

Farmers' organisations in Nigeria: an overview

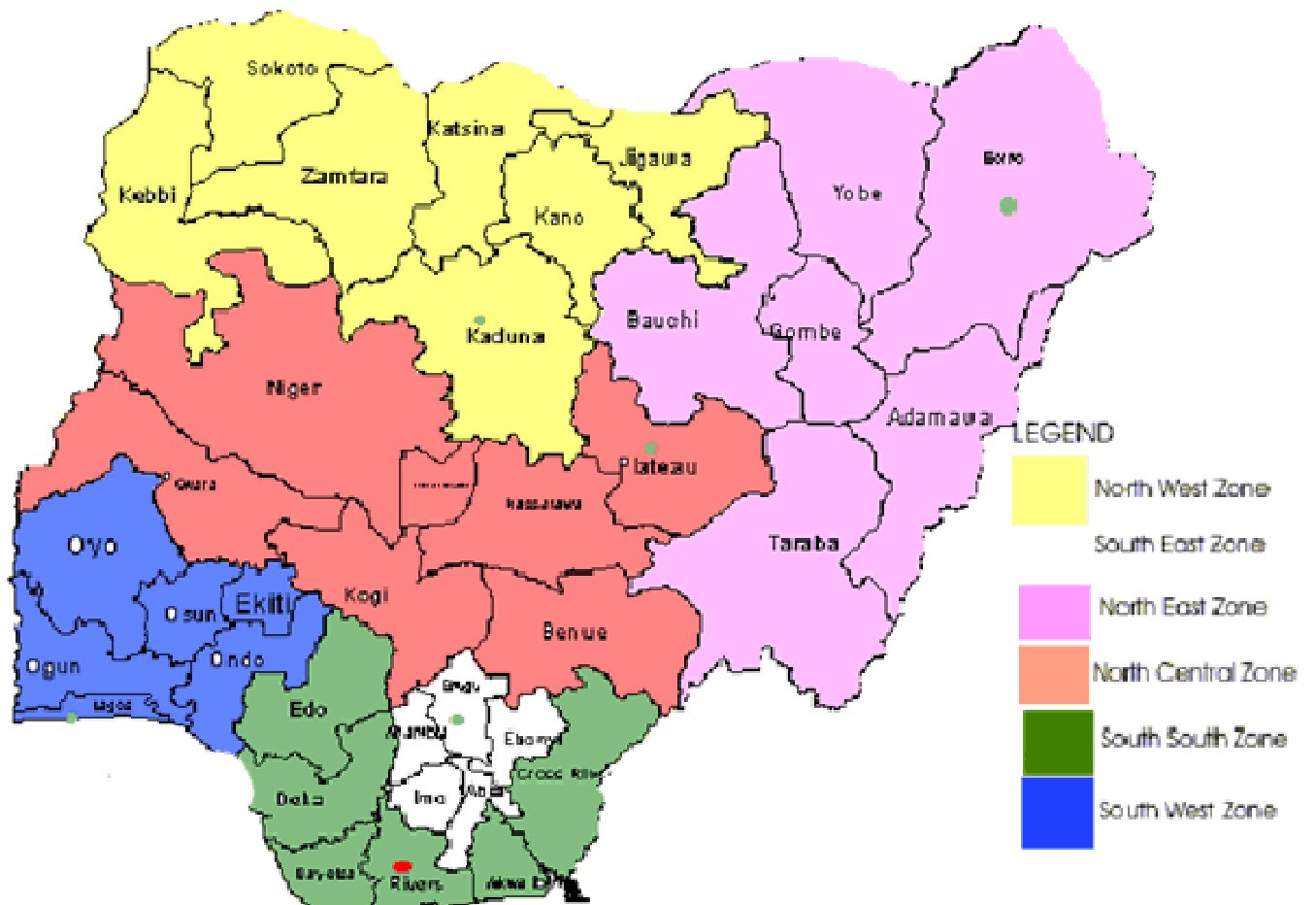
Agriterra, June 2008
Short version (extract)



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Federal Republic of Nigeria and its States and Zones



1 General characteristics of Nigeria and external environment of farmers' organisations

1.1. Scope of the country

Nigeria is a Federal State with 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory of Abuja. The country's name arises out of the combination of the words "Niger" (the largest river of the country) and the English word "Area"¹. The Country is governed by Federal, State and Local Government Institutions. In some documents the States are grouped according to six zones, as shown in the map on the preceding page.

Nigeria is by far the most populated country in Africa, accounting for about one-seventh of the total population of Africa's 53 countries in 2004. Since 1975 the population has grown more than doubled: from 61.2 million in 1975 to 141.4 million in 2005. It is expected that the population will reach 175.7 million people in 2015. In the same period, the urban population doubled as well: from 23.4% of the total population in 1975 to 48.2 % in 2005. The urbanisation process will continue: it is expected that the urban population will account for 55.9% of the Nigerian population in 2015. These trends have huge implications for farmers: they have to feed a rapidly increasing number of people. Another striking feature of the Nigerian population is that almost half the population is under the age of 15.

