land. Customary and religious laws may prevent women from inheriting property and women can lose the majority of the family assets through divorce or death of spouse. These and other cultural or customary practices such as Female Genital Mutilation (18.2% in rural areas, 8.2% in urban) and early marriage (49.6% of women are married between 15 – 19 years) are present.

About 26% of men and 36% of women are in polygamous unions. Baobab for Women's Human Rights is working closely with local communities to raise awareness of issues such as violence against women ([www.baobabwomen.org](http://www.baobabwomen.org))

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**Location of poverty (to as much local detail as possible)**

Incidence of Poverty in Nigeria (selected years) by geopolitical zones is as follows, expressed as a % of total population (NNPC, 2004:31)

Geopolitical Zone	1980	1985	1992	1996
Northeast	35.6	54.9	54.0	70.1
Northwest	37.7	52.1	36.5	77.2

North Central	32.2	50.8	46.0	64.3
Southeast	12.9	30.4	41.0	53.5
Southwest	13.4	38.6	43.1	60.9
South Central	13.2	45.7	40.8	58.2

***NR based poverty – who what and where?  
Forest dependent communities, remote rural areas...***

75% of rural people depend on natural resources for their livelihood. (NNPC, 2004:33).

For the entire artisanal coastal and inland sectors, fishing is the major source of livelihood. A total of 700 000 fishermen (500 000 coastal and 200 000 inland) are recorded as primary producers.

(FAO fisheries profile)

### **2.3. Natural Resource Governance**

***Which Ministries are responsible for NR management, biodiversity conservation, watershed management etc.***

- Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Federal Ministry of Agriculture
- Federal Ministry of Environment.

In addition the mandate for forestry in Nigeria has moved in recent years from the Federal Ministry of Agriculture to the Federal Ministry of Environment.

***Key policies/ programmes from Government***

'Nigeria's Agricultural policy has aimed at restoring agriculture to its former status as a leading sector in the economy...Recent Presidential initiatives in the sector have focused on rice, vegetable oil, sugar, cassava, livestock, tree crops, cereal crops, fishery and aquaculture and processing and marketing.' (ADB & ADF, 2005: 10).

The government is preparing a land preparation scheme aimed at increasing cultivable land by 10% annually. There are inevitable complications however when one considers that State Governors are the legal custodians of all land and that the land rights are governed largely by customary laws. For women in particular, customary laws may mean that upon the death of a husband they no longer have any right to the land. Furthermore, a person may seek recourse through state, religious or customary laws. (please see baobabwomen.org)

The 36 states of the Nigerian federation have each to prepare a State Economic Empowerment Strategies (SEEDS), in support of NEEDS). This process was launched in early 2004 and a manual was designed by the National Planning Commission. See [www.nigeriaeconomy.com/seeds/process2.htm](http://www.nigeriaeconomy.com/seeds/process2.htm) for more details. Unfortunately, no SEEDS are available online or details of monitoring activities.

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**Key NR management donor inputs**

The Joint Wetlands Livelihoods Project in the Hadejia-Nguru wetlands in the north of Nigeria is being run by DFID to look at the current poor management of the common pool resources, coupled with unfavourable upstream water management and other developments caused by poverty. The project received £2.9million over 2002 – 2007. It is hoped that the project will directly benefit around 1.5 million people in the region. (for further details please see [www.dfid.gov.uk/casestudies/files/africa/nigeria-wetlands.asp](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/casestudies/files/africa/nigeria-wetlands.asp) )

There will be others.

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**Extension service management especially in relation to poor farmers – any gaps in areas where poor NR users are located?**

IFAD's rural poverty portal states that policies targeting poor rural communities include providing credit and land, agricultural extensions services and farm inputs. Rural financial services are also important. The government has launched a microfinance policy and is in the process of establishing microfinance banks. (IFAD, 2006).

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**How is demand for services identified?**

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**Legal framework for import/ export of plant/animal varieties – including new (to country) varieties/species?**

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## 2.4. Development Processes Governance

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**What cross sectoral linkages are there between poverty and NR Sector strategies e.g. government task forces, inter-ministerial committees? How effective is this?**

The Federal Ministry of Environment (FME) under the present arrangements, the FME operates through several Departments whose activities are coordinated by the National Council on Environment (NCE).

