



Investment Opportunities in Nigeria

CBO Capital Partners

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Strictly private and confidential

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Introduction to CBO Capital



What? and Structure

- CBO Capital is a new firm founded by experienced principals with over 40 years in the finance and project development industry. The firm was setup in January 2009 and will grow to 15/20 staff by the end of 2009.
- We are currently working with a number of clients in the following sectors: Banking, Oil and Gas, housing development, power, telecoms infrastructure and aviation.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT [PPP]

- To work with Government or asset holders to realise asset values. This involves understanding and managing risks and also ensuring that the correct technical partners are brought in and that they are protected.
- We choose reasonably sized developmental projects that can have near term impacts but the potential for scale.

CAPITAL MARKETS ADVISORY

- Capital Raising for projects and companies
 - Debt : both local and offshore.
 - Equity: both local and offshore.
 - Mezz: and other structures

RISK ADVISORY

- We are able to provide solutions for identifying, analyzing, responding to, and monitoring risks and opportunities, within the internal and external environment facing an enterprise

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENTS/ FUND MANAGEMENT

- We are able to seed the projects that we launch.
- We are raising a small fund used to invest in projects that we feel have merit or de-risk international partners from projects in which they are participating.





Management Profile

Chuka Mordi

Chuka began his career as an Equities Analyst for Hardman & Co. Ltd. where he focused on UK AIM stocks. At InterSec Research Corp. he was head of the Global Investment Management Research Team for Europe (UK) & the FarEast (Japan & Singapore). As a Senior Investment Analyst at Societe-General Asset Management (SGAM) he covered European Emerging Market Equities After a period at Nex-Rubica as Director Corporate Finance & Advisory Services, Mr Mordi moved to Nigeria – initially as Head of Infrastructure at First City Monument Bank, which saw numerous innovative projects brought to the bank, before his current position as a Director of CBO Capital Partners. He holds a Philosophy degree from King’s College, University of London.

Bex Nwawudu

Bex has over fifteen years experience in Investment Banking and Trading with a clear focus on Fixed Income products. Starting in 1994 at ING Barings as a Convertible Debt analyst he migrated over time to the Prop Trading side of the business. From there he moved to Daiwa Europe as a Senior Manager, increasing the assets under management to US\$600m whilst further extending the range of products traded. After a spell at BGC Partners and desirous of a return to Nigeria, he joined First City Monument Bank as Head of Fixed Income in 2006, there he oversaw the development of the FGN Bond trading business. Mr Nwawudu is a Director of CBO Capital Partners, he has his first degree from St Johns College, Cambridge University and an MBA from London Business School.

Mike Ogunbiyi

Michael has worked with various institutions including Vitol SA as a Euromin Metals Financier, Deutsche Bank as a Risk Analyst and RWE AG as a Risk manager and Credit Analyst. Upon returning to Nigeria he set up The Risk Management and Internal Audit departments at Asset and Resource Management Company. His role exposed him to various projects in Infrastructure, Asset Management, Real Estate and Portfolio management as well as overall strategic direction of the firm. At Renaissance Capital he headed the Risk Management for Africa and rolled out risk management frameworks for Africa and also developed a Banking credit rating model.



Why? and Why Now?

Why?

- CBO sees a gap in Nigeria at the point of high quality project sponsors, experienced and commercial business developers, operational management teams, general resource management and in acquiring funding
- Therefore we are positioned as a project development company with financial & risk advisory and investment skills. Through this structure we are able to develop companies and target key sectors and opportunities for growth
- Our portfolio companies will seek to gain a top 3 position in its chosen market, in either sales or profitability. CBO expects to exit within 5 years (at least partially) via a trade sale or Stock market listing
- We are well positioned and are working to fill this gap and expect to grow to 15/ 20 by 4Q2009

Why Now?

- The Global financial crisis we are in is the worst in living memory. It has created disjointed markets and caused a painful realignment of the worlds' economies.
- Nigeria, until recently – delinked/ decoupled – has now found that in the simplest thinking, this is not true – instead it was just that our starting position was further away from the wave that hit the other markets.
- The impact extends deep into the heart of the Nigerian petro-economy.

THE NEED / BENEFIT

- The experience of pain and the need for structured solutions to problems that maybe outside the existing skill set of institutions

THE KNOWHOW/ SKILLS/ RESOURCES

- Experience of working with financial tools and processes that allow us to construct the appropriate solutions

THE OPPORTUNITY TO DELIVER

- Working with our partners to succeed

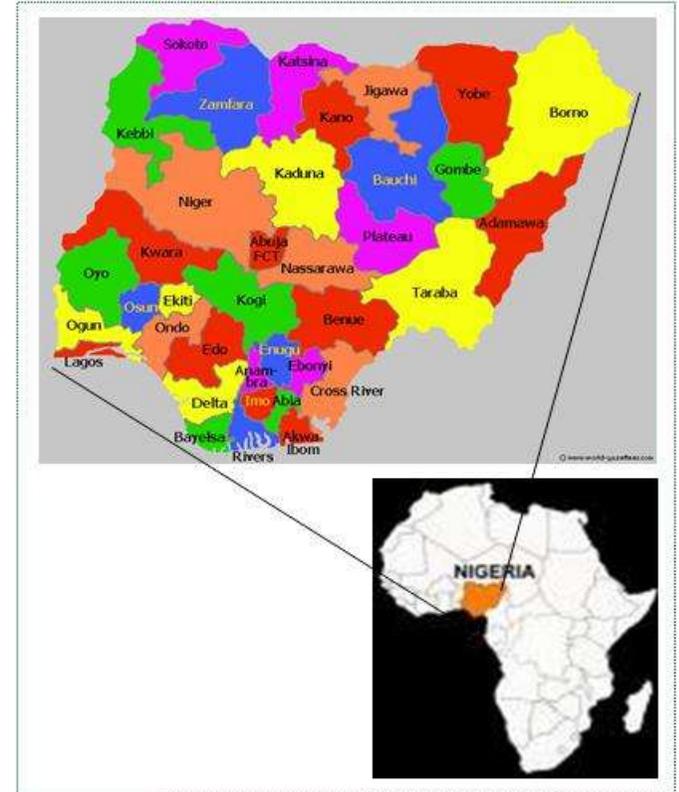


The Background Nigeria

Nigeria Background



- Nigeria, located in West Africa is the 2nd largest economy in Africa and its most populous
 - Growing population rate at 2.1% with over 42.2% total population below 14 years as against world population growth rate of 1.16%.
- Socio-political environment
 - Present administration recently unveiled its 7-point agenda with infrastructure development as priority. This is intended to revamp Nigeria infrastructure
 - Stable rate over the last four years with appreciation at 4% and 4.3% in 2006 and 2007 respectively
- Has 3 main ethnic groups (Yoruba's [South West], Hausa/ Fulani's [North] and Igbo's [South East]), but outside of this here are 100s of other tribes and dialects.
- Comprises 36 states and one territory Abuja (Federal Capital Territory), structured as a democratic federation.
- GDP 2008 >USD250bn. The economy is dominated by hydrocarbons (Oil & Gas).
 - The sector provides 80% of budgetary revenues
 - The sector generates 95% of country's foreign exchange
- Nigeria has had a complex and difficult early years, with a civil war being fought in 1967 – 1970 and military governments dominating her political history until 1999.