Scope of the country indicators

Indicator	Source	Survey Year	Score/ data
Surface area (sq. km)	World Bank ²	2006	923,800
Population	HDR-UNDP ³ (table 5)	2005	141,400,000
Annual Population Growth Rate (%)	HDR-UNDP (table 5)	2005-2015	2.2%
Population under age 15 (%)	HDR-UNDP (table 5)	2005	44.3%

1.2. Development and poverty

Nigeria's economy heavily depends on oil revenues. With declining oil reserves, Nigeria's production potential is also increasingly important⁴. NEPAD states that: "With the discovery of oil, and the diversion of the attention of the government to the oil sector that almost entirely covered the government revenue, agriculture suffered, while the economy grew. At present, the petroleum sector earns 90% of the country's foreign exchange and provides 80% of the public budgetary resources"⁵.

Although Nigeria is the largest oil exporter of Africa, the large majority of the people live in great poverty. More than 90% of the population has to live with less than 2 dollars per day. The population increasingly claims a fairer share of the oil wealth. Social unrest aggravated since the 1990's. In the Delta region, especially in the states Akwa Ibom, Delta, Bayelsa and Rivers, there is a lot of tension. The Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND) and the Niger Delta Vigilante Movement (NDVM) often act violently as exemplified by the kidnapping of foreigners and oil sector employees. There

¹ Wikipedia

² <http://www.worldbank.org/data/country/data/countrydata.html> (go to data/ key statistics and select country)

³ http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/hdr_20072008_en_complete.pdf

⁴ For instance, the British-Dutch oil company Shell gets 10% of her total oil production from Nigeria

⁵ NEPAD, FAO, NMTIP 2006, p. 4

are also religious tensions between Christians and Muslims, especially in northern Nigeria. The poverty context of Nigeria is shown through indicators in the table below, as well as in the maps on the next page.

Development and poverty

Indicator	Source	Survey Year	Score/ data
Human Development Index (HDI) (position on ranking from 1-177)	HDR-UNDP	2007	158
GDP per capita (US\$) (current prices)	HDR-UNDP (table 14)	2005	752
GDP per capita (US\$) (purchasing power parity, PPP)	HDR-UNDP (table 14)	2005	1.128
GDP Growth in last year (%)	WDR ⁶	2006	6%
Inflation (%)	WDR	2006	8%
DAC classification ⁷	OECD ⁸	2006	OLIC
ODA as % of GDP	HDR-UNDP (table 18)	2005	6,5%
Net foreign direct investment inflows (% of GDP)	HDR-UNDP (table 18)	2005	2,0%
% of population under national poverty line	HDR-UNDP (table 3)	1990-2004	34,1%
% of population under poverty line of 1\$ a day	HDR-UNDP (table 3)	1990-2005	70,8%
% of population under poverty line of 2\$ a day	HDR-UNDP (table 3)	1990-2005	92,4%
Population undernourished (% of total population)	HDR-UNDP (table 7)	2002-2004	9%
HIV prevalence (% of population of age group 15-49)	HDR-UNDP (table 9)	2005	3,9%

1.3. Agrarian sector

Nigeria has a great diversity in climatic zones. "The climate is semi-arid and arid in the north. While the coastal zone receives rainfall most of the year, in other zones it is seasonal with distinct dry and wet seasons. The country has eight agro-ecological zones."⁹ Nigeria's wide range of agro-ecological zones allows for a diversity of crop production activities¹⁰. The dry northern savannah is suitable for sorghum, millet, maize, groundnuts and cotton; sorghum and millet are the most important food crops. In the Middle Belt and south, the main food crops are cassava, yam, plantain, maize and sorghum. In the south, the main cash crops are oil palm, cocoa and rubber. Low-lying and seasonally flooded areas are increasingly producing rice.

⁶ <http://ddp-ext.worldbank.org/ext/DDPQQ/member.do?method=getMembers&userid=1&queryId=135>

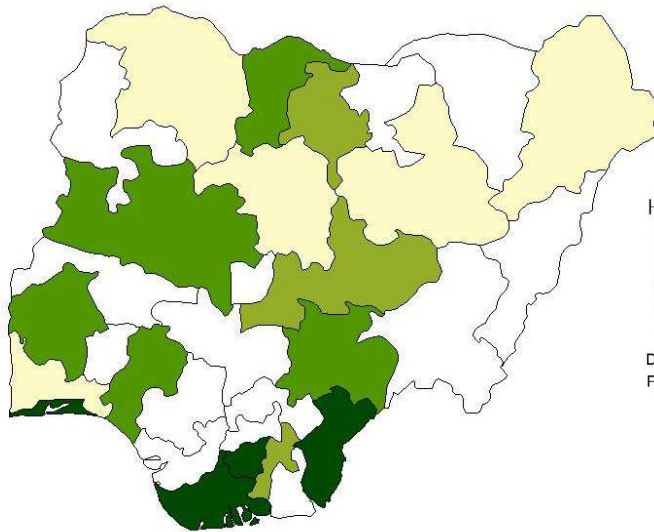
⁷ Least Developed Countries (LCD), Other Low Income Countries (OLIC), Lower Middle Income Countries (LMIC), Upper Middle Income Countries (UMIC)

⁸ <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/23/34/37954893.pdf>

⁹ NEPAD, FAO, NMTIP 2006, p. 6

¹⁰ <http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/countries/nigeria/index.stm>

