Office of the Executive Governor

KANO STATE BUREAU OF STATISTICS

KANO STATE AGRICULTURAL SAMPLE CENSUS

A DIGEST FROM
THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SAMPLE CENSUS

JANUARY 2025

KANO STATE BUREAU OF STATISTICS
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A Digest from the National Agricultural Sample Census

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Preface

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), with support from the World Bank and in collaboration with all State Bureaus of Statistics, conducted a comprehensive national survey to assess key indicators across various sectors, including agriculture. Recognizing the importance of this survey to our state, the Kano State Bureau of Statistics has taken the initiative to further analyze and digest the results specific to Kano. This report aims to provide deeper insights into the agricultural landscape of the state, ensuring that policymakers, researchers, and stakeholders have the necessary information to make informed decisions.

The census encompasses the results of key indicators that can assist the state in properly tracking Sustainable Development Goals and other critical agricultural indicators essential for planning purposes. This report serves as a crucial resource for understanding Kano's agricultural sector and addressing challenges faced by farming households. We hope that the insights provided will guide effective policy formulation and strategic interventions aimed at improving agricultural productivity, food security, and overall economic development in the state. We trust that this report will be utilized appropriately to drive impactful decision-making and sustainable growth.

Let me use this opportunity to thank His Excellency, the Executive Governor of Kano State, for funding this digest and its subsequent publication. I extend my gratitude to the National Bureau of Statistics for making the national MPI report accessible and for their continuous efforts in strengthening statistical systems in Nigeria.

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Statistician General

Kano State Bureau of Statistic

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture remains the backbone of Kano State's economy, with the majority of households engaged in farming-related activities. The sector is largely characterized by smallholder farming, with most households operating on limited plots of land. The National Agricultural Sample Census provides valuable insights into the agricultural landscape, highlighting the distribution of farming households across the state's 44 Local Government Areas (LGAs). The data reveals that farming households make up a significant percentage of the total households surveyed, particularly in rural areas where agriculture is the dominant livelihood. LGAs such as Tsanyawa, Bagwai, Kunchi, and Kura report some of the highest farming household percentages, exceeding 99%. In contrast, urban LGAs like Fagge, Kano Municipal, and Tarauni exhibit lower farming participation, indicating a shift towards non-agricultural economic activities.

Demographically, the agricultural sector in Kano is defined by large family sizes, with most households having between five to nine members. The vast majority of households (96.8%) are male-headed, while female-headed households are more common among older populations, often due to widowhood or social factors. The educational background of household heads varies, with 33.9% attaining upper secondary education and 21% holding tertiary qualifications. Notably, female-headed households demonstrate a slightly higher tertiary education rate (25%) compared to their male counterparts (20.9%). Additionally, vocational training participation is nearly balanced between genders, though slightly higher among females (54.1%) than males (50.3%).

In terms of agricultural activities, crop farming is predominant, with 89.7% of households engaged in it. Cereal crops, particularly maize, millet, and guinea corn, dominate production, with nearly all farming households (99.2%) cultivating them. Industrial crops such as groundnut and soya beans are also significant, while stimulant crop production remains minimal. Livestock farming is another key component of the agricultural economy, with goat (84.4%) and sheep (67.9%) farming being the most common. Cattle ownership is moderate at 40.4%, while camel and horse rearing are relatively rare. Poultry farming, primarily focused on chicken rearing (98%), is widespread but mostly conducted on a small scale. Additionally, fish hunting (76%) is more prevalent than fish farming (25.5%), highlighting a reliance on natural water sources rather than aquaculture. Beyond farming, non-agricultural enterprises play a role in the economic activities of agricultural households. Retail trade (46.6%) is the most common alternative income source, reflecting the diversification of rural economies.

Despite these variations, the overwhelming reliance on agriculture underscores the need for strategic investments in rural infrastructure, agribusiness support, and policies that enhance productivity and sustainability. The findings from the agricultural census offer a crucial foundation for informed decision-making aimed at strengthening Kano State's agricultural sector and improving the livelihoods of its farming communities.

CHAPTER 2
DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY LGA

Distribution of Agricultural Households in 44 LGAs of Kano State

The **National Agricultural Sample Census** data for Kano State gives a clear picture of farming activities across all 44 Local Government Areas (LGAs). Each LGA had 40 enumeration areas (EAs) covered during the census. However, the number of households surveyed varied. The highest numbers were recorded in **Tsanyawa** (2,370 households), **Bagwai** (2,340), and **Kura** (2,161). On the other hand, **Gaya** had the lowest number, with just **752 households** covered.

A major part of the census focused on identifying farming households. In most LGAs, over **90%** of the households are engaged in agriculture, showing that farming remains the main source of livelihood in rural areas. LGAs like **Tsanyawa (99.07%)**, **Bagwai (99.83%)**, **Kunchi (99.61%)**, and **Kura (99.26%)** had the highest proportions of farming households. These figures confirm how important agriculture is to many communities.

In contrast, the situation is different in urban LGAs. Here, the percentage of farming households is much lower, reflecting a shift towards non-agricultural work. For example, **Fagge (28.81%)**, **Kano Municipal (42.36%)**, and **Tarauni (50.64%)** had the lowest farming rates. Other urban LGAs like **Dala**, **Gwale**, and **Nasarawa** also reported lower engagement in farming, showing a clear divide between urban and rural economies.

Kano State ranks **first in Nigeria** for the number of agricultural households, with a total of **2,369,000**. It also leads in **male-headed agricultural households (2,292,000)**. However, only **76,900 households** are headed by women, placing the state **11th in the country** for female-headed farms. This means **96.8%** of the agricultural households are led by men, while only **3.2%** are led by women, highlighting the low level of female participation in farm leadership.

Overall, the data shows that Kano remains strongly dependent on agriculture. This information is important for government and development partners when planning programs to boost rural development, improve infrastructure, and expand agribusiness opportunities in the state.

