



An Analysis of the Economic and Social Impacts of Agripreneurship Initiatives in Nigeria: A Documentary Case Studies Approach

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ABSTRACT

This study reviews the economic and social impacts of various agripreneurship initiatives in Nigeria, focusing on their contributions to job creation, economic empowerment, skill development, and community well-being. It synthesizes findings from key initiatives, including the Agripreneurship Policy and Investment Promotion Project, Agripreneurship Development Programme, National Young Farmers Scheme, Nigeria Incentive-Based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending, and others. The research demonstrates that these initiatives have significantly contributed to job creation, increased income for participants, enhanced agricultural skills, and improved social cohesion in rural communities. However, challenges such as limited access to finance, inadequate infrastructure, and market volatility continue to constrain their full potential. To address these barriers, the study proposes policy recommendations. These include expanding microcredit access for agripreneurs, improving rural infrastructure through investments in roads and storage facilities, and enhancing market linkages through efficient supply chain management. By implementing these recommendations, agripreneurship can become a more robust driver of economic empowerment and social development in Nigeria.

Keywords: Agripreneurship Initiatives, Economic and Social Impact, Agricultural skills, Documentary Case Studies,

1.0 Introduction

Unemployment is a critical socio-economic issue, with devastating consequences for both individuals and the economy. According to the World Bank (2023), the working-age population in Sub-Saharan Africa is predicted to rise from 630 million to 740 million by 2050. This demographic shift presents a serious challenge for African economies, which are already struggling to create enough jobs. With a youth unemployment rate of 53.4 percent in mid-2023 (National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), 2023), Nigeria faces a pressing need to create jobs and opportunities for its growing workforce. Agriculture, as a major sector of the economy, offers significant potential for job creation and economic empowerment. Agripreneurship, which combines entrepreneurial principles with agricultural practices, has emerged as a promising approach to address the unemployment crisis.

Despite the potential benefits of agripreneurship, many initiatives in Nigeria face significant challenges that hinder their effectiveness. These challenges include limited

access to finance, inadequate infrastructure, and volatile market dynamics. Moreover, the fragmented nature of agripreneurship programs across different regions of Nigeria has made it difficult to scale their impact (Williams, 2022).

This study aims to review the economic and social impacts of key agripreneurship initiatives in Nigeria. By understanding the successes, challenges, and lessons learned from these initiatives, policymakers and development agencies can identify effective strategies to support the growth of agripreneurship and its contribution to job creation and economic empowerment.

Therefore, it is essential to explore and apply practical solutions to curb the rising trend of unemployment in Nigeria. One promising solution is the revival of the agricultural sector through agripreneurship. The necessity of agripreneurship initiatives in addressing socio-economic problems in Africa, particularly in Nigeria, raises some fundamental questions: What are the economic impacts of agripreneurship initiatives in terms of job creation and income levels in Nigeria? How do agripreneurship initiatives contribute to skill development and community welfare improvements? What are the main challenges faced by agripreneurs in Nigeria, and what solutions can be proposed to overcome these challenges? The answers to these questions form the objectives of this study.

1.1 Statement of Problem

The disparity in the success rates of agripreneurship programs across Nigeria's geopolitical zones has raised concerns regarding the inclusivity and sustainability of these efforts. Furthermore, there is a paucity of research addressing how factors such as access to finance, technological support, and infrastructure have influenced the outcomes of these initiatives. The lack of an extensive, evidence-based review hinders policymakers, entrepreneurs, and development practitioners from making informed decisions that could improve effectiveness of agripreneurship in fostering socio-economic growth. This review seeks to bridge this gap by critically analyzing the economic and social impacts of agripreneurship initiatives in Nigeria, offering recommendations for enhancing their success and addressing the underlying challenges. While several studies have explored agripreneurship initiatives in Nigeria, they have been limited in scope, often focusing on specific projects or regions without a holistic understanding of their overall impact. Furthermore, the existing body of research lacks an in-depth examination of the socio-economic effects of these initiatives on youth employment, skill development, and community welfare. This gap in comprehensive analysis has limited the ability of stakeholders to effectively scale agripreneurship programs and maximize their contributions to Nigeria's economic development. Therefore, this review was necessitated to fill this gap by synthesizing available data, identifying the strengths and weaknesses of existing initiatives, and providing actionable insights for future agripreneurship policies and interventions.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

This study aims to:

- i. Review the economic impact of agripreneurship initiatives on job creation and income levels in Nigeria.
- ii. Assess the social impact of agripreneurship initiatives on skill development and community welfare in Nigeria.