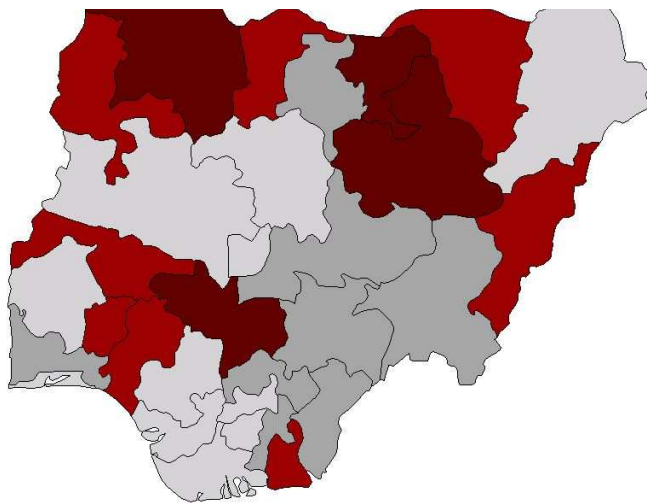
Nigeria poverty mapping



Human Development Index

- 0 - .128
- .128 - .174
- .174 - .212
- .212 - .539
- No Data

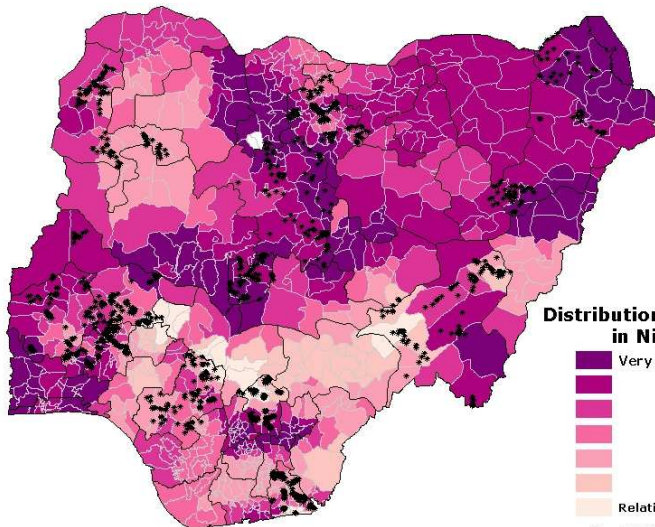
Data from "Nigeria Human Development Report"
 Provided by CIESIN. Boundaries by ESRI.



Incidence of Poverty

- 32.2 - 46%
- 46 - 55.3%
- 55.3 - 74.2%
- 74.2 - 79.7%

Data from "Poverty Report for Nigeria 1985-1996"
 Federal Office of Statistics, Nigeria -1998



Distribution of Poverty in Nigeria

- Very poor
- Relatively rich
- Livelihood Sites
- State Boundaries
- Local Government Areas

Agrarian sector indicators

Indicator	Source	Survey Year	Score/ data
Rural population (as % of total)	HDR-UNDP (table 5) + own calculation	2005	51,8%
% of EAP in Agriculture (as % of total EAP)	FAOSTAT ¹¹ + own calculation	2000	33%
Female EAP in Agriculture (as % of previous)	FAOSTAT + own calculation	2000	37%
Agricultural GDP as % of total	WDR	2006	23%
Relative productivity of agriculture ¹²	Own calculation		0,7
(Gini) index on land distribution	FAO ¹³	n.a.	n.a.
PRSP with special chapter on agricultural sector (Y//N)	World Bank ¹⁴	2004	N ¹⁵

The rural population accounts for about half the total population. Some 10 million households work in the agrarian sector. Typical farm sizes range from 0.5 ha in the densely populated high-rainfall south to 4 ha in the dry north¹⁶. Nigerian farming systems are mainly smallholder-based. Smallholders generally employ simple, low-input cultivation techniques, resulting in low-output labour productivity. According to FMARD¹⁷, 70% of the 10 million farms are under 2 ha, 25% of the farms are considered as medium scale farms (2-10 ha), whereas 5% are large scale farms (> 10 ha).

Nigeria is a net importer of food : 4,3 million tons, which is 68% of the total food imports of Europe¹⁸. The FAO lists Nigeria among the countries that, with the current low level of input use, are currently unable to meet their food needs from the predominantly rain-fed production systems. Without far reaching changes, Nigeria is likely to remain in this situation even at intermediate levels of input use. The relative productivity of agriculture is low (0,7).

1.4. Distribution of resources

Despite the wealth derived from oil, 90% of the Nigerian population has to manage to live with less than two dollars a day. The share of income is very unequal. The poorest 10% of the population earns 1,9% of the national income, whereas the richest 10% of the population earn a third. The income distribution is also unequally divided among men and women. The Estimated earned income (PPP US\$) in 2005 was 652\$ for women and more than double for men (1,592\$).

