



## PROJECT FACT SHEET

### Kano State Agro Pastoral Development Project

#### Country Context

In Nigeria, and particularly in Kano State, poverty, food insecurity and unemployment remain daunting challenges for policy makers and various stakeholders. Addressing these challenges and meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) require much more efforts to enhance the nation's economic growth on an inclusive basis. In this perspective, the Kano State Government has formulated a development strategy entitled "The Kano State Development Plan II 2016-2025 (KSDP II)" which aligns with the government's Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP) 2017-2020. The agricultural component of the KSDP II° aims at "supporting agricultural producers, processors and market operators by promoting new agricultural technologies to increase productivity and incomes. This will reduce poverty, food insecurity and natural resource degradation. The KSDP II is also aligned to the Federal Government's Agriculture Promotion Policy 2016-2020.

KSADP will support government's efforts to enhancing agricultural productivity and competitiveness through access to inputs and credit, value addition and market access, extension services delivery and capacity strengthening. The project will consider some relevant crosscutting issues such as private sector involvement, climate-smart agriculture, gender mainstreaming and human nutrition.

#### Project Rationale

Despite the progress made in the recent past, Nigeria's ranking on the global Human Development Index (HDI) scale is among the lowest globally; - at 152 out of 188 countries and territories. The National Bureau for Statistics (NBS) reported the incidence of poverty in Nigeria as 71% with 62% of the population living on less than one US dollar per day<sup>1</sup> (NBS 2011). The data for Kano State was 72.3% with 66% living on less than US\$1 per day (NBS 2012).

Also, Kano State Ministry of Social Welfare in 2007 reported that 3.2 million out of 9 million people were living on less than \$1dollar per day. This shows the extent of the poverty in the state. The phenomenon of poverty appears to be more acute in rural than in urban areas of the country. The number of rural poor, according to the 2005 World Bank report is roughly twice that of the urban poor. Of the extremely poor, 80 percent lived in the rural areas and more than two-thirds lived on farms<sup>2</sup>. Kano State has a Poverty Index of 72.5% and the population below the poverty line stands at 8 million. The unemployment rate is 26% with 17% men and 39.5% women. A study conducted to assess the food security status among farming households in rural areas of Kano state, revealed that 26% were food insecure.

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<sup>1</sup>National Bureau of Statistics, 2012. Nigeria poverty profile 2010, 31 p.

<sup>2</sup> Ali Ado Siro, 2014. Poverty Eradication In Northern Nigeria: An Assessment Of The Impact Of NAPEP activities in Kano Metropolis. *IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS) Volume 19, Issue 8, Ver. III (Aug. 2014), PP 01-08*



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Educational level, gender, household size and access to credit were significant determinants of food security. Highest prevalence of stunting or chronic under-nutrition among children under the age of five and alarming statistics for micronutrient deficiencies of iron, vitamin A and iodine in adults and children are prevalent in food insecure situations. The insecure environment due the involvement of desperate unemployed youth in religious extremism and the threat of climate change on productive resources are further exposing the State to poverty and vulnerability.

According to the Kano State Ministry of Planning and Budget, the agricultural sector's potentials are under-utilized and its capacity to support modern economy severely constrained. The productivity is low; quality of agricultural units (including farmland, ponds, trees and livestock) is poor and private sector investments in agricultural sector not appreciable. To meet these challenges and constraints, a strong Agricultural Component has been developed in the KSDP II (2016-2025) described above (See Country Development Strategy). The mission of this component includes "Supporting agricultural producers, processors and marketers by promoting modern (improved) agricultural technologies to increase productivity and incomes, thereby reducing poverty and enhancing food security and natural resource conservation". The Kano State Government has made it a priority to align its KSDP II to the EGRP with the aim of supporting the Federal Government's growth and recovery plans as well as stimulate investments and create income and jobs for millions of Nigerians.

To address these challenges, the KSDP II (2016-2025) considered the following as its development objectives: a fast growing and diversified economy whose development is firmly rooted in local resources; its agricultural sector shall be modernized with the capacity to ensure food sufficiency and the steady supply of raw materials to its industries; its manufacturing sector – mainly based on agricultural raw materials - shall be competitive nationally and internationally and shall hold the key to wealth creation, employment generation and poverty eradication.

These KSDP-II development objectives coincide with the third Live and Livelihood Fund (LLF) interventions. Indeed, to save lives and strengthen livelihood, among communities, the LLF has identified 4 priority areas for intervention:

- Efforts targeted at controlling and even eradicating the infectious diseases which kill millions of children every year;
- Improvements in basic primary healthcare, so that affordable but lifesaving treatments can be provided for everyone, especially new and expecting mothers;
- Support to farmers, who make up the majority of the poorest people, to grow sufficient food to feed their families and sell the excess to make a living and;
- Giving access to the basic infrastructure, such as power, sanitation and the basic financial systems, which can connect communities to the local and global economy.