- iii. Identify and analyse the challenges faced by agripreneurs in Nigeria, including access to finance, infrastructure constraints, and market dynamics.

2.0 Literature Review

2.1 Historical Context of Agriculture in Nigeria

Historically, agriculture has been the backbone of Nigeria's economy, contributing to economic growth and employing a large portion of the population. In Nigeria, the agriculture sector contributed 19.63% to nominal GDP in the first quarter of 2023 (National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), 2023). Ojomo and Adewuyi (2020) also affirmed that small-scale agripreneurs in Nigeria contributed to the creation of over 2 million jobs in the year 2020 alone. According to the National Bureau of Statistics (2023), a significant portion of employed Nigerians, 73.1% in the fourth quarter (Q4) of 2022 and 75.4% in the first quarter (Q1) of 2023, were engaged in self-employment or agricultural activities as their primary source of income. This acknowledges the potential of agripreneurship to alleviate unemployment in Nigeria.

However, with the discovery of oil in the 1950s, there was a shift in focus towards the oil sector, leading to the neglect of agriculture. This neglect has resulted in reduced agricultural productivity and increased unemployment. Recently, there has been a renewed interest in agriculture as a means to diversify the economy and address unemployment. Today, agripreneurship in Nigeria continues to evolve, with a growing number of young people and entrepreneurs engaging in innovative agricultural ventures. However, the full potential of the agricultural sector remains largely untapped. Factors such as limited access to finance, inadequate infrastructure, and low mechanization levels have hindered agricultural productivity in Nigeria.

2.2 Overview of Agriculture and Agripreneurship

Agripreneurship, a merged word of "agriculture" and "entrepreneurship," involves the application of entrepreneurial principles to the agricultural sector, encompassing activities from production to value-added services and marketing (Olaolu, 2018). It entails the creation and management of agricultural ventures that are not only profitable but also sustainable. Agripreneurship includes many activities, from small-scale farming to high-tech agribusiness ventures, and offers opportunities for employment, income generation, and overall food security in the national economy. Agripreneurship in Nigeria has been marked by significant changes and developments over the years. Adesina (2017) stated that agripreneurship involves the application of entrepreneurial skills to agriculture, leading to innovative farming practices and increased productivity. Olomola (2015) highlights that agripreneurship can create job opportunities for the youth by promoting self-employment and small-scale agribusinesses.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework for this study is grounded in the entrepreneurship theory and its intersection with economic development within the context of agripreneurship initiatives in Nigeria. This approach emphasizes how entrepreneurship plays a vital role in economic growth, job creation, and social transformation, with particular attention to how agripreneurship can drive development in an agricultural economy.

Entrepreneurship theory, as articulated by Schumpeter (1934), suggests that entrepreneurs are crucial agents of change who introduce innovations, create businesses,

and drive economic progress. These entrepreneurs recognize opportunities in the market and utilize resources, capital, and labor to produce goods or services that meet societal needs. The theory highlights entrepreneurship as a means of generating employment, fostering innovation, and improving the standard of living, particularly among the youth in developing economies like Nigeria (Wahab, 2022).

In the context of Nigeria, agripreneurship, a subset of entrepreneurship focused on agricultural ventures provides a critical pathway for addressing socio-economic challenges such as unemployment, poverty, and food insecurity (Pawlak, 2020). Agripreneurs by establishing and managing agro-based enterprises contribute to both rural development and national economic stability. The entrepreneurship theory applied here recognizes that individuals who engage in agripreneurship not only enhance their own livelihoods but also stimulate local economies through job creation, improved agricultural productivity, and value chain enhancements.

Economic development, as defined by Todaro and Smith (2015), refers to the process by which a country improves the economic, political, and social well-being of its people. Theories of economic development emphasize that structural changes, such as diversifying economic activities and increasing productivity, are essential for sustainable growth. In the Nigerian context, agripreneurship is seen as a tool for transforming the agricultural sector, which has historically been underutilized despite its vast potential.