Background: Nigeria Facts



Lesser Known Facts:

From 1999 to date, The Federal Government of Nigeria has implemented a program of wide-reaching market orientated reforms.

MONETARY POLICY

This is focused on bringing down inflation, whilst maintaining a stable FX rate. The new Monetary Policy environment is based around an anchor rate (MPR) set by the Central Bank.. Wholesale FX system now replaced by Retail FX system for increased stability

PRIVATISATION

Continuing in all major sectors of the economy and includes the award of 11 concessions at the Seaports, an Airport, Power and sales of assets/ companies in a number of sectors in 2006. This is feeding through into State Governments, PPP initiatives and growing the private sector

BANKING/ PENSION INDUSTRY

Reformed by CBN in 2004, it led to an unprecedented Industry consolidation (from 89 banks to 25) at incredible speed. Notably, no depositors funds were lost during the consolidation process. The Pension funds were also reformed, but remain heavily regulated, with limited funds under management

CAPITAL MARKETS (DEBT/ EQUITY)

The Nigerian Stock Market was one of the worlds best performing markets in 2006 and 2007. The current credit crunch has also affected the local markets. Bonds have come to the fore in this market, providing solid returns to risk averse local investors. Yields are currently as 11 – 15% (3 – 15 years)

NIGER DELTA MINISTRY

Efforts have been made in the past, but in the most encouraging development, a special, Niger Delta ministry has finally been created to address the core problems of the region – infrastructural development (Transport links & electricity) & building human capacity (Education & vocational training)

GOVERNMENT BUDGET

Fiscal Prudence. Development of Excess Crude Fund. Rationalization of Government machinery. In face of failing prices a realistic price anchor was found. Currently US\$35/ bb



Current Indicators

- More Positive Outcomes:
 - BB- Sovereign Rating for Nigeria (S&P)
 - Removal from Financial Action Task Force (FATF) List
 - International Business Perception
 - Enhanced international perception/market
 - confidence is evidenced by recent entry of:
 - Zain, Mubadala, Lafarge, MTN, Petrobras,
 - Actis, Heineken, Emirates, Southern
 - China Airlines, and Huawei.
- + Diaspora Remittances (US\$4bn) , 'On lending' for Multilateral Agencies, Bond Investments and a growing number of Guarantees and Grants.



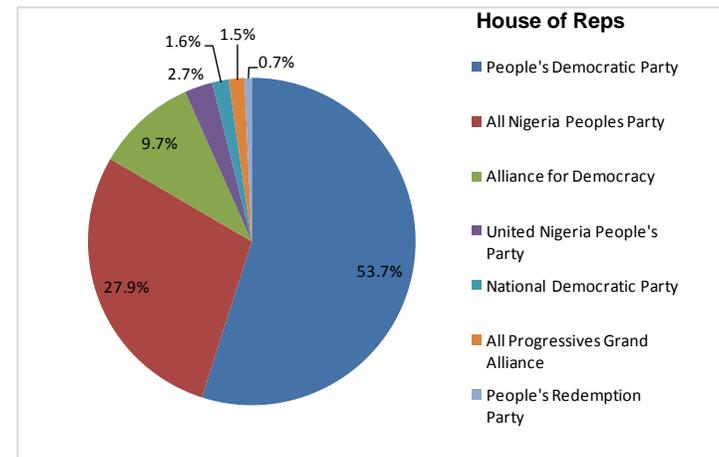
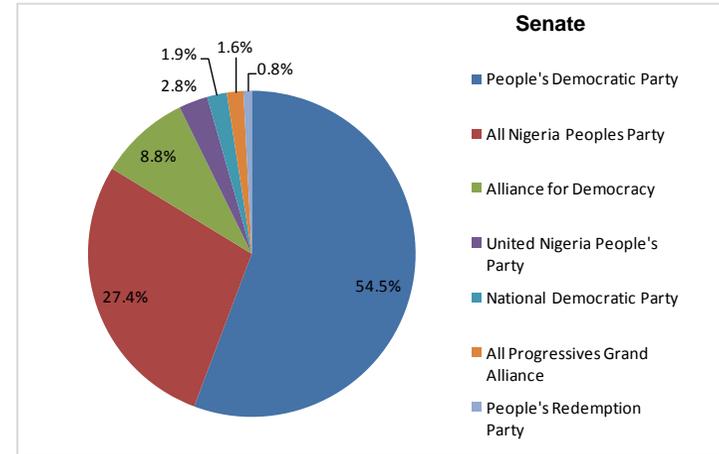
- Foreign Direct Investment
 - Deepen connection to the global economy.
 - Provide capital/ resources to fuel growth.
 - Nigeria to be economic engine for the West-Africa sub-region.
 - Economic growth to deliver MDG's.

Nigeria: Political Overview



TIER	SHARE OF REVENUE	RESPONSIBILITIES
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1 [48%]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has National Responsibilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security [Army, police, etc] Power Interstate Transport Links [Roads, Airports etc], International Waters Healthcare
STATE GOVERNMENTS	36 [24%]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has State responsibilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local infrastructure [State Roads, Water delivery , Waste mgmt] Primary, Secondary and some tertiary education
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS	774 [20%]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has Local Responsibilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non State – local roads Local healthcare delivery

- Nigeria is a federal presidential representative democratic republic
- The last presidential election was held in 2007 where Umaru Yar'Adua took a victory with 70% of total votes
- The turnout was estimated at 57.5% of 61.5m registered voters
- 2009/2010
 - Twilight of first term [Highlights]
 - Amnesty: Oil output up 1 mbpd
 - Massive infrastructure spending
 - PIB & Power sector reform
- 2010/2011
 - Political Season
 - Cash spending/Asset Sales



Notes: 1. * Does not add up to 100 because of other distributions to the FCT Abuja and Petroleum Development Fund.
 * 2. All States are not equal, there is the 13% derivation principal that means that the oil producing states should get a larger share than other states.