Table 1: Distribution of Agricultural Households by LGA

S/N	LGA	Total Number of EA	Total Households Covered	Total Farming Households	% of Farming Households
1	Ajingi	40	1661	1633	98.31
2	Albasu	40	1611	1585	98.39
3	Bagwai	40	2340	2336	99.83
4	Bebeji	40	1780	1737	97.58
5	Bichi	40	1033	1030	99.71
6	Bunkure	40	1613	1305	99.50
7	Dala	40	1064	601	56.48
8	Dambatta	40	1641	1525	92.93
9	Dawakin Kudu	40	1186	1140	96.21
10	Dawakin Tofa	40	1641	1574	95.90
11	Doguwa	40	1461	1382	94.59
12	Fagge	40	1409	406	28.81
13	Gabasawa	40	1259	1233	97.93
14	Garko	40	1668	1656	99.28
15	Garun Mallam	40	1820	1791	98.41
16	Gaya	40	752	743	98.80
17	Gezawa	40	1076	999	92.84
18	Gwale	40	1188	714	60.10
19	Gwarzo	40	1349	1316	97.55
20	Kabo	40	1729	1702	98.44
21	Kano Municipal	40	1315	557	42.36
22	Karaye	40	961	942	98.02
23	Kibiya	40	1072	1062	99.07
24	Kiru	40	1315	1269	96.50
25	Kumbotso	40	986	709	71.91
26	Kunchi	40	1813	1806	99.61
27	Kura	40	2161	2145	99.26
28	Madobi	40	2016	2039	98.98
29	Makoda	40	1840	1761	95.71
30	Minjibir	40	1654	1581	95.59
31	Nasarawa	40	889	529	59.51
32	Rano	40	1149	1111	96.69
33	Rimin Gado	40	1682	1631	96.97
34	Rogo	40	1615	1607	99.50
35	Shanono	40	1295	1290	99.61
36	Sumaila	40	1698	1639	96.53
37	Takai	40	1195	1191	99.67
38	Tarauni	40	1248	632	50.64
39	Tofa	40	1266	1244	98.26
40	Tsanyawa	40	2370	2348	99.07

41	Tudun Wada	40	1572	1541	98.03
42	Ungogo	40	1464	1143	78.07
43	Warawa	40	1378	1364	98.98
44	Wudil	40	1934	1797	92.92

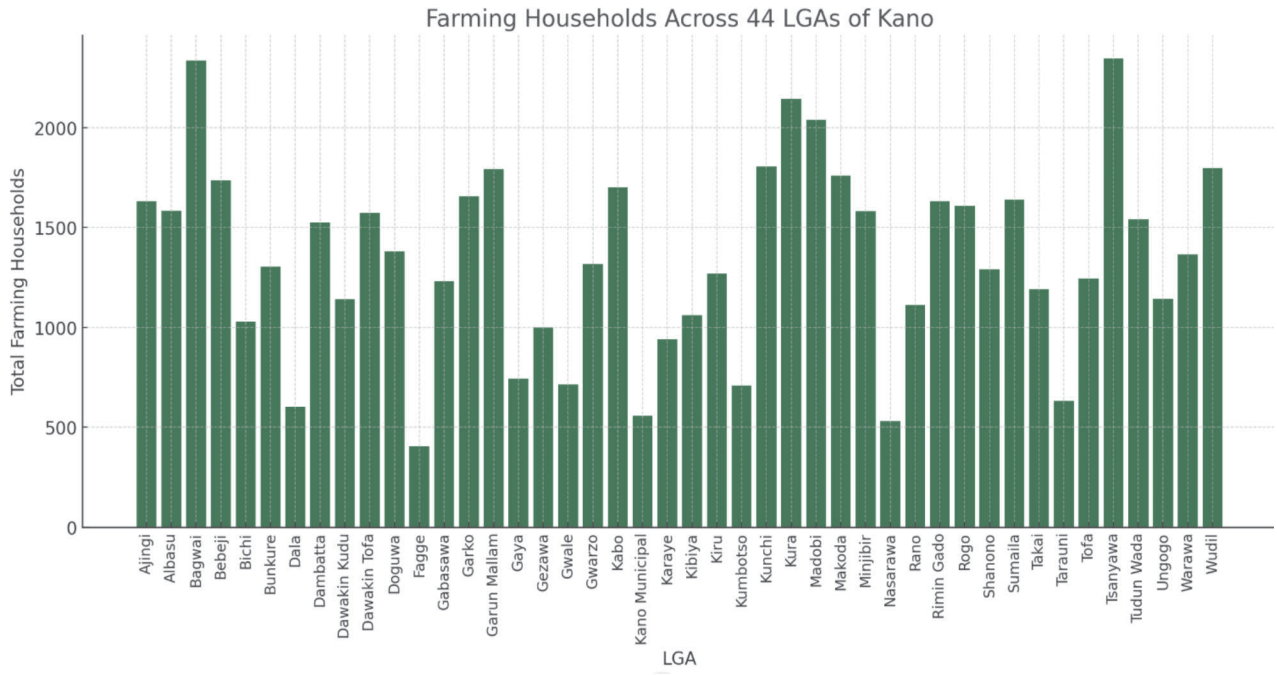


Fig 1: Profile of Farming Households across 44 LGAs

CHAPTER 3
HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS AND LEADERSHIP

Distribution of Agricultural Households and Household Members

Majority of agricultural households have between 5 to 9 members, with the highest proportion (28%) having 10 or more members. This indicates a predominance of large families engaged in agriculture in Kano.

Table 2: Distribution of Agricultural Households and Household Members

Agricultural Households ('000)	1-2 Members (%)	3-4 Members (%)	5-6 Members (%)	7-9 Members (%)	10+ Members (%)
2369	7.5	18.3	21.8	24.4	28.0

Distribution of Head of Agricultural Households by Sex

Kano State has the highest number of agricultural households in Nigeria, with a total of **2,369,000**, making it the leading state in this regard. Out of these, **2,292,000 households** are headed by males, placing Kano first in male-headed agricultural households. However, the number of **female-headed households is just 76,900**, ranking Kano 11th in the country. This means that **96.8% of agricultural households in the state are led by men**, while only **3.2% are led by women**, ranking Kano 32nd for female participation. This shows that while Kano has a strong agricultural base, women have a relatively low role in household leadership within the sector.