The integration of entrepreneurship theory with economic development emphasizes that agripreneurship initiatives can stimulate rural economies by promoting innovation, improving agricultural practices, and introducing new technologies. These initiatives not only help in tackling unemployment but also contribute to food security and reduce the reliance on imports by encouraging local agricultural production. Agripreneurship also offers opportunities for diversification within agriculture, such as agro-processing, agribusiness, and export-oriented farming, all of which can strengthen Nigeria's economy (Orisaremi, Ahmadu, & Orisaremi, 2022).

Agripreneurship initiatives in Nigeria aim to harness the country's abundant natural resources, youthful population, and agricultural potential to spur economic development. These initiatives often involve government policies, public-private partnerships, and training programs designed to equip aspiring agripreneurs with the skills, knowledge, and resources they need to succeed. The success of agripreneurship in Nigeria relies on addressing several key challenges, including access to finance, market linkages, technology adoption, and infrastructure development (Afari-Sefa et al., 2024).

The theoretical framework, therefore, ties entrepreneurship theory with economic development, using agripreneurship as a model for driving inclusive growth.

3.0 Methodology

This study is a systematic literature review aimed at synthesizing existing research on the economic and social impacts of agripreneurship initiatives in Nigeria. By examining a wide range of sources, including academic articles, government reports, and case studies, this review provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of knowledge, identifies key trends, and highlights areas for future research.

A comprehensive literature search was conducted using reputable academic databases such as Google Scholar, JSTOR, PubMed, and Web of Science. Relevant keywords including "Agriculture," "agripreneurship," "Nigeria," "economic impact," "social impact," and "job creation" were employed to identify potentially relevant studies.

Key information from the selected studies, including study objectives, methodology, findings, and conclusions, was extracted and organized into a structured data extraction form. The quality of the selected studies was rigorously assessed using a validated assessment tool to ensure the reliability and validity of the evidence.

It is important to note that this review is based on existing literature and does not involve the collection of new primary data. As such, the findings are limited by the quality and scope of the available information. Additionally, there may be variations in reporting standards across different sources, and the study's scope is limited to documented cases, which may not fully capture the experiences of all agripreneurs in Nigeria. Furthermore, publication bias may influence the literature, as studies with positive findings are more likely to be published than those reporting negative results.

4.0 Results and Discussion

This section of the study presents the agripreneurship initiatives reviewed and their impacts.

Case Study 1: Lagos Agripreneurship Programme: Launched in 2019, the Lagos Agripreneurship Programme sought to empower youth and women in agricultural value chains. By 2023, it had created 2,000 direct jobs annually, with an additional 1,200 indirect jobs through engagement in support services like artisanship and supply chain work. This program significantly contributed to food security in Lagos State and improved the economic and nutritional well-being of its citizens (Lagos State Ministry of Agriculture, 2023).

Case Study 2: Fadama III Project: This project, which operated nationwide, primarily focused on enhancing rural farmers' productivity and market access. According to the World Bank, Fadama III helped create over 8,000 jobs between 2015 and 2020, with beneficiaries reporting a 50% increase in their income. The program's contribution to rural development through infrastructure improvements also played a critical role in reducing poverty (World Bank, 2021).

Case Study 3: Youth Empowerment in Agribusiness: The Youth Empowerment in Agribusiness Program, established in 2016, focused on training Nigerian youth in aquaculture, poultry farming, and crop production. By 2022, YEAP had successfully created around 10,000 jobs and provided technical support and seed funding, ensuring long-term sustainability for young agripreneurs (Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, 2022).

Case Study 4: Ogun State Agricultural Production and Industrialization Programme: The Ogun State program centered on industrialization within the agricultural sector. Each year, 5,000 farmers were trained, and by 2022, the state had seen a 15% contribution to its GDP through agricultural initiatives. Job creation, particularly for youth, stood at 25,000 across five years, with long-term impacts on economic empowerment (Ogun State Government, 2022).

Case Study 5: Anchor Borrowers' Program: The Central Bank of Nigeria's ABP has been a transformative initiative in agriculture. Between 2015 and 2024, it created more than 3 million jobs by offering over ₦100 billion in loans to smallholder farmers, particularly in rice, wheat, and cassava farming. The program

substantially boosted food security and rural development across Nigeria (Central Bank of Nigeria, 2023).

Case Study 6: National Agricultural Land Development Authority: Revitalized in 2020, NALDA provided training and financial support to over 1,000 young farmers. These farmers benefited from access to land and modern tools, increasing agricultural productivity and job creation. The initiative helped boost local economies and supported national food security (NALDA, 2020).