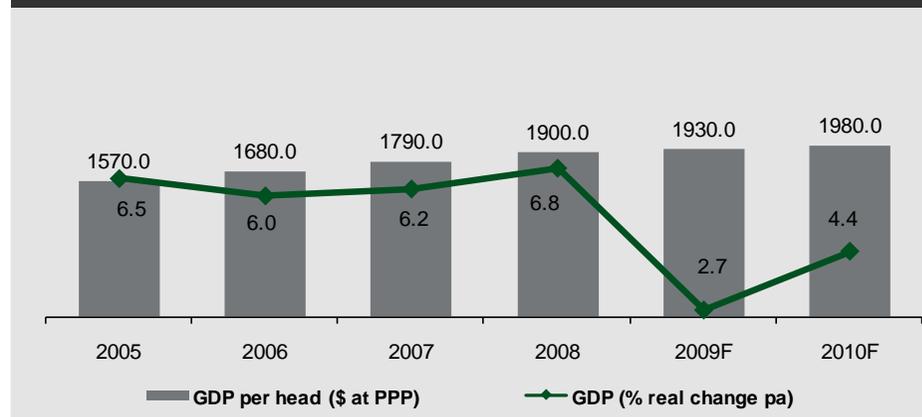
Nigeria macro overview



2008 country facts

Population	146.3m	Umaru Musa Yar'Adua is the 2nd President of Nigeria's Fourth Republic. He was sworn in on May 29, 2007 and a member of the ruling People's Democratic Party (PDP)
Area	923,768 km ²	
Capital	Abuja	
Nominal GDP	US\$ 287.0bn (at PPP)	
Real GDP growth	2.7%	
GDP per capita	US\$ 1,930 (at PPP)	
Credit rating ⁽¹⁾	BB- (outlook stable)	

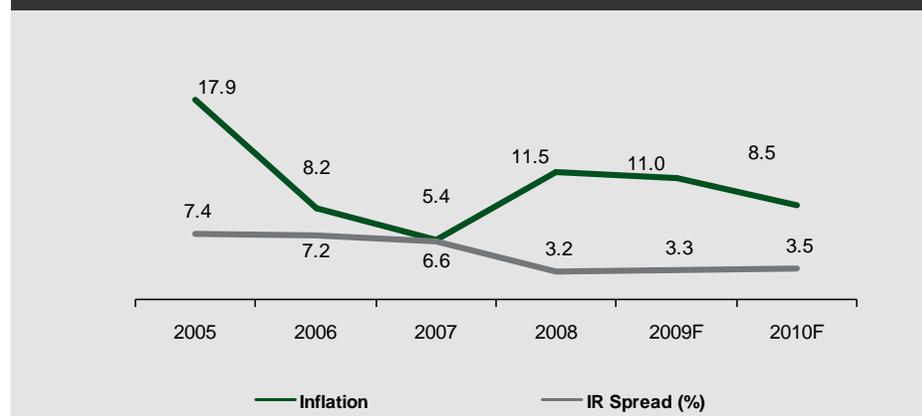
Gross domestic product



Exchange rate (US\$:N)



Monetary indicators⁽²⁾



Source: EIU Country Data March 2009

Notes: (1) Fitch FX long-term debt

(2) IR Spread is the difference between lending interest rate and deposit interest rate

Nigeria in a global context



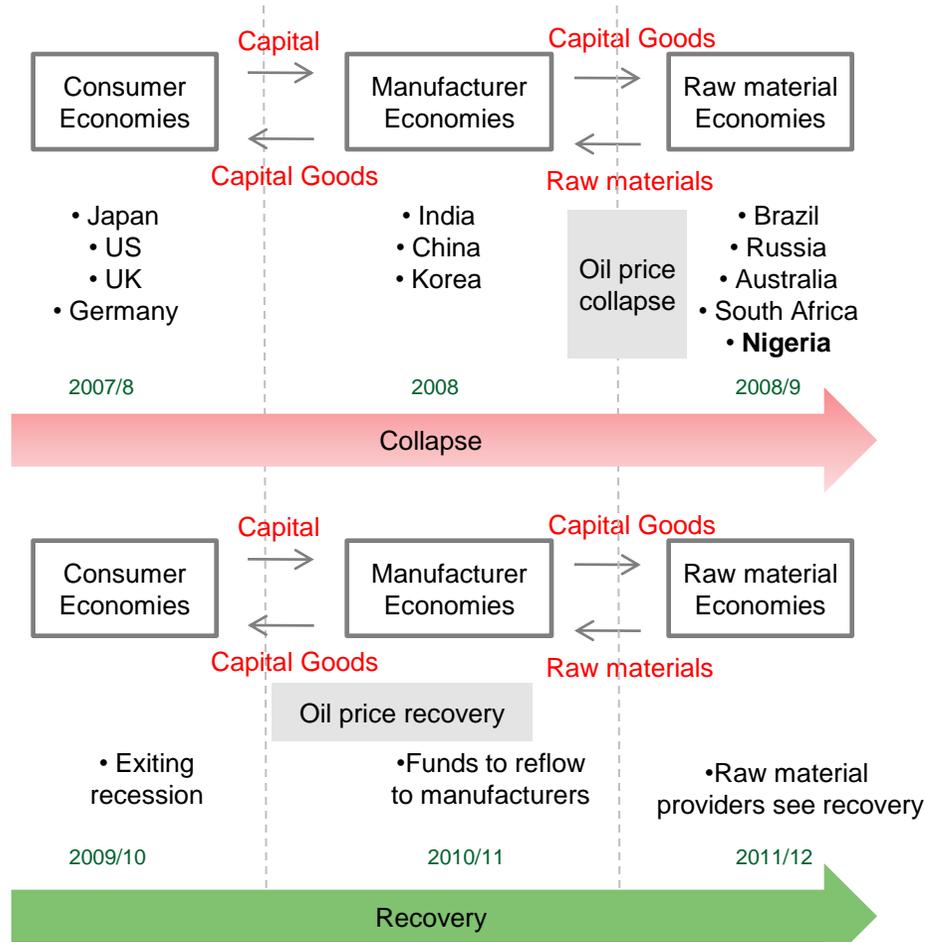
- Nigeria produces 30% of the total oil production in the Africa. Domestically, oil sector accounts for over 35% of GDP, 95% of exports and 80% of government revenue.
- Economic growth during 2009-2010 is forecast to be ~ 2.5% predicting sluggish recovery from the credit crunch.
- At the height of the Niger Delta disruption, Nigeria was estimated to have lost N3.7bn (\$25.0m) a day.
- If production disruptions and oil price keep revenues at US\$1bn per month, the foreign reserves will continue to diminish and the NGN/\$ spread may weaken (See table below). However, a successful Amnesty will see the reverse.
- The oil price is driven by global economics (See table on right). We expect the oil price to be stable through 2009 and rising into the consumer/manufacturer economic recovery in 2010.