The National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) is currently being implemented interdepartmentally in the Ministry of Environment.

<http://www.fao.org/forestry/foris/webview/forestry2/index.jsp?siteId=5601&siteTreeId=24007&langId=1&geoid=1>

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**What are the relative strengths of the NR ministries and those with responsibility for poverty reduction?**

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**Clean water supply/sanitation progress and links to NRM? What are the current projects/programmes underway?**

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**Are laws published and available in accessible format?**

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**Is there a published DFID Memorandum of Understanding with the country? If so, what is the focus of operations/interests?**

I believe the Country Assistance Plan operates through a MoU.

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**What are the main government agencies and commissions for forestry, fisheries, agriculture and livestock?**

Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development  
Federal Ministry of Environment (has responsibility for Forestry and seems to have some overlap on Fisheries with the next ministry)

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## 2.5. Regional/International Governance

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**Table of key international and regional treaties that country has signed including:**

1. **Human rights**
2. **Biodiversity / forestry**
3. **Agriculture including FAO Genetic Resources**
4. **Fisheries (cross boundary / watershed management)**
5. **WTO and regional trade agreements**

Nigeria is a member of two regional authorities dealing with the management of shared water resources:

- The Niger Basin Authority (NBA) was formed in 1964 and is made up of the nine countries that share the Niger Basin (Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Burkina Faso, Algeria, Benin, Niger, Chad, Cameroon). The principal aim of the authority is to ensure the integrated development of the basin.
- The Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) comprises representatives of Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Niger and Nigeria. Its objective is to ensure a rational and equitable development of natural resources, including water, of the Lake Chad Region.

(Aquastat)

Nigeria signed the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

Nigeria ratified the following treaties/conventions(HDR, 2005): Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety Framework, Convention on Climate Change, Kyoto Protocol to the Framework, Convention on Climate Change, Convention on Biological Diversity.

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## 3. Biophysical

### 3.1. Natural Resource Base

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**Detail (if available) farming system, forestry system, fisheries (lake, sea, seasonal, river...), livestock (pastoral communities? Small settled agriculture and mobile communities?)**

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**Trends: Forestry Trends, Fishery Catch Trends, Soil Erosion trends, desertification, salinisation...**

Forests cover approximately 15 percent of the land area (with other wooded land covering a further 10 percent), but Nigeria has one of the highest rates of deforestation in Africa, at 2.6 percent per year. (FAO country information).

Currently the Nigerian fishing industry is in a poor state. There is over-capitalization in the industrial fleet; overfishing of the coastal resources; declining catch, both in quantity and especially in quality; environmental degradation seriously impeding the productivity of the artisanal sector; and declining efficiency due to lack of technical innovation.

(FAO fisheries profile)

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**What land tenure systems are in place?**

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<b>What is the level of community ownership of forests/fisheries/irrigated agriculture/ grazing resources etc?</b>	Land ownership is the subject of diverse cultural and religious practices and customs.
<b>Biodiversity – any specific centres of agri or biodiversity hotspots in country?</b>	Low-lying areas flooded during the wet season, known as fadama areas, are scattered across the ecological zones of Guinea Savanna, Sudan Savanna, and the Sahel. These diverse wetlands are valuable for grazing, agriculture, and other domestic uses, and are deemed of international importance as breeding grounds for migratory birds, thereby having a global value for biodiversity. (Aquastat)
<b>Key natural hazards: earthquake, typhoon, El Nino, locusts, pests, diseases</b>	Some 29% of the total population live at risk from annual floods(NNPC,2004:30) <a href="http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/dbc.nsf/doc104?OpenForm&amp;rc=1&amp;cc=nga">http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/dbc.nsf/doc104?OpenForm&amp;rc=1&amp;cc=nga</a> for all further details on Niger Delta region and other relevant information.
<b>Is there a legal framework for use of Genetically Modified Organisms?</b>	<a href="http://www.biosafetyafrica.net/DOCS/Resolution_GMOs_Africa.pdf">http://www.biosafetyafrica.net/DOCS/Resolution_GMOs_Africa.pdf</a> which Nigeria is part of.
<b>Have there been any or are there currently any incidences of Asian bird flu?</b>	Nigeria's outbreak of highly pathogenic H5N1 avian influenza, initially confirmed at a single farm on 8 February, has now spread to several parts of the country. To date, outbreaks have been detected on more than 130 farms in 11 of the country's 37 states.  By the end of February, local laboratory tests had detected the virus in 7 contiguous states in the northern and central parts of the country (Kaduna, Kano, Plateau, Katsina, Bauchi, Yobe, and Nasarawa) and in the Federal Capital Territory of Abuja. During the first week of March, the virus was detected in three additional states, Anambra, Benue, and Rivers, located in the southern part of the country.  WHO update on 9 March 2006( <a href="http://www.who.int/csr/don/2006_03_09/en/index.html">http://www.who.int/csr/don/2006_03_09/en/index.html</a> )
<b>Which of the CGIAR agencies are operating and on what?</b>	
<b>Other agencies e.g. FAO, IFAD operating?</b>	A FAO managed programme was recently completed in July 2005, entitled Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme in West Africa.  <a href="http://www.ifad.org/english/operations/pa/nga/index.htm">http://www.ifad.org/english/operations/pa/nga/index.htm</a> IFAD operations
<b>Ongoing problems with Invasive Species – what and where?</b>	