Looking at household size, Kano shows a clear trend toward larger family structures. Only **7.5%** of agricultural households have 1 to 2 members, which is one of the lowest in the country. Similarly, **18.3%** have 3 to 4 members, which is also lower than the national average of **24.8%**. In contrast, **24.4%** have 7 to 9 members (above the national average of **20.3%**), and **28.0%** have 10 or more members—the **highest percentage** in this category across all states. This suggests that **most farming households in Kano are large**, which could be beneficial for labor but may also present challenges for resource management. When compared with other states, Kano remains at the top in terms of total agricultural households and ranks **second in large households** (10+ members), just after **Katsina (30.1%)**, and ahead of **Jigawa (25.6%)**. At the same time, it has one of the **lowest proportions of small households**, highlighting a clear preference for bigger family units in agriculture.

In terms of the age of household heads, **youth participation in agriculture in Kano is very low**. Only **1.8%** of agricultural households are headed by youth aged 15–24, the lowest in the North West. Those aged 25–34 make up **19.1%**, which is still lower than in states like **Kebbi (26.7%)** and **Zamfara (22.0%)**. This shows that fewer young people in Kano are stepping into leadership roles in farming. Instead, the sector is largely driven by middle-aged individuals—**28.6%** of household heads are between 35–44 years, and **23.2%** are aged 45–54 years. These

numbers are in line with the regional averages and suggest a stable core workforce, but the lack of young entrants poses a risk for the future.

Kano also has a high proportion of **older agricultural heads**, with **14.6%** aged 55–64 years and **12.8%** aged 65 years and above. These figures are **among the highest in the North West**, and exceed the regional averages. As a result, Kano has the **oldest agricultural workforce in the zone**, ranking **7th out of 7 states** for youth involvement in agriculture. This aging trend could affect the long-term sustainability and productivity of the sector.

Table 3: Distribution of Agricultural Households by Sex of Household Head

Male Head ('000)	Female Head ('000)	Total ('000)	Male Head (%)	Female Head (%)
2292	76.9	2369	96.8	3.2

Distribution of Head of Agricultural Households by Sex and Age

Most household heads fall within the 35-44 age bracket. Female heads are more prevalent in older age groups, indicating that women may assume leadership roles later in life, possibly due to widowhood or other social factors.

Age Group	All Heads (%)	Male Heads (%)	Female Heads (%)
15-24	1.8	1.7	2.0
25-34	19.1	19.4	9.1
35-44	28.6	28.9	21.2
45-54	23.2	23.1	25.5
55-64	14.6	14.4	22.0
65+	12.8	12.5	20.3

CHAPTER 4
EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Educational And Vocational Training Level Of Agricultural Households

Kano State has a total of 1.46 million agricultural households. Many of the household heads have received some level of education, showing steady progress in educational attainment. A closer look at the data reveals that 3.5% of household heads (about 51,600 people) have no formal education, which is lower than in states like Bauchi and Yobe. However, 102,300 household heads have less than primary education, with 97.5% being male. This highlights ongoing challenges in access to early education.

Primary education is the most common level of attainment, with 418,500 household heads (28.6%) having completed it. This is the highest in the North West, showing a solid foundation in basic education. In terms of secondary education, 88,300 household heads reached lower secondary level, while 495,100 attained upper secondary education, ranking Kano second in this category after Kaduna. Additionally, 306,700 household heads have tertiary education, placing Kano among the top states in post-secondary attainment. Most of those with higher education are men, as female representation remains low across all levels.

Overall, Kano ranks high in educational achievement among agricultural households in the North West—1st in primary education, 2nd in upper secondary and tertiary education. However, the state ranks moderately in the number of household heads with no formal education, behind Jigawa and Katsina. These figures point to the need for continued investment in education, especially at lower levels and for women, to improve literacy and reduce inequality.

In terms of agricultural training, Kano has about 2.37 million agricultural households. Among these, 50.7% of household members have received formal agricultural education—slightly above the national average of 40.2%. The gender breakdown shows that 50.8% of males and 45.9% of females have received such education, revealing a moderate gender gap.

When it comes to vocational agricultural training, 50.4% of household members in Kano have participated. This figure is below the national average of 65.6%. Interestingly, more women (54.1%) have received vocational training than men (50.3%), which is uncommon compared to trends in other states.

Kano ranks 3rd in the North West for formal agricultural education, following Jigawa and Kaduna. Nationally, it performs better than many states but still trails leaders like Nasarawa and Benue. For vocational training, Kano ranks 6th in the North West and falls below the national average. States like Rivers and Zamfara perform much better in this area.

In conclusion, Kano State shows strong performance in basic and formal education among agricultural households but needs to improve vocational training efforts. Special focus should be placed on expanding access to training for women and strengthening programs that teach practical agricultural skills. With the right strategies, Kano can enhance its agricultural workforce and boost productivity across the state.

Highest Educational Level of Head of Agricultural Households by Sex

The largest proportion of household heads have an upper secondary education (33.9%), a notable percentage (21%) have tertiary education, indicating a moderate level of literacy. Female heads show slightly higher tertiary education levels (25%) than male heads (20.9%).

Table 4: Highest Educational Level of Household Heads

Education Level	All Heads (%)	Male Heads (%)	Female Heads (%)
None	3.5	3.5	6.6
Less than Primary	7.0	7.0	7.4
Primary	28.6	28.6	30.4
Lower Secondary	6.0	6.0	7.3
Upper Secondary	33.9	34.1	23.3
Tertiary	21.0	20.9	25.0

Agricultural Training Received by Household Members

About half of agricultural households receive formal education or vocational training. Female members have a slightly higher participation rate in vocational training (54.1%) compared to males (50.3%).

Table 5: Agricultural Training Received by Household Members

Formal Education (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Vocational Training (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
50.7	50.8	45.9	50.4	50.3	54.1

CHAPTER 5
FARMING ACTIVITIES

Farming Activities of Households

Kano State plays an important role in agriculture, with many households involved in different farming activities. About **89.7% of households engage in crop cultivation**, which shows that crop farming is widely practiced. However, this figure is **slightly below the North West average of 94.2%**, and also lower than neighboring states like **Jigawa (97.9%)** and **Katsina (95.7%)**, indicating there's room for improvement in crop production.