Oil Production ↑ High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate political pressure • FX Reserves stable • NGN/US\$ FX stable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low political pressure • FX reserves rising • NGN/US\$ FX strengthens
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High political pressure • FX Reserves Falling • NGN/US\$ FX weakening 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate political pressure • FX Reserves stable • NGN/US\$ FX stable
	Low	High

Oil Price →

Source: international Monetary Fund 2009, EIU Estimates 2009

Crunch Process / Recovery Prediction





Background: Credit Crunch

The current global circumstances that originated in the US (subprime crisis, liquidity tightening, bank collapses) eventually reached Nigeria via the mechanisms below

Stock Market

- Hedge fund withdrawals (due to external pressures) and the growing general negative sentiment, led to equity price falls, which due the leverage present became self sustaining. The NSE has fallen 54% in 2008.

Banks

- The losses from equity price falls created losses for banks in Margin Lending, Equity Underwriting and Proprietary Investment books and resulted in 'weak/confused' market interventions by regulators – these further weakened sentiment.

Commodity Prices

- The global slowdown caused by the financial crisis has reduced the fundamental demand for energy and raw material inputs. Therefore commodity prices have collapsed – e.g. Oil fell from USD140+ (3Q 2008) to USD35 (1Q 2009)

Nigeria has been highly resilient to the crisis due to:

- 1) The high level of foreign reserves [>US\$50bn]
- 2) Budgetary prudence [Set 2009 budget at US\$45/bbl]
- 3) A low initial debt position [Debt/ GDP at less than 10%]

Investor/Borrower Impact

- Investor
 - Fewer investment proposals
 - Price realism
 - Higher Returns
- Borrower
 - Focus effort on a limited number of the most credible projects
 - Work with Credible advisors, Emerging Market funds, Multilaterals and Corporates
 - Structure for niche markets: Convertibles, Currencies, Islamic finance etc.



Financing Investments in Nigeria

Local Funding Sources



There are numerous funding sources available in Nigeria and indeed they correlate broadly with the investment routes into the market. Until recently local funding was not attractive due to a combination of lack of funds, capacity and unattractive rates.

TYPE

DEBT

- Local Banks – FCMB, UBA, etc [raised US\$10bn in 2007]
- Foreign Banks – Standard Bank, BNP etc
- Multi-laterals – IFC, AfDB etc
- Foreign Funds – Ashmore, GLG, FMO, etc

EQUITY

- Local Institutions: Private Equity (Actis, ACA, Travant etc)
- Banks: Not meant to, but can through hybrids.
- Foreign funds: Ashmore et al
- Capital Market:
 - Private placements: HNW, others
 - Public Offers:

GOVERNMENT / PPP/ ALTERNATIVE

- Decline in Oil income has brought PPP to the fore.
- Federal and State Governments see this as the primary source of execution of infrastructure projects.
- States understand and are willing to contribute equity
- Carbon and other alternative sources worth investigating

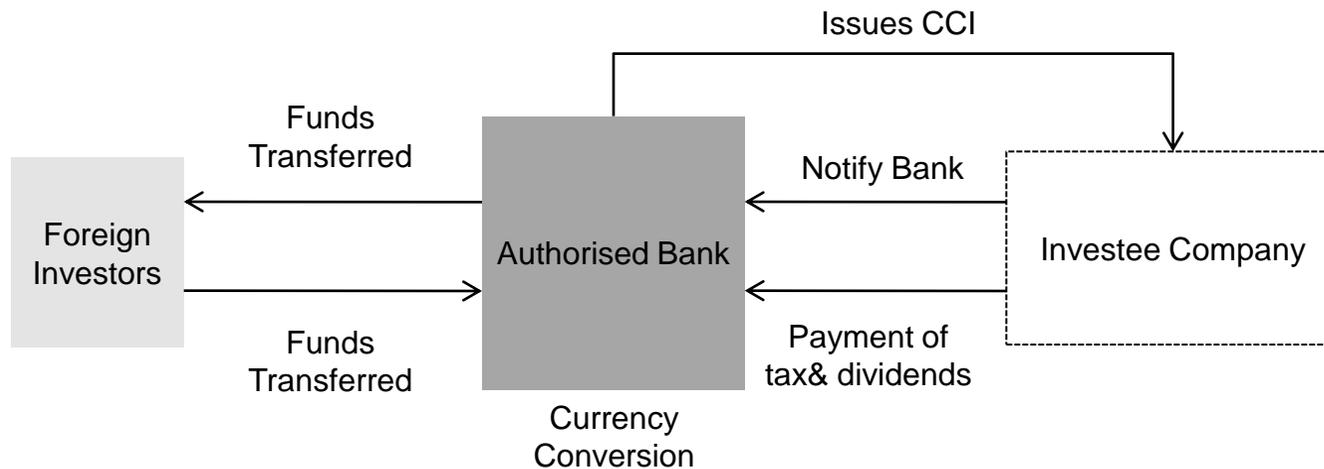
KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Liquidity diminished but local funding available.
- High Yields remain, but FX risk a concern.
- Investors can de-risk by funding locally.
- Get the best advice and explore alternative financial structures and sources.

Foreign Direct Investment



Process Flow of Foreign Exchange Transfer



Key Organisations

- Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission (NIPC)
- Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN)
- Nigerian Deposit Insurance Corporation (NDIC)
- Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS)
- Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC)
- Nigerian Stock Exchange (NSE)