¹¹ www.faostat.fao.org/site/431/default.aspx

¹² Relative productivity of agriculture = % of Agricultural GDP of total GDP / % of agricultural EAP of total EAP

¹³ www.landtenure.info

¹⁴ <http://www.worldbank.org/prsp>

¹⁵ Only mentioned under Sectoral Strategies, Chapter 6, 2 pages

¹⁶ <http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/countries/nigeria/index.stm>

¹⁷ NEPAD, FAO, NMTIP 2006, table 4

¹⁸ Source: US Department of Agriculture

Distribution of resources indicators

Indicator	Source	Survey Year	Score/ data
Gini Index on Income Distribution (0 = total equality, 100% is extreme inequality)	HDR-UNDP (table 15)	2003	43,7
Share of income or expenditure poorest 10%	HDR-UNDP (table 15)	2003	1,9
Share of income or expenditure richest 10%	HDR-UNDP (table 15)	2003	33,2
Estimated earned income Male (US\$) (purchasing power parity, PPP)	HDR-UNDP (table 28)	2005	1.592
Estimated earned income Female (US\$) (purchasing power parity, PPP)	HDR-UNDP (table 28)	2005	652
Gender related Development Index (GDI) (0-1)	HDR-UNDP (table 28)	2007	0,456
Women in government at ministerial level (% of Total)	HDR-UNDP (table 33)	2005	10

1.5. Development policies and liberties

Since 1998, when Nigeria left an era of military rule, the federal government shows initiatives and has formulated policies and strategies to combat poverty. These policies include NAP, PIRDS, SEEDS and NEEDS. There seems to be political will to improve investments in the agricultural sector and to promote agricultural intensification and agricultural commodity chain development.

Nigeria launched its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) in 2004 under the title of 'NEEDS' (National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy). NEEDS focuses on four (rather vaguely described) main objectives: (i) reorienting values (ii) reducing poverty; (iii) creating wealth and (iv) generating employment.

The preceding paragraph clearly showed that different socio-economic groups do not enjoy the same chance of prosperity. According to the PRSP this is one of the main three problems hampering the country's progress. The two other main issues identified in the PRSP are public service delivery and private sector promotion. The PRSP seems to acknowledge that past governments in Nigeria, instead of focusing on delivering essential public services, were most interested in assuming control over the major sources of national income. In the process, corruption thrived in public service and gained a strong foothold in society. The low score on the Corruption Perception Index (2.2) would be in line with this acknowledgement. The Government seems also concerned that the hostile environment for private sector development hampers job and wealth creation. This would be confirmed by the low score on the Ease of doing Business indicator (108).

Like in many other African countries, business development is the buzz word. The role of Government should be circumscribed to the provision of basic services and the creation of an enabling environment for economic actors, which would allow them to take advantage of economic opportunities.

Development policies and liberties indicators

Indicator	Source	Survey Year	Score/ data
Political Rights and Civil Liberties Index (7-1)	Freedom House ¹⁹	2007	4 and 4
Economic Freedom: Fraser Index (10 is best, 1 is worst)	Fraser Institute ²⁰	2005	5.7
Position on Corruption Perceptions Index (10 is best, 1 is worst)	Transparency International ²¹	2007	2,2
Position on Ease of Doing Business index (1 is best, 170 is worst)	World Bank ²²	2007	108
Efficiency in Poverty Combat (EPC) Ratio (at present not to be calculated)	Agriterra		-

Considering the still dominant role of agriculture in the economy, the bleak prospects for food security, the importance of supplying raw materials for (agro-)industry, the federal Government seems to reprioritize investments in food and agricultural production. Together with SEEDS (the State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies), NEEDS seeks to implement an integrated rural development programme, among others to circumscribe the migration from rural to urban areas. NEEDS and SEEDS propose action on several fronts. Some of these are:

- Improving the productivity of small farms, through improved access to inputs, improved crop varieties, irrigation and machinery in order to boost agricultural productivity and tackle poverty head on.
- Supporting small and medium-size enterprises to create jobs (employment through commodity chain development)
- Improving rural infrastructure
- Capitalizing the rural economic sector, promoting rural financial institutions and availing soft loans.
- Addressing HIV/AIDS as a major social and health problem, which is threatening the country's productivity and economy.

In the PRSP there is a special attention for protecting vulnerable groups:

- Rural poor - Access to credit and land; participation in decision-making; agricultural extension services; improved seeds, farm inputs, and implements; strengthening of traditional thrift, savings, and insurance schemes.
- Women - Affirmative action (to increase women's representation to at least 30 percent) in all programmes; education, including adult education; scholarships; access to credit and land; maternal and child health.

At Federal level, the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) is responsible for development, review and implementation of policies for agricultural development dealing with crops, livestock, fisheries, and forestry and, until recently environment. The Ministry's objective is to improve agricultural production and, in turn, enhance national food security and alleviate rural poverty. In 2000, a Project Coordinating Unit (PCU) was created as a department of FMARD.

¹⁹ www.freedomhouse.org

²⁰ <http://www.freetheworld.com>

²¹ http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2006/regional_highlights_factsheets

²² <http://www.doingbusiness.org/EconomyRankings/>

1.6. Actors in the agricultural development arena: a first inventory

Below, some major organisations are mentioned that are seemingly important in the Nigerian agricultural sector and with whom farmers likely have to deal. Different groups of actors are distinguished: credit institutions, input suppliers, processors, extension services, research institutes, governmental/parastatal organisations and development organisations. The overview provided below is definitely far from exhaustive.