Livestock farming is stronger in Kano, with **72.7% of agricultural households involved**, which is well above both the national average of **48.1%** and the North West average of **67.5%**. Kano performs better than **Kaduna (52.1%)**, though it still trails behind **Jigawa (84.2%)** and **Bauchi (79.7%)**.

In terms of **poultry farming**, **45.9% of Kano's farming households are active in this area**, which is **above both the national (42.5%) and North West (41.3%) averages**. While poultry farming is clearly an important part of Kano's agricultural activities, the state is still behind national leaders like **Benue (65.2%)** and **Ebonyi (63.3%)**.

Fisheries in Kano are very limited, with only **1.1% of households participating**, far below the national average of **5.4%**. This is expected because Kano is a landlocked state, unlike coastal states such as **Bayelsa (51.3%)** and **Rivers (27.2%)**, where fishing is a major occupation.

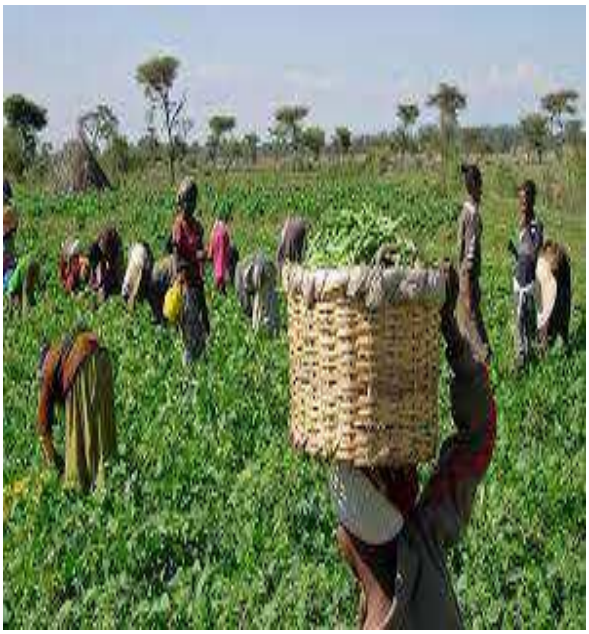
Forestry activities are also minimal in Kano, with just **0.4% participation**, which is below the national average of **2.4%**. This trend is consistent with most states in the North West, while states rich in forest resources, like **Cross River (11.4%)** and **Akwa Ibom (9.7%)**, lead in forestry. Despite some low numbers in fisheries and forestry, **Kano ranks high in farming diversification**, showing a strong mix of **crop, livestock, and poultry farming**. The state is particularly strong in combined **crop and livestock farming**, even outperforming the North West average. However, when it comes to **crop-only farming**, Kano ranks lower compared to states like **Borno (55.9%)** and **Niger (44.3%)**, which focus more heavily on crops. In **poultry-only farming**, Kano performs moderately well—**slightly above the national average**, but still behind states such as **Lagos (20.3%)**.

Distribution of Farming Activities Operated by Agricultural Households

Crop cultivation (89.7%) is the dominant agricultural activity, followed by livestock (72.7%) and poultry farming (45.9%). Fisheries and forestry have minimal engagement.

Table 6: Distribution of Farming Activities

Crop Cultivation (%)	Livestock (%)	Poultry (%)	Fisheries (%)	Forestry (%)
89.7	72.7	45.9	1.1	0.4



Distribution of Crop Producing Households by Number of Farming Plots
On average, each crop-producing household operates 3.5 farming plots.

Table 7: Distribution of Crop-Producing Households by Number of Farming Plots

Total HHs ('000)	Crop Cultivating HHs (%)	Avg. Number of Plots
2369	89.7	3.5

Agriculture in Nigeria differs widely across regions due to variations in climate, soil, and local economies. Each zone tends to specialize in certain types of crops. Nationally, cereal crops are the most widely cultivated, with 86% of farming households involved. Root and tuber crops follow at 56.6%, leguminous crops at 43.8%, and vegetable crops at 52.2%. Oil seeds are also significant at 61%, while stimulant crops such as kola nuts and coffee are the least cultivated at just 8.7%. In the North Central zone, there is a strong focus on root and tuber crops (74.1%), along with cereals and oil seeds. The North East leads in leguminous (66.9%) and cereal crops (93.5%), though it has the lowest engagement in tuber crops (20.6%). The North West, where Kano State is located, excels in cereal crop production (93.1%), leguminous crops (66.0%), and vegetable crops (34.9%). Meanwhile, the South East and South South focus on tubers, vegetables, and stimulant crops, with states like Ebonyi and Cross River showing remarkable diversity. The South West has lower crop participation overall, except in stimulant crops (23.7%) and tubers (66.3%).

Kano State has a strong and diverse agricultural sector, particularly in cereals, legumes, oil seeds, and vegetables. About 99.2% of farming households grow cereal crops such as maize, millet, and sorghum, placing Kano among the top cereal-producing states in the country, alongside Jigawa and Zamfara. Leguminous crops are also significant, with 71.6% of households engaged, exceeding both the national and regional averages. In oil seed cultivation, 76.6% of Kano's farming households are active, ranking the state among the highest producers in the North West.

Vegetable crop cultivation is also notable, with 46.0% of households involved—slightly below the national average but one of the highest in the region, second only to Sokoto. However, Kano lags in tuber and root crop cultivation, with only 32.2% participation, far behind southern states like Ebonyi and Benue. Fruit and nut cultivation is also low, with just 13.8% of households involved, below the national average of 42.7%. Stimulant crops are minimally produced, with only 1.3% of households participating—consistent with other northern states. Kano also shows moderate engagement in other crops, with 31.0% participation, slightly above the regional average of 23.5%.