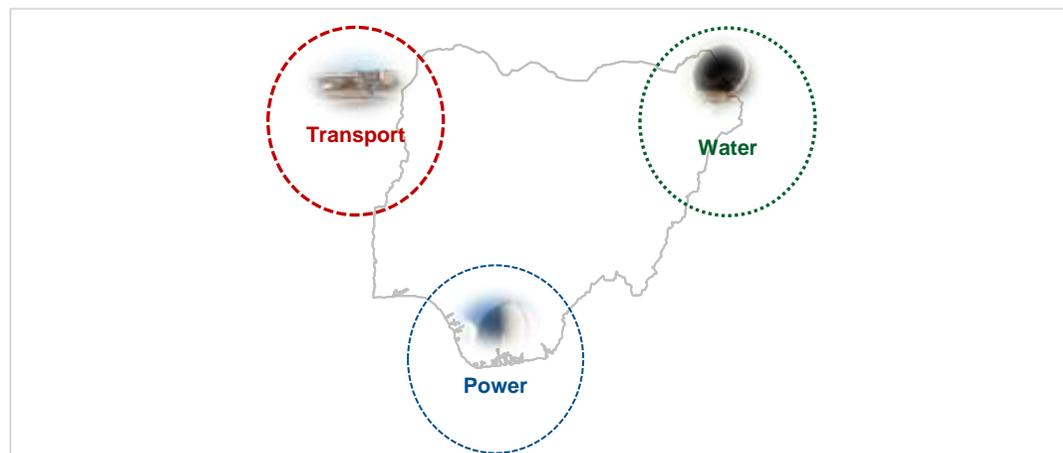


Nigerian Investment Profile

Nigerian Infrastructure Overview



- The CBN estimates that the country needs **\$510bn** of investment over the next 11 years in rail, power and energy, construction and other infrastructure in order to be considered a leading global economic player
- Given the **7-point** agenda and the 2009 budget, the government is aware of the benefits of reducing its role in infrastructure provision while increasing the role of the private sector
- **Public Private Partnerships “PPP”** which is a partnership with private entities and FG are currently being pursued. This is to induce reduction of government influence to foster competition, profitability and efficiency



Indicators	Nigeria	Sub Saharan Africa	Low Income Countries	OECD average
Access to electricity (% of population)	40	27	28	99
Electric Power Consumption (kwh per capita)	68	719	631	8769
Improved water source (% of population with access)	48	65	64	99
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	44	37	38	99



Nigerian Infrastructure Overview II

Transport

- **Roads** account for over 85% of commercial and passenger transportation across Nigeria.
- Nigeria's road network stretches to 193,000 km, with approximately one-third of this surfaced. The country has 3,550 km of **railways** and 8,600 km of **waterways**. There are major ports in Lagos, Calabar, Port Harcourt, Onne and Warri
- Over 1999-2007, the amount expended on roads was NGN947bn (\$8.0bn) according to the CBN
- Federal Roads Maintenance Agency (FERMA) noted that 35% of the country's 34,100 km of roads had collapsed completely, and 30% were in a poor state
- The 3,505km of rail network in Nigeria is operated by the state-owned Nigerian Railway Corporation (NRC)
- in 1964 NRC carried an average of 11.3m passengers and 3m tonnes of freight, by 2003, passenger traffic had dropped to 1.6m and freight to less than 10,000 tonnes

Source: ECN, FERMA, NRC

Power

- Power stations are operating at only 30% of installed capacity
- Only 40% of the population have access to electricity and supply shortages result in a 3ppts decline in annual economic growth
- Nigeria currently has an electricity generation capacity of 3,850MW versus an estimated daily demand of between 10,000 MW-20,000 MW
- The FG has set a 2009 deadline to increase capacity to 6,000MW. The nation's capacity has been fluctuating between 1,800 - 2,200 MW in recent times

Current Infrastructure Projects

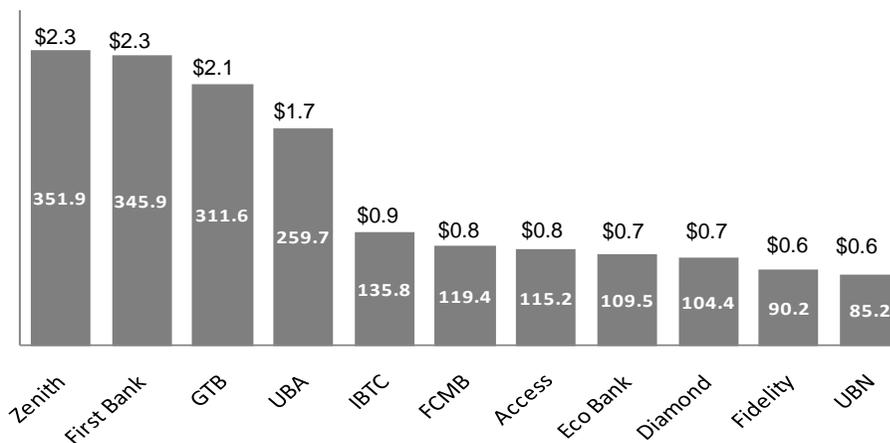
Principal	Project Details
Lekki Concession Company	• BOT for rehabilitation of Lekki-Epe expressway for 30 years
Bi-Courtney	• N20bn to BOT agreement to operate MMA2 Local airport • N90bn BOT agreement for Lagos- Ibadan expressway for 25 years
Setraco Construction	• N44.9bn contract re-awarded to Setraco Construction for the construction of the East-West Bypass linking Kaiama and Ahoada

Nigerian Banking Sector Overview

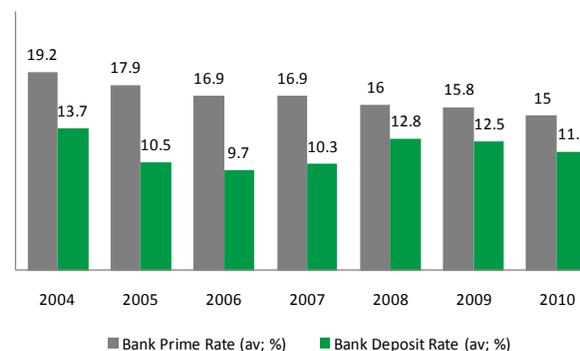


- In 2004, the sector experienced consolidation in a drive to move the Nigerian economy towards its targets of being one of the 20-largest economies in the world
- The reforms included a sharp increase in the minimum capital requirement for deposit taking banks to N25b
- 25 banks emerged from the wave of consolidation resulting from the new capital requirement
- Banking stocks represent 57% of the NSE market cap and up to 40% of daily transaction volume
- Recent developments in the Nigerian banking sector surround the recent audit of all banks by the CBN and NDIC resulting in the dismissal of many banks' chief executives and injection of capital into those found to be in distress
- A combination of domestic circumstances, such as rising inflation and regulatory policy, combined with the recent global meltdown have impacted the credit risk within the Nigerian banking sector
- Former MD of First Bank, Mr Lamido Sanusi was recently appointed Governor of CBN at the expiry of Mr. Soludo's tenure

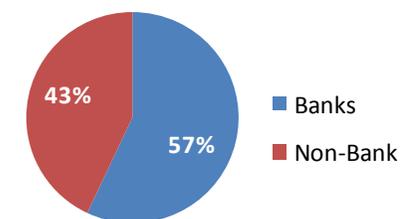
Top Bank's Market Cap as at Week Beginning 16/11/09 (\$USb, Nb)