Rural finance and credit institutions

- Nigeria Investment Co-operative Agency (NICA). The NICA is formed by the government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, through the Department of Co-Operatives of its Ministry of Agriculture to serve the divergent social, economic and agro-allied needs of the economy. The organization was set-up to act as a catalyst in boosting food supply and generating investment to the economy through the empowerment of the Affiliated producers cooperative societies while also offering them the necessary assistance that will enhance their social welfare function as well as Agricultural Financing capacity through capitalization, investment and redistribution of their financial reserves by converting their idle funds and turning them over in viable agro-allied investments for good profit. NICA's objective is to: (i) Promote a vibrant economy and improve the standard of living of the populace through provision of Agro-allied Equipment and Inputs; (ii) Financially engineer the co-operative movement as a tool for grassroots empowerment and development; (iii) Enable cooperators enjoy the overall and unreserved benefit of belonging to such group (society) with improved dividends; (iv) Strengthening Cooperatives and other businesses alike to meet the inherent challenges in expanding agricultural based industries in Nigeria and (v) Provide better investment options to Co-operatives. NICA liaises with the government to remove all encumbrances in the operations of co-operative societies and promoting Co-operatives-oriented fiscal and monetary policies that will create room for the growth, survival and prosperity of co-operative movement. NICA controls 80% of the commodity markets in Nigeria and over five thousand affiliated societies with a total of over ten million members nationwide.

Contact details: Address: Plot 658, Cadastral, Zone B4 Jabi- Abuja ; Tel : + 234-9-672-3150-5 ; Fax : +234-9-222-1037 ; E-mail : info@nicanig.org; Website: <http://www.nicanig.org/about.html>

- Nigerian Agricultural, Cooperative and Rural Development Bank (NACRDB). The NACRDB was established in 2000. It is dedicated primarily to funding the agricultural sector both at micro and macro levels. The Government seeks to adequately capitalize the NACRDB, which would allow to provide soft agricultural credit and rural finance. NACRDB has been restructured and its mandate expanded to include full financial intermediation.

Website: www.nacrdbank.com

- Nigerian Agricultural Insurance Corporation (NAIC). Its primary mandate is to provide insurance services to all categories of farmers (small, medium and large scale holders), either in groups or as individuals. The relationship between NAIC and NACRDB is a complementary one. For the Federal Ministry of Agricultural and Water Resources they are two sister-organizations, responsible for providing loans and insuring the risks of agricultural projects. In case misfortune befalls a project, NAIC pays compensates the farmer to enable him/her to go back to production at the due season.

Website: www.nigerianagricinsurance.com

- National Agricultural Development Fund (NADF). This is a public fund for promotion of agricultural development.

Input suppliers

- Fertilizer Producers and Suppliers' Association (FEPSAN). FEPSAN is a national association of fertilizer manufacturers, blenders and importers. The goal of the association is to ensure to ensure effective supply of quality fertilizers to farmers. Fertilizer quality is reportedly screened before delivery to clients. Up to 1977 when fertilizer production, importation and distribution were liberalized, the fertilizer sub-sector in Nigeria was dominated by the public sector. Fertilizer supply was inefficient and did arrive in time in rural areas. FEPSAN is in constant dialogue with the government and other stakeholders to improve the policy environment and system of input distribution in Nigeria. In Nigeria, fertilizers are used according to blanket recommendations. It is the aim of FEPSAN to reach a stage where farmers use the right fertilizers for the right crops and soil conditions and that farmers distinguish and properly use different types and blends of fertilizer. FEPSAN approaches any person or group that trades fertilizer to register with the Association. The formation and working of FEPSAN is facilitated by DAIMINA project, which is jointly implemented by IFDC, USAID and FMARD.
Contact details: Alhaji Mohamed Rabiu Kwa, National Executive Secretary, Tel: 234-8033174409 and 234-9-4130874. Fax: 234-9-4130037. Email addresses: fepsannigeria@yahoo.com, fepsan@linkserve.com, ahmedkwa@yahoo.com. Website: <http://www.tradenet.biz/fepsan>
- Seed Association of Nigeria (SEEDAN). Characteristics of organisation and activities to be checked.
Contact details: Address: 5 Sokoto Road GRA. Postal address: PO Box 304 Zaria, Nigeria. Telephone: +234 69332072. Fax: +234 8037016371. E-mail: yakuatar@yahoo.com.

Processors

- Oilseeds Processors Association of Nigeria (OSPAN)
- Cocoa processors Association of Nigeria (COPAN/CAN). Contact person: AYO Bakare.

Extension services

- Nigeria Participatory Rural Appraisal Network (NIPRANET). Organisation that is active in South-West, which adopts a participatory approach to research and extension.
Contact details: Abdulkareem Lawal (Program Coordinator). Address: 28A, New Dawaki, Road, Off Sultan Road, Kaduna, Nigeria. Telephone and fax: +234 62 242 495. Email: nipranet@infoweb.abs.net
- The Farm Radio Network (FRN) results from technical cooperation between FAO and Federal Government of Nigeria. It's main thrust is to use Information & Communication Technology to provide, assemble, process and share information between agricultural information providers, seekers and users an interactive manner. The information is placed on the Internet and the Intranet system of the Project Coordinating Unit (PCU) of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture.

Research institutes

- IITA - International institute of Tropical Agriculture (1967).
Address: Oyo Road, PMB 5320, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria. E-mail: iita@cgiar.org
website: <http://www.iita.org>
- AFNETA - Alley Farming Network for Tropical Africa (1989). AFNETA collaborates with IITA.
Address: Oyo Road, PMB 5320, IBADAN, Nigeria. E-mail: IITA@cgnet.com
<http://www.cgiar.org/iita>

Non-Governmental Organisations

- Nigeria Network of Non-Governmental Organisations (NNGO).
- Nigerian Association of Women in Agriculture and Development (NAWAD). Is likely an organisation of female professionals with approximately 2000 members.
- Network of African Rural Women Associations (NARWA).
Contact details: NO. 7, Awosika Crescent, Ijapo Estate, P.M.B. 809, Akure, Ondo State, Nigeria. Tel: (234-34) 231 945. Fax: (234-34) 231 633
- WODECO, COWAN, WOFAN: tentatively put under farmers' organisations but possibly a (non membership based) NGO providing services to local women groups.