### 3.2. RNRRS Activity Log

<b>List previous activities by theme and geography</b>	<b>Natural Resources Systems</b> – Completed Projects: R6051; R6000; R5719; R2... <b>Crop Protection</b> – Ongoing Projects: R6738; R6691. Completed Projects: R6794; R6694; R6693; R6659; R6009; R5983; R5897; R5738; R5735; R5688; R5345;
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R5259; R5248; R5246; R5229; R5227.

**Crop Post-Harvest** – Completed Projects: R6965; R6808; R6200; R6137; R5707; R5123; R5107; R5090; R5075; R...

**Plant Sciences** – Ongoing Projects: R7294; R6673; R6453; R6291; R6105; R5495; R4858.

**Forestry** – Completed Projects: R6535; R5165; R4592; R4851; R4850.

**Animal Health** – Ongoing Projects: R4901.

**Livestock Production** – Completed Projects: R6618; R5794; R5198; R5177; R4902.

**Fisheries Post-Harvest** – Ongoing Projects: R7008.

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***In country partners and assessment of their capabilities?***

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***List of government research institutions and their remit / financial situation (government and/or private)***

- IITA, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, PMB 5320, Ibadan, Nigeria. Tel: 234-2 241 2626. Fax: 871 1454325
- Bayero University, Department of Geography, PMB 3011, Kano, Nigeria. Tel: 064 601280
- DDS, Nigeria
- Federal Institute of Industrial Research, Nigeria
- Idah Diocesan Development Service, Nigeria
- IITA Kano Station, Sabo Bakin Suwo Road, PMB 3112, Kano, Nigeria
- ILRI, PMB 5320, Ibadan, Nigeria. Tel: 234 22 400300
- Institute of Agricultural Research, Nigeria
- National Cereals Research Institute, Nigeria
- National Root Crops Research Institute, Nigeria
- Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER)
- University of Agriculture, Makurdi, PMB 2373, Benue State, Nigeria. Tel: 044 33204
- University of Ilorin, Department of Crop Production, Ilorin, Nigeria
- University of Maiduguri, Nigeria.

List not considered complete.

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***Map previous interventions to lowest level of poverty statistics available e.g. District.***

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## **4. Social / Economic / Cultural**

### **4.1. Development Dynamic**

***Migration rural/urban, temporary/permanent, male/female e.g. into New Economic Zones***

Since 1985 Nigeria has seen two types of migration – emigration and also internal migration. There has been considerable rural-urban migration, particularly to escape drought conditions in Northern Sahel areas. Internal migration has been due largely to forced displacement through conflict over oil and the democratisation process. Current estimates put forced internal migrants at 1.2million. Around 15,000 Nigerians have emigrated. Remittances were around 1.9% of GDP