In fact, it is from the third priority area « Support to farmers, who make up most of the poorest people, to grow sufficient food to feed their families and sell the excess to make a living.) », that the concept of



“Kano State Agro-Pastoral Development Project -KSADP” is derived. The KSADP has three (3) technical components: (1) Agro-Pastoral Productivity and Production Enhancement; (2) Value Addition and Market Access; and (4) Project Management. Capacity Building is a major cross cutting theme within all the components.

The KSADP is developed by the Bank based on a request submitted by Government of Nigeria. The proposed Project aims at supporting the Government’s efforts to promote inclusive economic growth in Kano State. The Agro-pastoral development approach of the proposed project will target the most vulnerable, including women and youth, to promote increased agricultural production and commercialization. The theory of change of the project is to transform the smallholder farming to commercially viable businesses by developing commodity value chains in order to reduce rural poverty, food insecurity and unemployment. The project will contribute to the Government efforts to reduce socio-economic inter-states disparities as well as rural-urban migration. The project is consistent with the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan 2017-2020 and the Kano State Development Plan 2016-2025. The project will contribute to the implementation of IDB’s MCPS, particularly Pillar 2 “Integrated Rural Development”.

The KSADP project will invest in agricultural productivity (livestock and crops) enhancement, value addition and market access improvement including construction of infrastructure (rural roads, agriculture marketing centers), access to credit for smallholder farmers, and institutional capacity building for farmers and their apex associations/cooperatives as well as institutions that deliver public services to vulnerable rural farmers.

Due to possible effects of increase in human population explosion, which has resulted in occupation of animal grazing reserves and stock routes; and climate change, which has resulted in acute water scarcity and unending drought, dry pastures/grass, pastoralists have increasingly been finding it difficult to locate suitable grass or pasture land and fresh water for their cattle in their existing localities. The nomadic pastoral herdsmen while moving their livestock from one place to another in search of grazing pasture, often move into local communities or farms along the way, with their cattle trampling on and feeding on food crops, thus destroying the livelihood of farmers in the process. This has continued to result in conflicts between the two groups resulting in loss of human lives, farmlands, homesteads and in some cases the destruction of whole communities. The project will support the development of grazing reserves, stock routes and fodder production to address the incessant movement of animals that has resulted in violent conflicts not only in Kano State but also in other parts of Nigeria.

The project will invest in livestock value chains (milk and meat )and crop (rice, maize, sorghum soybeans, cowpea, wheat, groundnut), development; construction of rural infrastructure (rural roads, irrigation networks, cattle and grain markets, animal health clinics, milk collection centers); and promotion of small rural enterprises, institutional capacity building for farmers and their apex



associations/cooperatives as well as rural public institutions that deliver public services to vulnerable rural communities

### **Project Objectives**

**Project Objectives:** The project development objective is to contribute to poverty reduction and to strengthen food and nutrition security of vulnerable population in Kano state through sustainable development of livestock and crop selected value chains.

The project will support government's efforts of enhancing agricultural productivity and competitiveness through access to inputs, value addition and market access, extension services delivery and capacity strengthening. The project will consider some relevant crosscutting issues such as private sector involvement, climate-smart agriculture, gender mainstreaming and human nutrition.

The development objective of the project is to enhance agricultural productivity and competitiveness through improving agricultural infrastructure, access to inputs, value addition and market access, extension services delivery and capacity strengthening. The target beneficiaries include smallholder farmers active in selected agricultural value chains (fresh milk, beef, rice, maize, sorghum, cowpea, soya beans, groundnuts and cotton) and other key actors (inputs suppliers, services providers, processors, marketers/traders, financial institutions).

### **Project Components:**

The project activities are based on the following components:

Component A: Agro Pastoral Productivity and Production Enhancement (\$47.98 million)

1. A.1: Livestock Productivity and Production Enhancement (\$14.64 million):

A.1.1: Fodder Production

Activity A.1.1.1: Grazing Reserve Development:

Activity A.1.1.2: Commercial (large-scale) Fodder Production:

Activity A.1.1.3: Commercial (small scale) Fodder Production)

Activity A.1.1.4: Increase Crop Residue Utilization from Emerging

Activity A.1.1.5: Support Establishment of Fodder Banks:

A.1.2: Improving Animal Health Services:

A.1.3: Breed Improvement:

A.1.4: Conflict Mitigation-Demarcation of Stock Routes:

A.2: Crop Productivity and Production Enhancement (\$33.34 million):



Activity A.2.1 Development of land for irrigation

Activity A.2.2 SASAKAWA Global 2000 Value Chain Interventions

Activity A.2.3 KNARDA Value Chain Interventions

Component B: Value Addition and Market Access (\$32.05 million)