When ranked within the North West zone, Kano places third overall in terms of household crop production diversity, behind Jigawa and Zamfara. The state's strengths lie in cereal, legume, vegetable, and oil seed production. However, its performance in root and tuber crops, fruits, and stimulant crops remains weak. These gaps are largely due to environmental and climatic factors that limit the cultivation of certain crops. Nonetheless, Kano has the potential to boost its agricultural performance further. By investing in crop diversification and expanding support for underrepresented crops, the state can enhance food security, improve farmer incomes, and strengthen its position within Nigeria's agricultural landscape.

Distribution of Crop Producing Households by Major Crop Groups

Cereal crops (99.2%) dominate production, followed by oil seeds (76.6%) and leguminous crops (71.6%). Stimulant crops (1.3%) have the least cultivation.

Table 8: Distribution of Crop-Producing Households by Major Crop Groups

Crop Group	% Cultivating HHs
Cereal Crops	99.2
Tuber/Root Crops	32.2
Leguminous Crops	71.6
Vegetable Crops	46.0
Oil Seeds Crops	76.6
Fruits and Nuts Crops	13.8
Stimulant Crops	1.3
Other Crops	31.0

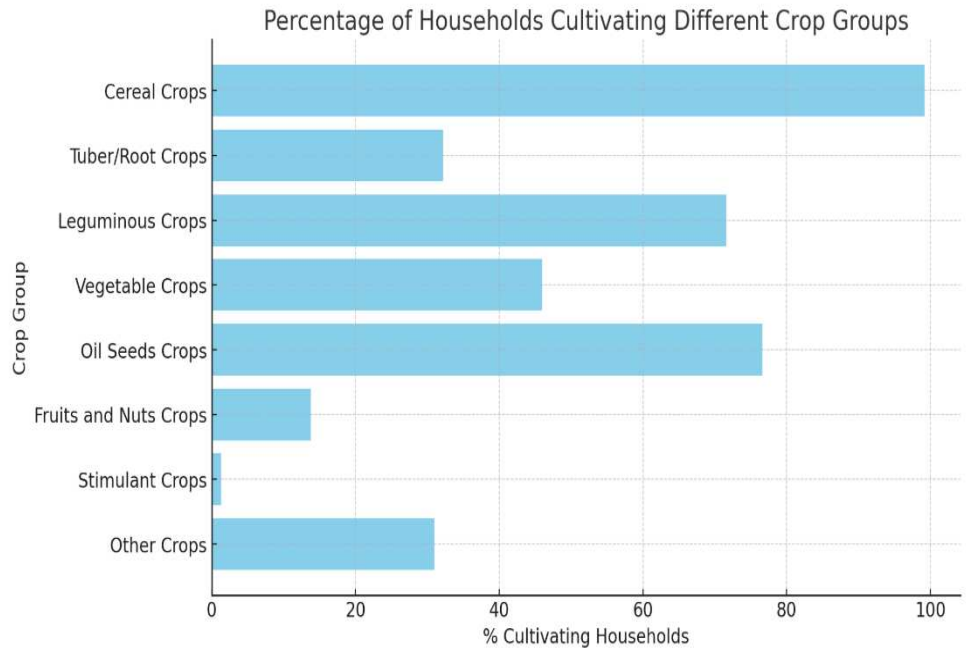


Fig 2: Profile of Farming Housing Cultivation of Crop Groups

Distribution of Agricultural Households by Major Crop Groups and Sex of the Household Head

The majority of agricultural households in Kano are male-headed across all crop types, with a minor percentage of female-headed households. Cereal and oil seed crops are the most cultivated, while stimulant crops have the least number of producing households.

Table 9: Distribution of Crop-Producing Households by Major Crop Groups and Sex of the Household Head

Crop Type	No. of HHs (000)	Male Head (%)	Female Head (%)
Cereal Crops	2,108.6	98.0	2.0
Tuber/Root Crops	683.6	98.9	1.1
Leguminous Crops	1,521.6	98.2	1.8
Vegetable Crops	978.2	98.3	1.7
Oil Seed Crops	1,627.1	98.3	1.7
Fruits/Nuts Crops	294.0	98.7	1.3
Stimulant Crops	27.7	97.8	2.2
Other Crops	659.0	98.6	1.4

Distribution of Cereal Crop Producing Agricultural Households (%)

Maize, millet, and guinea corn are the most widely grown cereal crops in Kano. Acha and wheat have minimal cultivation.

Maize (%)	Rice (%)	Millet (%)	Guinea Corn (%)	Acha (%)	Wheat (%)	None (%)
77.0	62.2	67.5	71.0	1.1	4.2	0.8

Distribution of Tuber/Root Crops Producing Agricultural Households (%)

Sweet potato is the dominant root crop in Kano, while cassava also has a notable share. However, yam, cocoyam, and Irish potato have minimal cultivation.

Cassava (%)	Yam (%)	Cocoyam (%)	Sweet Potato (%)	Irish Potato (%)	None (%)
17.2	2.7	1.2	22.3	1.0	67.8

Distribution of Leguminous Crops Producing Agricultural Households (%)

Beans/cowpea is the most cultivated leguminous crop, while pigeon palm/peas have very limited cultivation.

Beans/Cowpea (%)	Bambara Nut/Beans (%)	Pigeon Palm/Peas (%)	None (%)
59.5	25.5	1.8	32.6

Distribution of Vegetable Crops Producing Agricultural Households (%)

Onion, okra, and tomatoes are the most common vegetable crops, while carrot, garlic, and melon egusi have minimal production.

Onion (%)	Okra (%)	Tomatoes (%)	Carrot (%)	Garlic (%)	Green Leaf (%)	Melon Egusi (%)	None (%)
33.7	25.6	27.2	2.9	0.7	4.7	0.9	54.0

Distribution of Industrial Oil Seed Crops Producing Agricultural Households (%)

Groundnut and soya beans are the dominant industrial oil seed crops, while cotton and sesame seed have minimal production.

G/Nut (%)	Sugar Cane (%)	Cotton (%)	Seseme Seed (%)	Soya Beans (%)	None (%)
58.6	6.7	2.3	5.6	42.9	23.4

Distribution of Stimulant Crops Producing Agricultural Households (%)

Stimulant crops have extremely low cultivation rates, with most agricultural households not engaging in their production.