Prime & Deposit Rates



Banks % of NSE



Distressed Banks

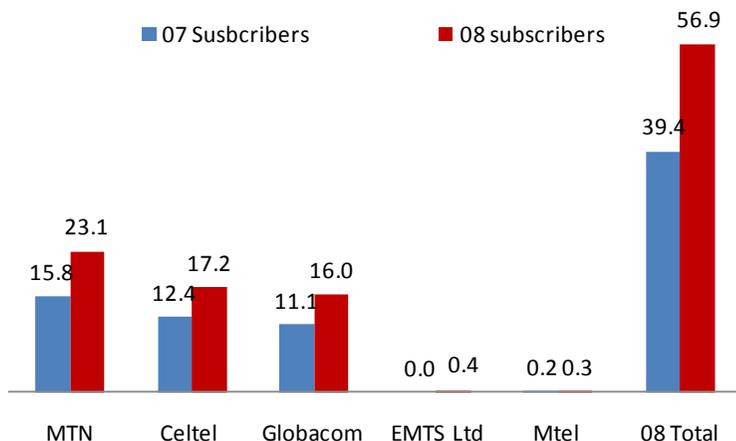
Afribank	Finbank	Intercontinental Bank	Oceanic Bank
Union Bank	BankPHB	Spring Bank	Wema Bank



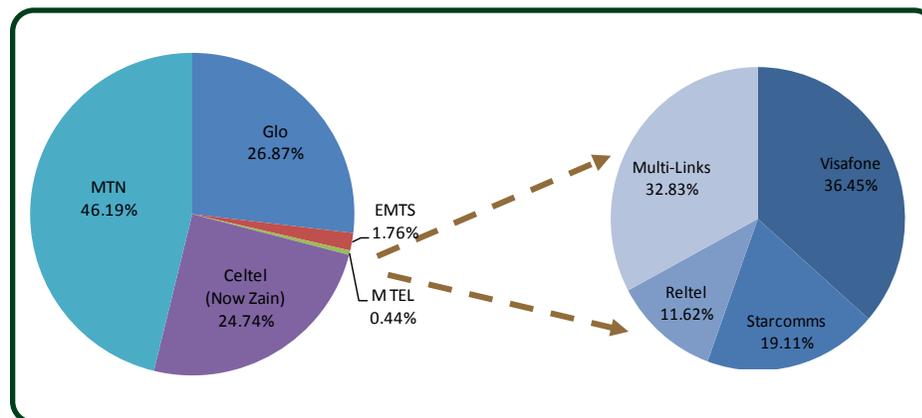
Nigerian Telecoms Sector Overview

- Since deregulation in 1996, the Nigerian mobile telecommunications sector has grown from less than 1m to approx. 40m subscribers or 28% penetration as of 31/12/07 and is expected to grow by an additional 40m subscribers over the next five years

GSM market segmentation



Market share of Nigerian Telecoms market as at June 2009



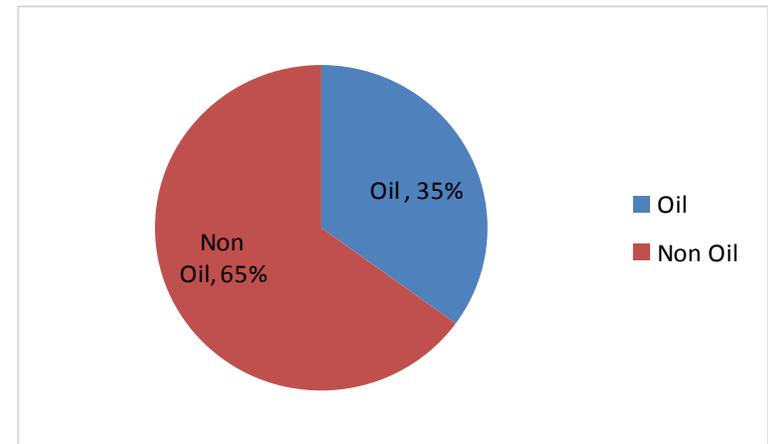
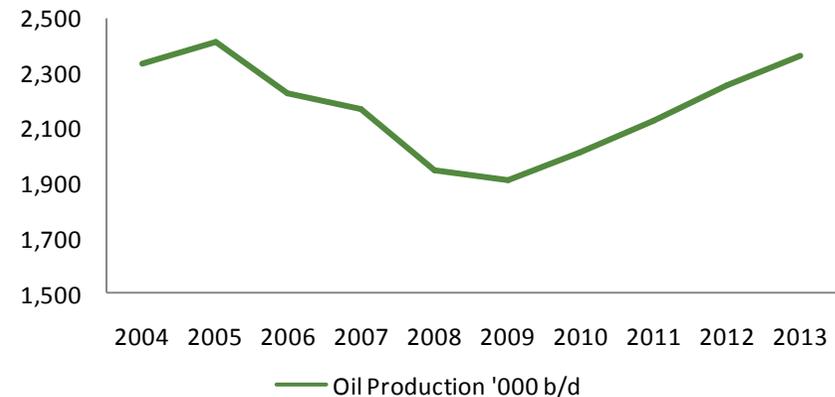
- Nigeria is the world's 9th largest market in 2007 & 2008 as measured by net adds with 11.22 and 10.24 million adds respectively.
- Apart from the oil sector, no other sector has contributed as much foreign direct investment. It is estimated that over \$11 billion has been invested in sector since 2001
- Further ARPU compression is expected commensurate with increased penetration and competition and introduction of number portability.
- 2008 industry revenues are estimated in excess of \$8.4b up 29.9% from 2007
- In July 09, Vivendi of France opened negotiations for a US\$12b takeover for Zain's African operations. Zain bought 85% of Celtel shares in 2005 for US\$2.8bn and completed a rebranding in 2008

Nigerian Oil and Gas Overview



- Nigeria's oil sector remains the major source of revenue, accounting for over 35% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 95% of exports and 80% of government revenue.
- Nigeria produces 30% of the total oil production in the African region and is the 4th largest producing member of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
- The oil and gas industry has grown at an annual average of 3.5% over the past 5 years despite an ageing infrastructure, a lack of investment, and the crisis in the Niger Delta region
- Constitutionally, all oil and gas resources belong to the Federal Government of Nigeria and development of this resource is traditionally under Joint Venture (JV) and Production Sharing Contracts (PSC)
- The Nigerian Government has set a minimum local content target of 75% by 2010 for all works and contracts in the oil & gas industry
- The Petroleum Products Pricing Regulatory Agency (PPPRA) is a key body which was put in place to determine the pricing policy of petroleum products and to regulate the supply and distribution of petroleum products