Governmental/parastatal organisations

- Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) (cf. chapter 1) and State ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Nigerian Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Organization (NACMO) : tentatively brought under farmers organisations, but initiated by the federal government. Level of autonomy and independence is not yet clear.

Development organisations

- Centre for soil fertility management and agricultural development (IFDC; abbreviation of the former name: International Fertilizer Development Center). IFDC is a non-profit international organisation that has over 30 years of experience with agricultural intensification. At first it was heavily oriented at the promotion of fertilizer use. It now provides a broad range of services in technical assistance, research and training. IFDC implements several projects in Nigeria, among others MIR and 'From thousands to millions' (1000s+ project). Especially in the latter project, which promotes farmer-led agribusiness cluster development, IFDC collaborates with (local) farmers' organisations. Member organisations of AFAN, pilot the 1000s+ project at State level. At the time of writing, the IFDC/1000s+ agribusiness cluster coordinator had not yet provided information about the agribusiness clusters that are currently promoted. IFDC has several offices in Nigeria, among others in Kaduna and Abuja.
- Department for International Development (DfID). In DfID's policies for Africa, emphasis is put on large African countries as engines for regional economic development. In this context, Nigeria gets specific attention in West Africa.

NB: An extensive resource guide on development organisations in Nigeria is available at www.devdir.org (Directory of Development Organisations, Volume 1B/Africa, Edition 2007). This overview lists international organisations, governmental organisations, private sector support organisations (including fair-trade), civil society organisations, training and research institutes, finance institutions, development consulting firms, information providers and grant makers. It is remarkable that farmers' organisations are not visible in this overview.

2. Inventory and first analysis of the Nigerian farmers' movement

2.1. Legal framework

The legal system of the Federal Republic of is based on the English legal tradition. Statutory law governs the creation of not-for-profit organisations, associations, cooperatives, charitable trusts, trade unions and comparable organisations.

For most of the identified producers' organisations the legal status is unclear. This is mainly due to a lack of basic information on these organisations. Farmers' organisations are not very visible when searching at the Internet. Considering the range of identified organisations, which is only the top of the iceberg, it seems that there are no major constraints for farmers to register an organisation in the legal system of the country. It is however important to investigate further on the legal system. What are the different laws and regulations that apply? What procedures to follow at local, State and national level? Do the federal Government and States encourage certain types of organisations to emerge?

2.2. Basic inventory of producers' organisations

For the classification of producers' organisations, we used the following typology :

Intervention Level : / Main focus:	1. political services (1)	2. economic services (2)	3. financial services (3)	4. Innovation, training and information services (4)	5. special services for women (5)
A. local direct membership organisations (first tier)					
B. Organisations operating at intermediate level (second tier)					
C. national federations/platforms (third tier)					

Remarks:

1. Main focus: representation, defence of interests, lobby and advocacy. Think of national platforms and apex organisations (general purpose organisations)
2. Main focus: economic service delivery. Think of (federations/ Unions of) cooperatives and commodity-based organisations.
3. Main focus: financial services (credit, insurance). Think of Saving and Credit Cooperatives (SACCO's)
4. Main focus: learning and training. Think of farmer study clubs, farmer research groups, farmer-owned radios, ...
=====
5. Rural women organisations that specifically serve women members (double classification possible in case of women's organisations)

The information we gathered results in the following first inventory:

Type of organisation*	Organisations (acronym, full name and foundation year)	Membership base	Level of intervention (tiers)		
			A local	B (inter-mediate)	C national
1. Political services	- AFAN - Apex Farmers Association of Nigeria (recent merger)	?			x
	- USMEFAN - Union of Small and Medium Scale Farmers of Nigeria (2005)	?			x
2. Economic services	- CFN - Co-operative Federation of Nigeria (1945)	5,000,000			x
	- NYCN - Nigerian Youth Co-operative Network	?			x
	- FADU - Farmers Development Union (1989)	524,000			x
	- NACMO - Nigerian Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Organisation	?			x
	- GROFAN - Groundnut Farmers Association of Nigeria (?)	?			x
	- CGA - Nigeria Cassava Growers Association (?)	?			x
	- OSPAN - Oilseeds producers Association of Nigeria (?)	?			x
	- Wheat Farmers' Association of Nigeria (?)	?			x
	- Rice Farmers' Association of Nigeria (?)	?			x
- NACOTAN - National Cotton Association of Nigeria (?)	?			x	
3. Financial services	- WODECO - Women's Development and cooperatives (1997)	-	x		
	- COWAN - Country Women Association of Nigeria (1982)				x
4. Innovation, training and information services	- WOFAN - Women Farmers Advancement Network (1993)			x	
5. Special services for women	- WODECO - Women's Development and cooperatives (1997)		x		
	- WOFAN - Women Farmers Advancement Network (1993)	2,250		x	
	- COWAN - Country Women Association of Nigeria (1982)	178,000			x
	- NAWAD - Nigerian Association of Women in Agriculture and Development (?)	2,000			x
	- NARWA- Network of African Rural Women Associations (?)	?			x

* Classified according to main services of the organisation concerned.