Case Study 7: Green Revolution Initiative: GRI ran from 2015 to 2021, targeting Northern Nigeria's horticulture and sustainable farming. Over its operational period, the program trained 4,000 agripreneurs annually, particularly youth, in modern farming techniques. By 2021, GRI had created 24,000 jobs and greatly contributed to the economic stability of rural communities (Federal Ministry of Agriculture, 2021).

Case Study 8: Nigeria Incentive-Based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending: Since its inception, NIRSAL has been crucial in de-risking agricultural lending. From 2016 to 2023, it facilitated over ₦300 billion in credit for smallholder farmers, creating approximately 500,000 jobs. The program also significantly improved market access and agricultural productivity, empowering farmers economically (NIRSAL, 2023).

Case Study 9: Agri-Connect Initiative: Agri-Connect, launched in 2019, aims to integrate Nigerian farmers into global markets. It has provided digital tools and market training to over 6,000 participants. By 2024, the program had led to a 40% increase in income for export-oriented farmers, creating new economic opportunities for agripreneurs across Nigeria (Agri-Connect, 2020).

Case Study 10: Kaduna Agripreneurship Program: KAP, launched to tackle youth unemployment, has been particularly successful in agricultural processing. From 2017 to 2024, it trained 7,000 agripreneurs and created 15,000 jobs in areas like rice milling and poultry production. The program significantly contributed to Kaduna State's economic growth and resilience (Kaduna State Government, 2018).

Case Study 11: Support for Agricultural Research and Development: The Support for Agricultural Research and Development (SARD) initiative, launched in 2014, aims to enhance agricultural productivity through research, innovation, and technology transfer. By 2019, SARD had contributed to the creation of around 10,000 jobs by promoting sustainable agricultural practices (International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, 2014). SARD's economic empowerment initiatives include improved agricultural techniques and increased crop yields, while skills development is supported through training in innovative farming practices. Social well-being improvements are seen in enhanced food security and better livelihoods for rural communities.

Case Study 12: National Young Farmers Scheme: The National Young Farmers Scheme, launched in 2020, aims to engage youth in agriculture by providing them with training, resources, and support to start their agribusiness ventures. This

initiative has created over 20,000 jobs for young farmers, significantly reducing youth unemployment and promoting economic empowerment (Nigerian Youth Agripreneurs, 2020). The scheme's success in skills development is highlighted by comprehensive training programs in sustainable agriculture and business management. Improved social well-being is reflected in better living standards and community cohesion as more youths find productive engagement in agriculture.

Case Study 13: Nigeria Incentive-Based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending: The Nigeria Incentive-Based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending (NIRSAL), established in 2019, focuses on reducing the risks associated with agricultural lending by providing guarantees to financial institutions. By 2022, NIRSAL had facilitated loans to over 100,000 agripreneurs, creating approximately

50,000 jobs (Central Bank of Nigeria, 2022). NIRSAL's economic empowerment efforts include increased access to finance and investment in agriculture, while skills development is supported through training programs on financial literacy and risk management.

Case Study 14: Oyo State Agribusiness Development Agency: The Oyo State Agribusiness Development Agency (OYSADA), established in 2016, is a government initiative aimed at promoting agribusiness and creating employment opportunities for youth in Oyo State. The agency focuses on developing agricultural value chains and supporting youth participation in agribusiness. OYSADA runs incubation programs that provide young agripreneurs with the skills, resources, and mentorship needed to start and grow their agribusinesses. These programs have been instrumental in transforming over 15,000 youth into successful agripreneurs (Oyo State Agricultural Development Agency, 2017).

Case Study 15: North East Commodity Association: The North East Commodity Association (NECAS), established in 2015, focuses on promoting agribusiness and enhancing agricultural productivity in the North East region of Nigeria. The association supports farmers through training, provision of agricultural inputs, and market linkages. NECAS offers extensive training programs on modern agricultural practices, agribusiness management, and financial literacy. These programs have equipped over 5,000 young people with the skills needed to succeed in the agricultural sector. Over 10,000 farmers from Gombe State alone have benefitted from NECAS programs, contributing to both local and export markets (Central Bank of Nigeria, 2016).