This component is broken down into the following:

B.1: Livestock Products Market Development and Market Access (\$14.56 million)

Activity B.1.1: Improved Milk Collection:

Activity B.1.2: Transport and Processing Equipment for milk Associations

Activity B.1.3: Up-Grading Cattle Markets in Danbatta, Wudil, Gwarzo, Falgore and Dunbulum

Activity B.1.4: Improvement of Slaughter Houses:

Activity B.1.5: Training and Coaching for Livestock Activities:

B.2: Livestock Reproduction and Fattening Schemes (\$11.28 million)

Livestock Matching Grant Schemes

Activity B.2.1: Supporting Cattle Fattening Schemes

Activity B.2.2: Supporting Small Ruminant Fattening Schemes:

Activity B.2.3: Supporting Small Ruminant Reproduction Schemes:

B.3: Crop Products Market Development and Market Access (\$6.21 million)

Activity B.3.1: Dawanau Market Improvement:

Activity B.3.2: Construction of Aggregation Centers

Activity B.3.3: Feeder Roads:

Component C: Project Coordination and Management (\$7.60 million)

2. Capacity Building (Cross Cutting Theme): Capacity building will be a cross cutting theme among the main components of the project. It will comprise of the following activities:



3. Activity C.1: Trainings:
4. Activity C 2: Technical backstopping to KNARDA.

**Key project information.**

S/N.	Activity	Kano State Agro Pastoral Development Project - NGA1007
1	Basic information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Duration: 5 years</li> <li>• Total cost IsDB financing: US\$95.00 Million               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ IsDB - USD 83.2m</li> <li>➤ LLF grant – USD 6.8m</li> <li>➤ GoN - USD5.0m</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
2	Approval	27/12/2017
3	Signature	June 20TH, 2018
4	Effectiveness	July 14th, 2019
5	1st Disbursement - date	30th December, 2019
6	Start-up Workshop	Officially launched on the 20th February, 2020 in Kano with the workshop holding from 20th to 22nd days of the month.



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## Expected Outcomes

The project outcomes are:

- Grazing resources are sustainably managed through the establishment of grazing reserve committees and implementation of family-owned and managed homestead pasture development.
- Milk value chains are developed through improved productivity of cattle, milk collection and processing and better marketing of milk and dairy products.
- Meat (beef, mutton and goat meat) value chains are developed with increased productivity of animals and better marketing of live animals and safer, hygienically processed meat.
- Crop production is increased.
- Livestock household incomes are increased.
- Farmers are skilled to better access inputs and markets.
- Land developed for irrigation.

## Benefits and impact

- Percentage of population living below poverty line is reduced by 30 %.
- Percentage of population of the target zone affected by chronic food shortage is reduced by 50 %.

## Strategic departments and services

- Office of the Project Coordinator
- Department of Administration
- Department Infrastructure Engineering
- Department of Financial Services
- Department of Monitoring & Evaluation
- Department of Crops



- Department of Livestock Services
- Department of Procurement Services
- Department of Communications

### Donor Partners

- **Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD)**

The Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) is an aid agency established by the government of Abu Dhabi in 1971. ADFD aims to help developing countries to achieve sustainable socio-economic growth; through financial assistance in the forms of concessionary loans, managing government grants and equities. ADFD also peruses investments in order to encourage the private sector in the recipient countries to play an essential part in accelerating the economic development process, and at the same time playing a pivotal role in strengthening and diversifying the future resources of the Fund.

- **Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)**

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) is an American private foundation based in Seattle, Washington. The primary goal of the foundation is to enhance healthcare and reduce extreme poverty across the globe and to expand educational opportunities and access to information technology in the U.S.

- **Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (ISFD)**

The Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (ISFD) is dedicated to reducing poverty in its member countries by promoting pro-poor growth, emphasizing human development, especially improvements in health care and education, and providing financial support to enhance the productive capacity and sustainable means of income for the poor, including financing employment opportunities, providing market outlets especially for the rural poor and improving basic rural and pre-urban infrastructure.

- **King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre (KSRelief)**

Saudi Arabia established the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre (KSRelief) in 2015. KSRelief works in 46 countries around the world with a focus on humanitarian and relief work in the Middle East and North Africa region.

- **Qatar Fund for Development (QFFD)**

QFFD is a public development institution committed, on behalf of the State of Qatar, to improving the livelihood of communities around the world by Providing financial tools to developing countries in the Arab and Muslim world and beyond for responsive and effective humanitarian and development aid.

- **UK Aid – The Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (FCDO)**

UK Aid Direct is DFID's main centrally managed funding mechanism for small and medium sized civil society organizations, based in the UK and overseas, who are working to achieve the global goals. Formerly known as the Global Poverty Action Fund (GPAF), the fund was relaunched in 2014 as UK Aid Direct.