We are not sure whether all mentioned organisations are indeed producers' organisations, e.g. organisations that are established and governed by farmers:

- For certain commodity-oriented associations, such as the national Cotton Association and National Maize Association, the farmers' position has to be established. It is quite possible that these associations are 'interprofessions', regrouping both producers, traders and processors.
- For WODECO, WOFAN, COWAN and NAWAD, it is not clear whether these are indeed rural people's organisations. It is possible that they are closer to NGO's that provide services to rural women (groups).

Eight organisations (AFAN, CFN, COWAN, FADU, NYCN, USMEFAN, WODECO and WOFAN) were frequently mentioned on the Internet. Annex 1 provides some more information on these organisations, according to an organisation quick scan format. For the other organisations, mentioned in annex 2, there wasn't much information found, mainly only some contact details. The objective would be to further extend the overview with the help of the quick scan format.

2.3. General purpose organisations

AFAN seems to play an important role in the agricultural field in Nigeria and seems to have close relations with the Government. In fact, AFAN is the result of the advise of former President Obasanjo to ALFAN (All Farmers Association of Nigeria) and NAFAN (National Farmers Association of Nigeria) to merge into a single Apex Farmers' Association. This indicates the wish of Government to deal with one national organisation representing the farmers' world. A question is to what extent AFAN is a truly independent farmers' organisation. There are also indications that AFAN is a broad umbrella organisation with commodity-based organisation as members, for which it provides lobby and advocacy services. In the context of the implementation of the 'From Thousands to Millions Project' at State level, AFAN has delegated operational work to commodity based member organisation (for instance Ginger Producers' Association in Kaduna State). commodity organisations as partners at State level.

We have classified USMEFAN as an organisation that seeks to provide political services at the national level. USMEFAN is an intriguing organisation. It is critical to the Government. Thanks to a dynamic and vocal coordinator, USMEFAN is increasingly known on the international scene and seeks to collaborate with international organisations such as IFAD and Oxfam-Novib. It also has approached Agriterra. It has established relations with ROPPA (Network of Professional Agricultural Producers of West-Africa) and IFAP. The driver behind the emerging collaboration in the international farmers' movement is not clear. Among Nigerian farmers' organisations that operate nationally, it seems that USMEFAN is most explicit in defending the rights of small farmers, food sovereignty and family farming, and is therefore close to ROPPA's position. ROPPA might consider USMEFAN as a strategic partner to get Nigeria on board. Although USMEFAN claims to be a national organisation of smallholder farmers, the membership base of USMEFAN is not very clear. There might be the risk that it is a one-man show kind of organisation. In December 2007, IFAD has fielded an institutional assessment of USMEFAN. The results of this assessment indicate a first positive impression, especially with regards the values the organisations stands for, the important involvement of youth and women and the originality of its actions. The conclusion of the mission is that USMEFAN would deserve organisation and institutional support in order to be able to play the role it aspires to play²³.

2.4. Cooperatives and commodity based organisations

At the national level, three important organisations have been identified:

- The Co-operative Federation of Nigeria (CFN) is a confederation of 35 co-operative federations, representing 50,000 co-operative societies, with 5 million individual members. This would imply that CFN represents a very large portion of Nigerian agricultural producers. CFN provides representational services to its members, co-operative education and training and technical assistance including some credit activities. It holds national and state level conferences and acts as a mediator in disputes among co-operatives. CFN has a link with IFAD and ICA.

²³ Based on email messages of IFAD's consultant (20 and 22 April 2008)

- FADU seems to be an important national Farmers Union. They exist for nearly 20 years, have a geographical coverage of 29 states in Nigeria and reportedly over half a million of members, of which 65% are women. The services FADU provides include: banking, technical assistance, advocacy, marketing and technology transfer services. Because of its focus on service provision to micro and small entrepreneurs, we have classified FADU as an organisation focussing on economic services. FADU has different development partners: EZE, EU, Ford Foundation, Technoserve and Oxfam-Novib are among them. It has to be verified whether FADU is indeed a rural people's organisation. If so, they seem to have a strong executive wing (four divisions, 346 program employees, consultants and volunteers).
- The Nigerian Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Organisation (NACMO) is tentatively brought under farmers organisations. This organisation seems to be initiated by the federal government. Its level of autonomy and independence is not yet clear. NACMO stimulates initiatives at the local level for reducing poverty. Through co-operative systems and networks, it supplies agricultural inputs to farmers, as well as buying excess produce at harvest. Farmers' surplus production bought at a competitive price, in order to avoid over-flooding the market, thus ensuring that the farmers receive fair prices for their efforts. NACMO collaborates with IFAD.

As the membership base of the CFN suggests (50,000 cooperative societies!), there are many cooperatives and unions, which either specialize on commodities or operate at sub-national and local levels. These are difficult to identify through internet searches. In the field, it must be relatively easy to come across these organisations. In the overview we have identified several commodity based organisations (groundnuts, cassava, oilseed, cotton, maize, wheat, rice). As for now, it is not clear up to which level cooperatives are federated and to what extent they collaborate under the umbrella of CFN. Both for the local level, State level and country level, it is worthwhile to find out more about cooperatives and commodity based organisations.