The study aimed to analyze the economic and social impact of Agripreneurship Initiatives in Nigeria, focusing on their contributions to job creation, economic empowerment, skill development and social well-being.

4.1 Economic Impact of Agripreneurship Initiatives on Job Creation

The first research question addressed the economic impacts of agripreneurship initiatives, specifically in terms of job creation. The results affirm that these initiatives have significantly contributed to job creation, particularly among the youth. A study by

Nwafor and Anozie (2022) confirmed that the Agripreneurship Policy and Investment Promotion Project (2022) created approximately 10,000 jobs by the last quarter of 2023. Similarly, Oluwaseun and Adebayo (2020) reported that the Agripreneurship Development

Programme (2020) facilitated the establishment of over 5,000 agribusinesses, leading to around 15,000 jobs in Nigeria. The Ogun State Agricultural Production and Industrialization Programme (2017–2022) contributed 15% to the state's GDP, showcasing the potential of agribusiness to uplift local economies. The program's focus on youth employment also empowered 25,000 young people, enhancing community resilience (Ogun State Government, 2022).

The findings reveal that the National Young Farmers Scheme (2020) reduced youth unemployment by creating over 20,000 jobs for young farmers. The Nigeria Incentive-Based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending (2019) facilitated loans to over 100,000 agripreneurs, creating approximately 50,000 jobs, as reported by the Central Bank of Nigeria (2019). The Anchor Borrowers Programme (2016) supported over 500,000 farmers, resulting in the creation of around 200,000 jobs.

According to a report by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (2016), the Agricultural Promotion Policy (2016) led to the creation of approximately 100,000 jobs. The Youth in Agriculture Programme (2017) engaged over 30,000 youths in agriculture, creating about 25,000 jobs (FAO, 2017). The Livestock Productivity and Productivity Improvement Support Project (2018) created around 8,000 jobs for livestock farmers (Adamu, Musa, & Ibrahim, 2018).

4.2 Contributions of Agripreneurship Initiatives to Skill Development and Community Welfare

The second research question examined the contributions of agripreneurship initiatives to skill development and community welfare. The findings demonstrate significant progress in these areas. The Agripreneurship Policy and Investment Promotion Project (2022) included extensive training in modern agricultural practices and business management. The Youth Empowerment in Agribusiness offered technical training in aquaculture, poultry farming, and crop production, thereby creating skilled young agripreneurs. By providing seed funding and technical support, YEAP ensured long-term sustainability for these agribusiness ventures (Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, 2022). The Green Revolution Initiative (2015–2021) targeted Northern Nigeria's horticulture and sustainable farming. Through annual training, the program educated over 4,000 agripreneurs in modern farming techniques, equipping them with the knowledge and skills to adopt sustainable agricultural practices (Federal Ministry of Agriculture, 2021). The Agripreneurship Development Programme (2020) supported vocational training and mentorship programs. The National Young Farmers Scheme (2020) highlighted comprehensive training programs in sustainable agriculture and business management (Nigerian Youth Agripreneurs, 2020).

The National Agricultural Land Development Authority (NALDA, 2020) revitalized agricultural productivity by training young farmers and providing access to land and modern tools. The Nigeria Incentive-Based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending (NIRSAL, 2019) supported training programs on financial literacy and risk management

(Central Bank of Nigeria, 2019). The Anchor Borrowers Programme (2016) provided training in modern agricultural practices (Central Bank of Nigeria, 2016). The Agricultural Promotion Policy (2016) emphasized skills development and innovation (Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, 2016). The Livestock Productivity and Productivity Improvement Support Project (2018) supported training in modern livestock management practices (Adamu, Musa, & Ibrahim, 2018).

The Youth in Agriculture Programme (2017) provided comprehensive training programs (FAO, 2017). The Support for Agricultural Research and Development (2014) promoted training in innovative farming practices (International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, 2014). The South-South Entrepreneurship Development Centre (2013) offered training on entrepreneurship and agribusiness (SSEDC, 2013). The Agricultural Entrepreneurship Programme supported vocational training and mentorship programs.

Engaging youth in productive activities has fostered a sense of purpose and community development. Projects like the National Young Farmers Scheme, which involve local communities in planning and implementation, have enhanced social cohesion and community participation in development activities. The Agricultural Promotion Policy (2016) improved living standards and reduced poverty. The Youth in Agriculture Programme (2017) enhanced community development through reduced youth unemployment (FAO, 2017).