Oil Production and GDP share

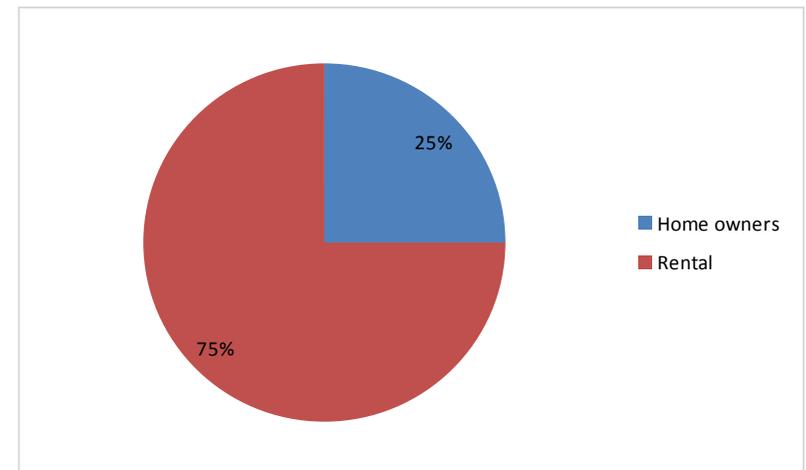
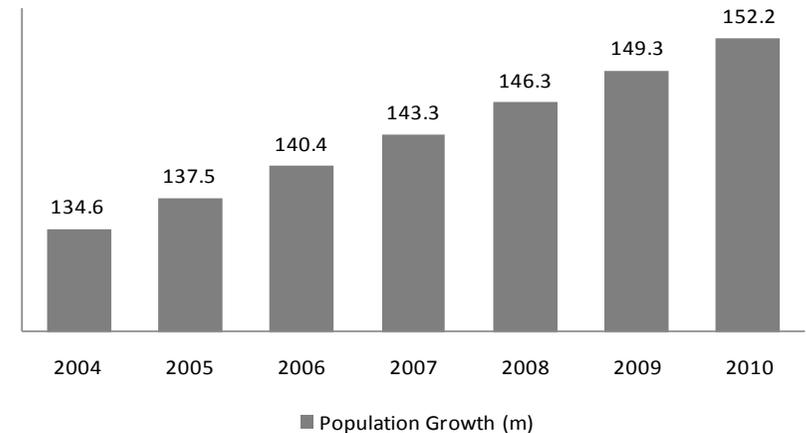


Nigerian Real Estate Sector Overview



- In the past, housing generally has not ranked high on the scale of priorities for social spending.
- Efforts at providing low-cost rural housing were minimal before the creation of the Federal Mortgage Bank of Nigeria in 1977
- Overcrowding in urban areas is still a challenge. It has been estimated that about 85% of the urban population live in single rooms dwellings
- Around 16 million residential units are currently required in Nigeria and one million further units per year will be needed to satisfy the country's growing housing market
- Former President Obasanjo set up the Federal Housing Authority to monitor the awarding of public contracts and as a result Nigeria's real-estate and housing market has become increasingly interesting for foreign investors
- A vigorous real estate sector is an indication of a strong national investment and is the foundation of future economic growth and social development

Population Growth & Home Ownership

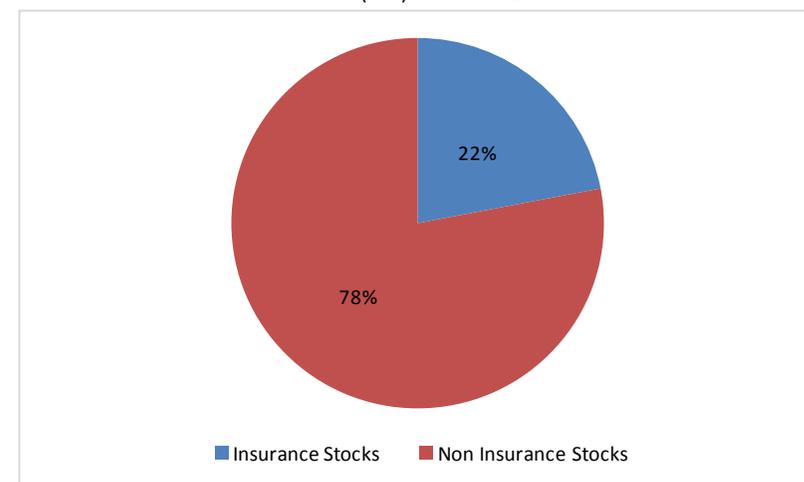
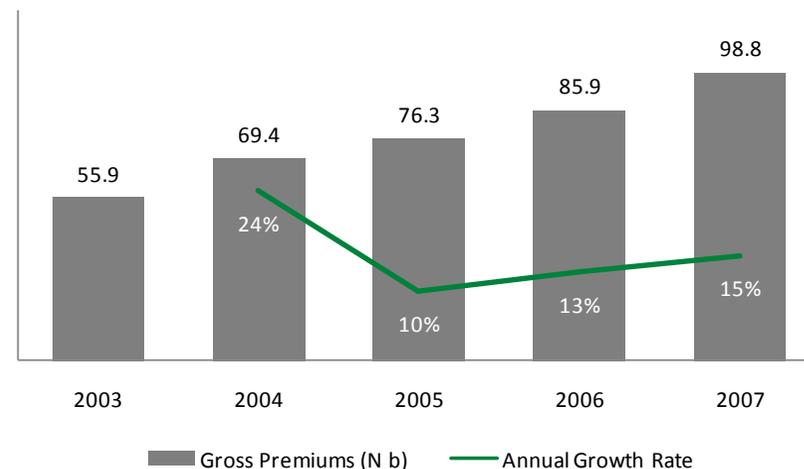


Nigeria Insurance Sector Overview



- In September 2005, the Federal Government began a process aimed at overhauling the Nigerian insurance industry by announcing new minimum capital requirements for insurance underwriters and reinsurance companies
- The new required minimum share capital for life, general and reinsurance companies was increased to N2bn and N3b and N10b respectively, up from N150m, N200m and N350m
- Composite insurance companies (nonlife and life underwriters) were required to separate these two lines of business
- As a result of these new guidelines, several players decided to merge, or to acquire other operators. By November 2007, the Nigerian Insurance Commission released a list of 49 operators that met the new requirements
- Today the Insurance sub-sector accounts for approximately 23% of NSE market turnover
- Nigerian insurance companies have seen consistent improvements in net profits over the past few years, due mostly to low claims ratios
- There is significant room for growth in the industry. Out of approximately 20m workers in Nigeria, only 1m have personal insurance