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	in 2004. (ADB & ADF, 2005).
	Rural-urban migration has resulted in cities such as Lagos, Ibadan, Kano and Port Harcourt with their associated unemployment, overcrowding, increased demand for health and social infrastructure as well as increased environmental degradation and pollution. ( <a href="http://www.who.int/countries/en/cooperation_strategy_nigeria_en.pdf">http://www.who.int/countries/en/cooperation_strategy_nigeria_en.pdf</a> )
<b>Any detail on level of remittances</b>	A recent report notes that officially reported remittances to Nigeria total \$3.2 billion annually or N406.4 with informal remittances capable of adding a further 50% at minimum. <a href="http://www.businessdayonline.com/?c=53&amp;a=8870">http://www.businessdayonline.com/?c=53&amp;a=8870</a>
<b>Rate of urbanization</b>	Urban population as a percent of total population increased from 23.4 in 1975 to 46.6 in 2003. It is expected to reach 55 by 2015. (HDR, 2005)
<b>Status of women in society – constraints</b>	The land rights are governed largely by customary laws. For women in particular, customary laws may mean that upon the death of a husband they no longer have any right to the land. Furthermore, a person may seek recourse through state, religious or customary laws. (see baobabwomen.org )
<b>How is traditional knowledge dealt with (IPR issues)? Is it being recognised?</b>	Some states work on the basis of three tiers of law, federal, state and customary. Customary law is seen to represent traditional knowledge.
<b>Is NR use of ‘wild resources’ exclusionary or focused on developing sustainable use practices?</b>	

## 4.2. Civil Society

<b>Size and significance of civil society</b>	Civil Society in Nigeria is vast and complex. Please see recent (2004) report by USAID on assessment of civil society in Nigeria. <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/ng/downloads/rfa/finalcivilsocietyassessment-nigeria319.pdf">http://www.usaid.gov/ng/downloads/rfa/finalcivilsocietyassessment-nigeria319.pdf</a>  For further reading on Nigeria Civil Society please consider the work of Ebenezer Obadare <a href="http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/CCS/who'swho/obadare.htm">http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/CCS/who'swho/obadare.htm</a>
<b>Status/trends of informal groups e.g. faith groups, women’s associations/farmers groups</b>	Chaired by BAOBAB for Women’s Human Rights, the NGO CEDAW coalition of Women’s Human Rights organisations organised to shadow report on CEDAW to the UN in 2002. (Please speak to Catherine for further details).  For further organisations dealing with women’s human rights - <a href="http://www.baobabwomen.org/partner_org.htm">http://www.baobabwomen.org/partner_org.htm</a>  Unsure of date but

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<http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/sourcebook/sb0212.pdf>  
provides information on women's farming groups in Nigeria.

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### 4.3. Private Sector

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***NR private sector trade/ production organisations;***

Nigeria is one of the few African countries with a well-established and diversified private sector, consisting of enterprises of all sizes. The larger private enterprises are generally urban based and owned by both Nigerians and foreigners. Agriculture is in essence a private sector activity with the industrial sector coming second. In 2004, private sector investment fell to 12.5% from 15% in 2002 of GDP.

NEEDS has taken steps to improve the condition for private sector business promotion and to help non-oil economic growth. In addition, anti-corruption agencies have been set up to improve the climate for doing business and reduce the cost.

(ADB & ADF, 2005).

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***Level of international inputs into the NR sector (fertiliser, forestry, fish processing, supermarkets etc)***

There is a huge supply-demand gap for fish and fishery products in Nigeria: 400 000 t of supply against 800 000 t of demand (1997). Fish is imported.

(FAO fisheries profile)

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## 5. Financial

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***Is there a PER/MTEF and what is its status?***

The two major concerns of Nigeria are debt and oil. A reported consequence on the economy of both of these is a lack of competitiveness. Nigeria is currently ranked 93/104 competitive country in the global competitiveness index. Furthermore major institutional constraints such as lack of transparency and capacity of public administration, the absence of clearly articulated sector strategies are all major constraints (ADB & ADF, 2005).

The Government would like to increase agricultural exports to US\$3billion annually by 2007.

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***What decentralisation processes are ongoing?***

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***What is the current tax 'take' and how is this split between regions? Important link with decentralisation – do regions have power to retain tax taken from that level or is it sent to centre to be reallocated?***

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***Who are the main donors to the country?***

IFAD (2006) details the following:

**Multilaterals** – AfDB, IMF, UNDP, UNHCR, UNFPA, WB, WHO

**Bilateral** – China, GTZ, Sida, DFID, USAID

**Non-governmental organisations (NGOs)** - Centre for Development and Population Activities, Nigeria network of non-governmental organisations (NNNGO), Save Earth Nigeria and WaterAid.