Cocoa (%)	Kolanut (%)	Coffee (%)	Tea (%)	Alligator Pepper (%)	None (%)
0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	98.7

CHAPTER 6
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY OWNERSHIP

Distribution of Agricultural Households Raising Cattle, Goat, and Horses

Goat rearing is more common than cattle or horse rearing in Kano. The average number of goats per household is higher than cattle or horses.

Raising HHs (000)	Total Cattle (000)	Avg Cattle	Raising HHs (000)	Total Goat (000)	Avg Goat	Raising HHs (000)	Total Horses (000)	Avg Horses
696.08	4,108.23	5.9	1,458.85	10,269.16	7.0	5.01	15.94	3.2

Percentage Distribution of Agricultural Households by Types of Livestock

Goat and sheep rearing play a crucial role in Kano's livestock sector, with 84.4% of households raising goats and 67.9% engaged in sheep farming, highlighting their widespread importance. In contrast, cattle ownership stands at 40.4%, indicating a moderate but still significant presence. However, the ownership of larger livestock such as camels, horses, and donkeys remains minimal, suggesting that smaller ruminants are the preferred livestock choice among agricultural households in the region.

Table 10: Distribution of Livestock Ownership

Any Livestock (%)	Cattle (%)	Goat (%)	Sheep (%)	Pig (%)	Horse (%)	Donkey (%)	Camel (%)	Other (%)
72.7	40.4	84.4	67.9	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.1

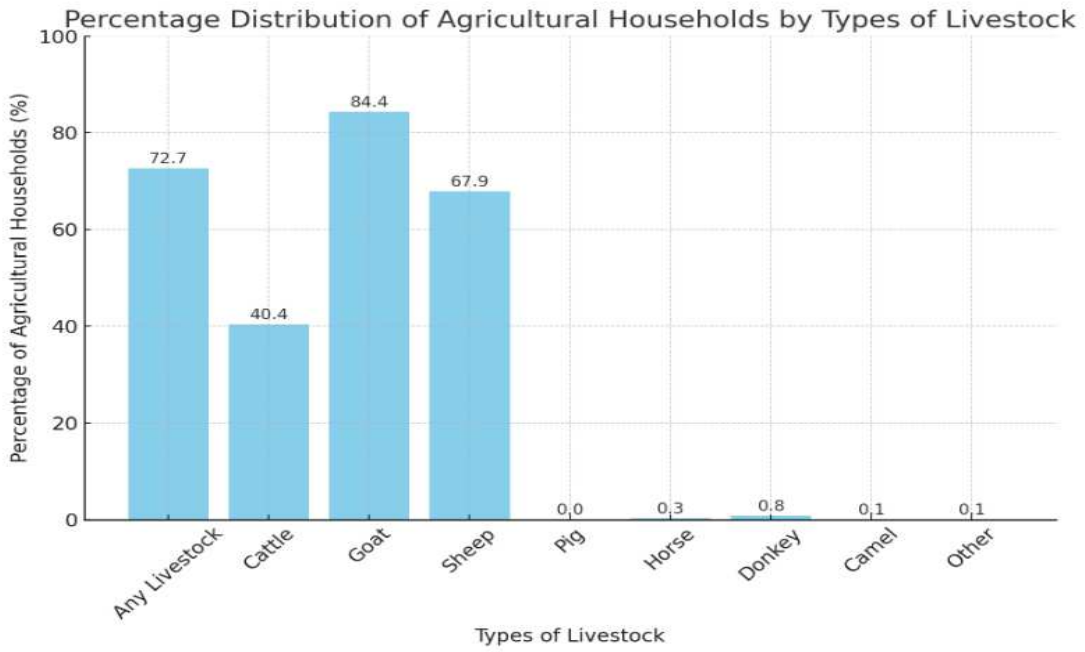


Fig 3: Profile of Agricultural Households by types of Livestock

Distribution of Agricultural Households Raising Camels by Size of Herd

Most households (64.6%) keep only 1-2 camels, indicating small-scale camel farming. Only 9.5% of camel-rearing households have 20 or more camels.

Raising HHs ('00)	Total Camels ('000)	Average	Median	1-2 (%)	3-4 (%)	5-9 (%)	10-19 (%)	20+ (%)
2.21	13.16	6.0	2	64.6	6.5	14.5	4.9	9.5

Distribution of Agricultural Households by Types of Poultry

Chicken is the predominant poultry (98% of poultry-keeping households). Ducks, guinea fowls, and turkeys are raised in smaller proportions.

Table 11: Distribution of Poultry Ownership

Any Poultry (%)	Chicken (%)	Duck (%)	Guinea Fowl (%)	Turkey (%)	Other (%)
45.9	98.0	8.9	13.4	5.3	0.9