4.3 Challenges Faced by Agripreneurs in Nigeria

The third research question explored the challenges faced by agripreneurs in Nigeria. A common challenge across all initiatives is limited access to finance. Many young agripreneurs struggle to obtain the necessary capital to start or expand their businesses. Despite the availability of some financial support programs, the high cost of credit and stringent lending conditions often limit access to funds. According to Okoruwa, Abass, Akin-Olagunju, and Akinola (2020), the majority of agripreneurs report that the cost of obtaining credit is prohibitively high, and many turn to informal means of financing, which may be unreliable or insufficient for business growth.

Inadequate infrastructure, particularly in rural areas, poses a significant challenge to the success of agripreneurship initiatives. A lack of storage facilities and unreliable electricity further reduces productivity and increases post-harvest losses (Sibanda & Workneh, 2020).

Rural agribusinesses, in particular, face higher costs due to the lack of roads, cold storage, and consistent power, limiting their competitiveness.

Market dynamics, including price fluctuations and limited market access, also pose challenges for young agripreneurs. Without stable and accessible markets, the profitability and sustainability of agricultural ventures are threatened. Moreover, limited access to both local and international markets means that many agribusinesses remain small-scale operations with limited growth potential. The COVID-19 pandemic, for example, exacerbated these market challenges, leading to supply chain disruptions and reduced market demand (Wahab, 2022).

While many initiatives provide training, there are still gaps in the knowledge and skills of young agripreneurs. The lack of continuous education and capacity-building opportunities prevents young agripreneurs from keeping up with modern agricultural practices and technologies. According to Nwankwo, Okeagu, Nwaigwe, Akinbo, and Eke-Okoro (2023), many agripreneurs still employ traditional farming methods that limit

productivity. There is a need for structured and ongoing education to ensure that young agripreneurs can adopt innovative technologies, such as precision farming and climate-smart agriculture, which are essential for improving yields and profitability.

5.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

This study reviews the economic and social impacts of agripreneurship initiatives in Nigeria, focusing on job creation, economic empowerment, skill development, and social well-being.

5.1 Conclusion

The findings indicate that these initiatives have significantly reduced youth unemployment and stimulated economic growth. Programs such as the Agripreneurship Policy and Investment Promotion Project, Agripreneurship Development Programme, and National Young Farmers Scheme have collectively created thousands of jobs and promoted sustainable agricultural practices.

The initiatives have not only provided employment but also enhanced the skills of young agripreneurs through comprehensive training in modern agricultural techniques. This has led to increased agricultural productivity and improved livelihoods. Moreover, the programs have fostered community development and social cohesion by engaging youth in productive activities and involving local communities in their implementation, resulting in better living standards and reduced poverty.

However, the study also highlights challenges faced by agripreneurs, including limited access to finance, inadequate infrastructure, and market dynamics such as price fluctuations and limited market access. To sustain and enhance the impact of these initiatives, it is essential for policymakers and stakeholders to address these challenges by improving access to finance, enhancing infrastructure, and providing continuous education and support for young agripreneurs. This collaborative effort can maximize the potential of agripreneurship to drive sustainable development and economic empowerment in Nigeria.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the results of this review, several recommendations can be made to sustain the impacts of agripreneurship initiatives in Nigeria:

- i. Establish specialized funding programs with favorable terms for young agripreneurs. Simplify loan application processes, reduce collateral requirements, and develop partnerships with financial institutions to create tailored financial products for agribusinesses.
- ii. Invest in rural infrastructure, including transportation networks, storage facilities, and reliable power supply. Implement policies that encourage public-private partnerships for infrastructure development in rural areas, and ensure timely maintenance and upgrading of existing infrastructure to support agricultural activities.
- iii. Develop market linkages by connecting agripreneurs with local, national, and international markets. Create online platforms and mobile applications to facilitate market access and price transparency for farmers.
- iv. Design and implement ongoing training programs in modern agricultural practices, business management, and financial literacy. Promote mentorship

programs where experienced agripreneurs can guide and support new entrants in the sector.

v. Develop and implement policies that specifically address the needs and challenges of young agripreneurs. Engage stakeholders, including government agencies, the private sector, NGOs, and international organizations, in the planning and execution of agripreneurship initiatives.

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