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NACA is the principal recipient in Nigeria for funding from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. The multisectoral response is being implemented in collaboration with developmental partners, including the World Bank, the U.S. Agency for International Development, UNAIDS, the CIDA, the WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, United Nations Population Fund and other organisations. (NNPC, 2004:41)

Top Ten Donors of gross ODA (2003 – 2004 average in USD millions)

1. IDA – 110
2. United States – 109
3. United Kingdom – 84
4. EC – 49
5. UNICEF – 23
6. Germany – 18
7. Japan – 14
8. Canada – 14
9. France – 9
10. Austria – 7

NEEDS will cost about \$4.5billion through 2007 much of which will have to come from outside Nigeria. ODA is being sought. About \$1.5 billion in foreign direct investment can be expected in manufacturing, steel, construction, solid minerals, and large-scale farming. (NNPC, 2004:xxii)

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***Are donors engaged in budget support processes for the NR sector or is the major spend through programmes/projects?***

Major spend is through programmes and projects in the context that Nigeria is currently heavily under-aided.

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***Banking sector details – state owned and/or private?***

[http://www.nigeriagallery.com/Banking\\_and\\_Finance/Banks.html](http://www.nigeriagallery.com/Banking_and_Finance/Banks.html)

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***Are there any arrangements for credit for the poor?***

IFAD's rural poverty portal states that policies targeting poor rural communities include providing credit and land, agricultural extensions services and farm inputs. Rural financial services are also important. The government has launched a microfinance policy and is in the process of establishing microfinance banks. (IFAD, 2006).

Also please refer to:

<http://www.gdrc.org/icm/country/africa-nigeria.html>

<http://www.tribune.com.ng/22082006/news/news5.html>

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***Measures to tackle corruption (commissions, new legal frameworks etc), EITI etc***

There is an anti-corruption department which deals with: 1) Economic and Financial Crimes Commission; 2) Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative; 3) Independent & Corrupt Practices Commission; and, 4) Code of Conduct Bureau.

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***Engagement with processes such as EU FLEGT?***

<http://www.illegal-logging.info/approachesLev3.php?approachId=18&approachSubId=102>

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***Management of FDI into NR sector?***

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## 6. Infrastructure

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<b>Communication statistics, use of IT / mobile phones etc</b>	Per 1000 persons there are 7 telephone lines, 26 mobile subscribers and 6 Internet users in 2003 (HDR, 2005)
<b>Trends in radio, TV and other media</b>	Radio: AM 83, FM 36, shortwave 11 (2001) 3 (the government controls 2 of the broadcasting stations and 15 repeater stations) (2002) (CIA World Fact Book, 2006)
<b>Highlight areas of inadequate transport infrastructure (roads, rail, air, water (sea/river/lake)</b>	'The domestic movement of goods and people is dominated by the road sub-sector. Nigeria has a road network of about 195,200km. The road network is undergoing rapid deterioration due to excessive high axle loads applied by overloaded trucks. A related issue is poor maintenance (ADB & ADF, 2005:11).  Currently there is no National Transport Policy, or a road maintenance plan and privatisation bill. Private participation in the sector remains insufficient. In 2002 an integrated Transport Infrastructure plan was prepared but implementation is still to commence. (ADB & ADF, 2005).  Licence of airline responsible for crash end Oct 2006 suspended <a href="http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/6097616.stm">http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/6097616.stm</a>
<b>Profile of situation in terms of irrigation, dams etc</b>	Irrigated land is less than 1 percent of the cultivated area.  By 1990, 162 dams had been constructed with a total storage capacity sufficient to irrigate 725 000 ha if developed. Many of these dams, however, were built with little or no infrastructure and the sites chosen do not always have sufficient irrigable areas close by. The schemes that were developed have not been brought into production fully or they have been implemented with inappropriate infrastructure. By 2004, only about 20 percent of the area planned for public sector irrigation had been developed and only 32 percent of the developed area was being irrigated.  (Aquastat)
<b>Physical market infrastructure: how many per head of population for example</b>	
<b>Main sources of funding for infrastructure development – IFI loans, donor grants, private sector, communities?</b>	

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