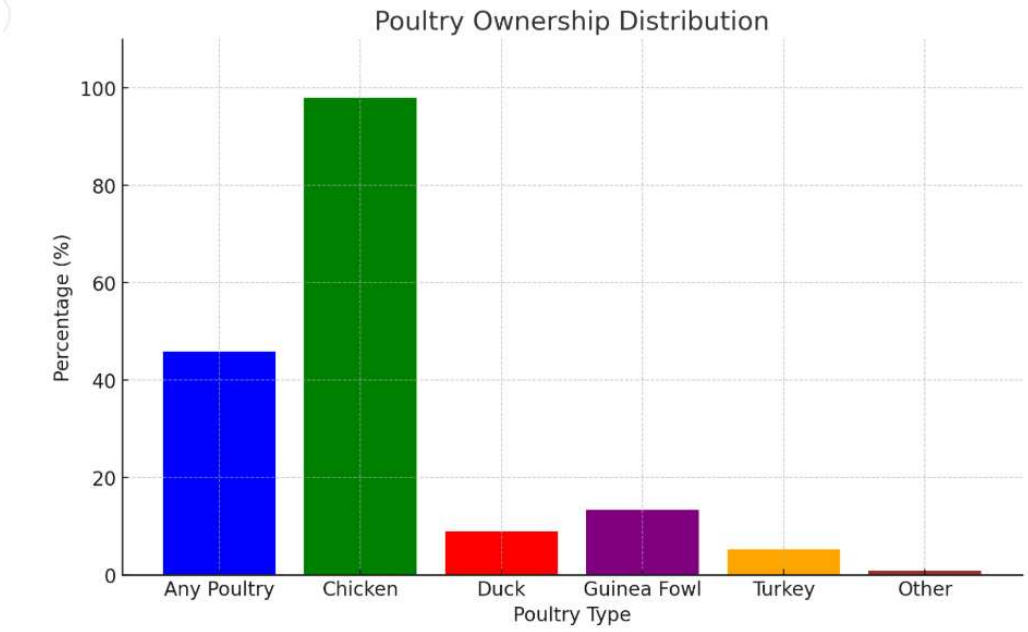


Fig 4: Profile of Farming Households by Poultry Ownership

Distribution of Agricultural Households by Types of Poultry and Sex of Household Head

Male-headed households dominate poultry farming (95.9%). Female participation is limited (4.1%), suggesting gender disparities.

No. of HHs ('000)	Male Head (%)	Female Head (%)
1,086.6	95.9	4.1

Chicken Distribution of Agricultural Households Raising Chicken by Number of Chickens

Small-scale poultry farming dominates, with most households (49.9%) keeping 10-49 chickens. Only 1.3% of households keep more than 500 chickens.

Raising HHs ('000)	Total Chicken ('000)	Average	Median	1-9 (%)	10-49 (%)	50-99 (%)	100-199 (%)	200-499 (%)	500+ (%)
1,064.6	48,422.8	45.5	12	33.8	49.9	7.0	4.6	3.3	1.3

Distribution of Agricultural Households Practicing Fisheries/Aquaculture by Types

Majority of fishing households practice fish hunting (76%). Fish farming is less common (25.5%).

Fisheries HHs ('000)	Fish Hunting (%)	Fish Farming (%)	Other (%)
53.3	76.0	25.5	0.0

Distribution of Households That Owned Non-Agricultural Enterprises by Types

Non-Agri HHs ('000)	Retail (%)	Manufacturing (%)	Construction (%)	Food Services (%)	Transport (%)	Other (%)
1,222.4	46.6	6.8	7.5	3.4	10.2	33.1

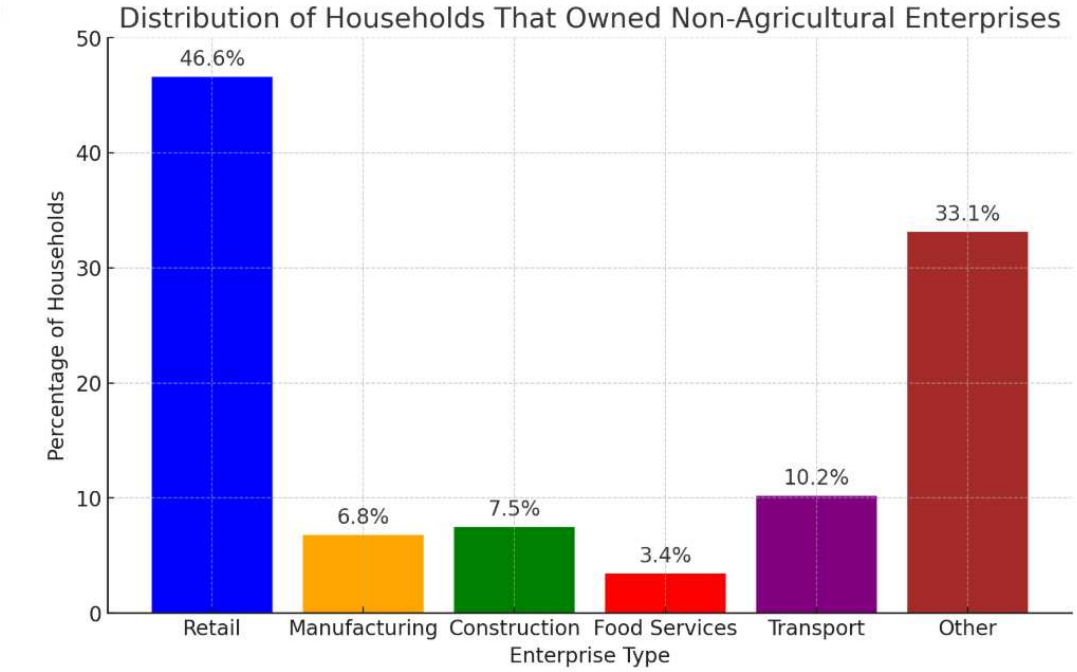


Fig 5: Profile of Farming Households owning non-Agricultural Enterprise

CHAPTER 7
LAND USE AND PLOT SIZE DISTRIBUTION

Distribution of Agricultural Households by Agricultural Activities and Plot Number

Most agricultural households operate on small plots (5.8% on one plot, 20.2% on two plots). Only 0.5% have 10 or more plots.

Total HHs ('000)	Agri HHs ('000)	1 Plot (%)	2 Plots (%)	3 Plots (%)	4 Plots (%)	5-9 Plots (%)	10+ Plots (%)
2,369.0	763.9	5.8	20.2	26.8	19.3	27.3	0.5

Livestock Ownership Patterns and Plot Size Distribution in Kano Agricultural Households

Livestock ownership in Kano's agricultural households follows distinct patterns based on plot size. While data on cattle ownership exceeding 1,000 is available, its distribution across plots remains unclear. Households with fewer goats (1-4) are evenly spread across plots, whereas larger goat ownership (10-199) is concentrated in 5-9 plots, with those owning 200-499 goats exclusively in this range. Sheep ownership mirrors this trend, with 10-19 sheep commonly found in 5-9 plots, and larger herds (50-199) following the same pattern. Pig farming is minimal, with only 0.4 thousand households recorded, all concentrated in 5-9 plots. Generally, smaller livestock are distributed across various plot sizes, while larger herds are primarily found in medium to large plots, highlighting the role of land availability in herd expansion.