Gross Premiums and Stock Market Share

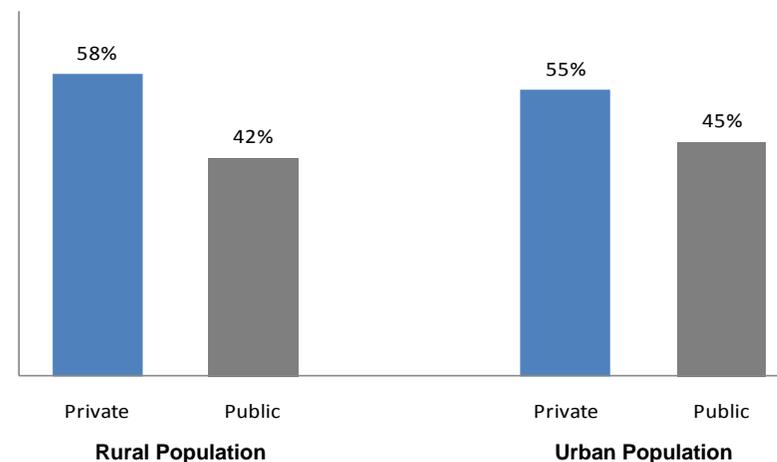


Nigeria Health Sector Overview



- The World Health Organization (WHO) ranks Nigeria 187th in its analysis of health systems in 191 countries around the world
- Decades of political instability and economic mismanagement as well as under-investment from the private sector have contributed to slower growth of Nigeria's health sector
- Studies however continue to show that the private sector cares for people from a wide distribution of incomes, including poor and rural populations
- The Federal Government has recently invested in revamping University Teaching Hospitals across the country
- The National Health Insurance Scheme was launched in 2005 as a result of government policy aimed at eventually making health insurance mandatory for the entire population
- Health care represents a significant investment opportunity as current consumer demand for health care services continues to be unmet. Every year 18,500 Nigerians travel abroad to seek medical care
- Health Maintenance Organisations (HMOs), which typically provide basic insurance coverage coupled with selected preferred providers, are currently emerging throughout Nigeria

Public & Private Health Provider Usage



2009 Federal Health Budget

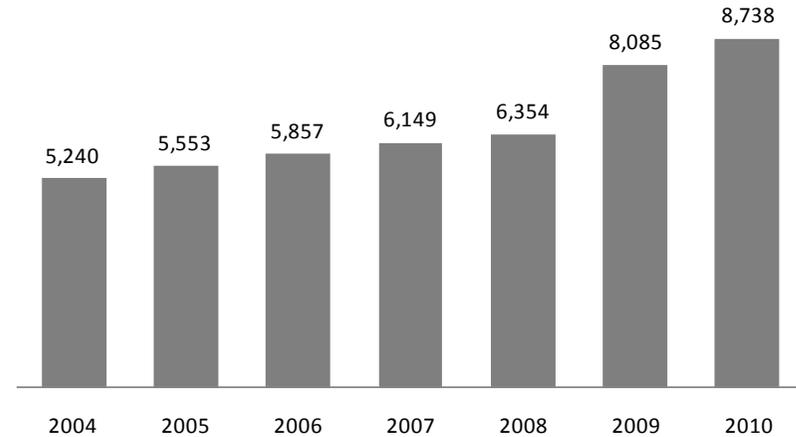
Total to Ministry of Health	N155b
National Health Insurance Scheme	N5.4b
Primary Health Care Development	N14.9b

Nigeria Consumer Sector Overview

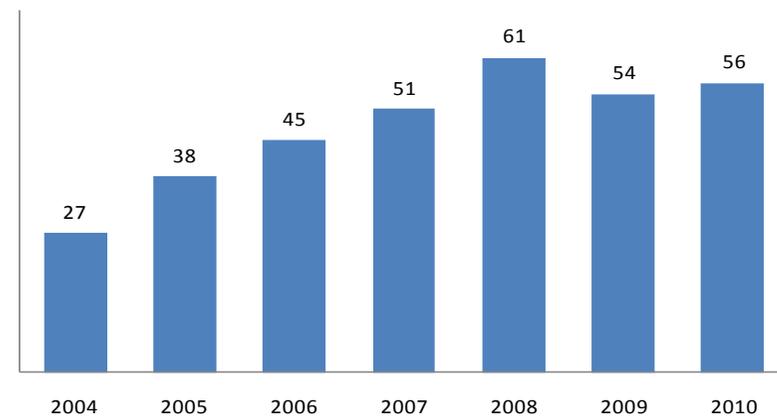


- Due to Nigeria's high oil prices and economic growth over the last five years, we have seen GDP per capita rise to its highest level in two decades
- Because of this rising affluence amongst Nigerians, there has been an increase in disposable income at a Compound Annual Growth Rate of 7.1% while household consumption per capita increased by 18.1%
- The banking sector has led to the emergence of consumer loan products that have enabled an increase in the purchase of household appliances, computers, cars, etc.
- The consumer goods sector in Nigeria is vast and highly competitive with a many players, mainly in the food sub-sector
- Many products are imported while some are manufactured locally. Local manufacturing is limited mainly to food and beverages and personal care products
- EIU estimates that in 2007 the retail market size was about N6.9t (US\$58.5b)
- Due to difficult distribution logistics in Nigeria, retail chain stores are rare in Nigeria, though major cities like Lagos are beginning to see an emergence of retail outlets and malls

Personal Disposable Income (N b)



Private Consumption (US\$ b)



Nigerian Agriculture Sector Overview



- At the moment the agricultural sector is the fastest growing non-oil sector In Nigeria
- In 2005 agriculture contributed 6.81% out of the 8.21% growth rate recorded by the entire non-oil sector
- Although the agricultural sector has strong potentials, it is faced with a lot of challenges which have impeded substantial growth in the sector such as low productivity, inadequate funding, low quality of private sector investment and weak domestic policy
- The current government has indicated agriculture as one of its key points on **Nigeria's 7 Point Agenda**, highlighting that growth in this sector will aid in diversifying the economy, ensuring food security, generating employment and increasing the nations exports
- Achieving substantial and sustainable growth in the agricultural sector can be realized if productivity, profitability and competitiveness of agriculture can be improved
- Several reforms, programmes and policies have been introduced by successive governments to boost production in the agricultural sector including the Agricultural Development Programme (ADP) and Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme (ACGS)



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