Table 12: Land Plot Distribution by Household

Livestock Category	Number of Agricultural Households ('000)	1 Plot (%)	2 Plots (%)	3 Plots (%)	4 Plots (%)	5-9 Plots (%)	10+ Plots (%)
Cattle (More than 1000)	670.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goat (1-2)	1,354.8	10.7	28.1	27.3	15.2	18.4	0.2
Goat (3-4)	1,354.8	7.4	21.7	27.4	20.0	23.2	0.3
Goat (5-9)	1,354.8	7.4	5.5	17.6	24.0	19.16	0.5
Goat (10-19)	1,354.8	4.7	15.3	19.0	17.0	42.4	1.6
Goat (50-99)	1,354.8	9.3	12.0	12.8	9.6	51.9	4.4
Goat (100-199)	1,354.8	36.0	16.3	30.1	2.4	15.3	0.0
Goat (200-499)	1,354.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Sheep (1-2)	1,088.6	8.6	23.6	26.2	18.3	23.1	0.2
Sheep (3-4)	1,088.6	8.6	23.6	26.2	18.3	23.1	0.2
Sheep (5-9)	1,088.6	5.9	16.3	22.7	19.3	35.0	0.9
Sheep (10-19)	1,088.6	5.6	12.9	17.9	16.7	45.1	1.7
Sheep (50-99)	1,088.6	5.5	8.8	13.2	13.0	56.9	2.7
Sheep (100-199)	1,088.6	20.1	2.9	26.1	26.3	24.6	0.0
Pig (1-2)	0.4	0.0	0.0	57.5	0.0	42.5	0.0
Pig (3-4)	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Pig (5-9)	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0

Agricultural Households Practicing Crop and Livestock Activities by Livestock Type and Plot Number in Kano.

Livestock distribution in Kano's agricultural households varies by plot size, with larger animals such as camels, donkeys, and horses concentrated on farms with 5-9 or more plots, while smaller livestock like chickens and ducks are more evenly spread across smaller and mid-sized plots (3-5 plots). Pig farming is relatively rare, with ownership confined to households operating on 5-9 plots and absent from smaller holdings. Among all livestock types, chicken and duck ownership is the most widespread, indicating their significance in household-level poultry farming.

Table 13: Livestock Ownership Patterns by Plot Size

Livestock Type	Category	1 Plot	2 Plots	3 Plots	4 Plots	5-9 Plots	10+ Plots
Pigs	20 - 49 Pigs	0%	0%	0%	0%	86.5%	13.5%
	50 - 99 Pigs	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
	100 - 1000 Pigs	No data available					
Horses	1 - 2 Horses	1.7%	18.0%	31.7%	24.6%	23.1%	1.0%
	3 - 4 Horses	-	13.1%	39.3%	5.5%	35%	7.1%
Donkeys	1 - 2 Donkeys	6.8%	-	-	-	44.2%	-
	3 - 4 Donkeys	-	25.3%	-	-	49.2%	-
	5 - 9 Donkeys	13.1%	9.4%	13.8%	-	55.7%	-
	10+ Donkeys	-	-	-	6.7%	93.3%	-
Camels	1 - 2 Camels	-	-	-	32.3%	49.6%	-
	3 - 4 Camels	-	-	-	59.9%	22%	-
	5 - 9 Camels	-	-	-	43.3%	31.3%	-
	10 - 19 Camels	-	-	-	-	-	100%
	20+ Camels	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Chickens	1 - 9 Chickens	-	-	-	-	28.1%	0.4%
	10 - 49 Chickens	-	-	-	-	32.8%	-
	50 - 99 Chickens	-	-	-	-	31%	-
	100 - 499 Chickens	-	-	-	-	Higher concentration	
	500 - 999 Chickens	-	36.3%	-	-	-	-

	5000 Chickens	-	62.6%	-	-	-	-
Ducks	1 - 9 Ducks	90.9%	-	-	-	-	-
	10 - 49 Ducks	-	-	-	-	48%	-
	50 - 99 Ducks	-	-	-	-	65.6%	-
	100 - 199 Ducks	-	-	-	-	88%	-
	200 - 499 Ducks	-	-	-	-	100%	-

Recommendations

1. **Encourage Female Participation in Agriculture**: Gender disparities in household leadership and poultry farming should be addressed by promoting policies and programs supporting female farmers, including financial incentives and access to land.
2. **Improve Access to Education and Training**: While literacy levels are moderate, vocational training should be expanded, particularly in sustainable farming techniques and modern agribusiness management.
3. **Enhance Livestock Management Practices**: Given the concentration of goat and sheep farming, targeted interventions such as veterinary services, improved feed supply, and disease control strategies should be implemented to improve productivity.
4. **Support Smallholder Farmers**: Since most agricultural households operate on small plots, there is a need for policies that facilitate access to improved seeds, mechanization, and credit facilities to enhance productivity.
5. **Promote Crop Diversification**: To reduce reliance on cereal crops, incentives should be provided for cultivating underrepresented crops such as stimulants, industrial crops, and root crops.
6. **Develop the Fisheries Sector**: With fish hunting being more common than fish farming, investment in aquaculture infrastructure and training could boost fish farming adoption and enhance food security.
7. **Strengthen Value Chains and Market Access**: Improved infrastructure, storage facilities, and cooperative societies should be encouraged to ensure that farmers gain better market access and profitability.

Conclusion

The agricultural landscape of Kano is dominated by male-headed households engaged primarily in crop and livestock farming. Family sizes are generally large, and educational levels indicate moderate literacy, with vocational training uptake improving among both genders. Livestock and poultry farming are common, but small-scale operations prevail, highlighting the need for enhanced support to increase productivity. Land ownership is skewed towards smaller plots, reinforcing the importance of optimizing available land for improved agricultural output.

Addressing gender disparities, enhancing education and vocational training, promoting diversified farming, and investing in market infrastructure and livestock productivity will be key to transforming the agricultural sector in Kano. Strategic policies and interventions focused on these areas will contribute to greater food security, economic growth, and sustainable agricultural development in the region.