2.5. Organisations at the local level

Assuming that large national organisations and commodity based organisations have local chapters, we can safely assume that there are thousands of local farmers' organisations. A study²⁴ done by 'The Farm Radio Network'²⁵, gives an indication of the organisational diversity that can be found at the local level. To assess its reach, the FRN interviewed several local farmers groups in different states. In order to get an idea of the myriad of local farmers' groups, we present them in annex 4. What is remarkable is that there are many specific women, men and youth groups, as well as local commodity groups.

2.6. Women's organisations

Both the results of our Internet search based identification of farmers' organisations, the local organisations that were approached by the Farm Radio Network and the resource guide to development organisations (www.devdir.org) suggest that there are many organisations that specifically focus on providing services to (rural) women. As mentioned earlier, it is important to establish which organisations are really founded and governed by rural women.

COWAN appears as a potentially promising organisation to work with. COWAN exists for over 25 years, works in 28 States and has a large membership base. A feature of COWAN is that it is based on thousands of local groups of 10-25 members. Local credit

²⁴ <http://www.farmradionetwork.org/pdfdocs/FRN%20Project%20Baseline%20Survey%20Report%20Final.pdf>

²⁵ see also par 1.6. for more information on FRN

and saving activities receive a lot of attention (*Isusu* model, which has similarities with the Grameen Bank model). COWAN has a layered management structure that emphasizes grassroots participation. There is a question related to the alternation of leadership. Mrs (Chief) Bisi Ogunleye, the founder of COWAN (1982) is still chairperson. What does this say about the alternation of leadership positions and the position of chiefs in Nigeria.

Compared to COWAN, WODECO is a small organisation. It has granted soft revolving loans to some 800 women for income generating activities.

WOFAN is also a relatively small organisation. A specific feature of this Women Farmers Advancement Network, is that households are involved in its activities. The membership based is mixed (75% women and 25% men an youth groups).

Annex 1 Organisation Quick Scans



AFAN- Apex Farmers Association of Nigeria

Type of organisation	1C
Organisational levels (tiers)	National
Foundation year and background	<p>AFAN is the result of the merger of the two farmer organisations: All Farmers Association of Nigeria (ALFAN) and National Farmers Association of Nigeria (NAFAN) into a single Apex Farmers Association of Nigeria (AFAN).</p> <p>The association is a product of an advice by former president Olusegun Obasanjo, for farmers to form themselves into one body so that the country could get back to the good old days when the economy of the country was sustained by agriculture.</p> <p>AFAN is the umbrella organisation for all farmers associations. Commodity and related associations are the members of AFAN. AFAN and the Commodity associations have State and Local government executives. The administrative and functional capacity of these levels of executives differs from State to State depending on the financial strength and/or support received from government at each level. The composition of the leadership has often been affected by the politics of the different levels of government.</p>
Legal status and way of registration	
Mission/ View on poverty reduction	The association cut across all kinds of agricultural activities, ranging from livestock to maize and rice production. AFAN is working closely with the farmers, both in terms of information dissemination, guidance and organizing them for policy advocacy.
Membership base (estimate amount)	
Member characteristics (socio-economic, ethnic, specific crop)	
Female members and male/female member ratio	
Geographical coverage	National
Membership of international federation(s)	
Membership of higher-tier farmers' federations	
Relationships with other RPO's (rivalry, cooperation)	<p>There is a weak relationship between the Commodity Associations and AFAN.</p> <p>The 1000s+ project is a regional project in Nigeria – focusing primarily in the northern part. Currently there are 3 agribusiness clusters in Katsina State (maize, sorghum and soya beans) and a rice cluster each in Kaduna and Kano States. The National Steering Committee for the 1000s+ Project, searched for an executive member of AFAN that is close to Kaduna to ensure close communications. The National Steering Committee came about the choice of the national President of the Ginger Farmers' Association who is also the Coordinating Chairman of AFAN in Kaduna State and was then the chairman for the promotion of exportable crops in Kaduna State.</p>
Relations with support organisations (NGOs etc.)	AFAN is strongly connected to the Nigerian Agricultural Insurance Corporation (NAIC)

Contact details

Contact persons (President, CEO)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. V Adm. Murtal H Nyako National President - Now into full time politics 2. Chief Femi Coker 1st National President - Acting President 3. Dr Shettima Mustapha 2nd National President - Acting 1st National President 4. Dr Godfrey Ngozi Nwosu General Secretary +234 803-302-3298; godfreynwosu@yahoo.com 5. Sir Vincent Nnaji Vice National President (Tree Crops) 6. Chief Olatunde Badmus Vice National President (Livestock/Fisheries) 7. Prince Ike Ubaka Vice National President (Liaison) 8. Chief Bayo Ajayi Vice National President (Root & Tubers) 9. Most Snr Evang Nosa Osiomwan Vice National President (Tree Crops II) 10. Alh Abubakar Wodi Vice National President (Food Crops)
Address	PLOT 871 TAFAWA BALEWA WAY, OPPOSITE Hotel L-Meridien Area 11 Garki Abuja
Telephone and fax	080 35047331, 080 33023298
E-mail	www.allfarmers.ng.org , shettimamustafa@yahoo.com , arimaikano@yahoo.com , godfrynwosu@yahoo.com
Website	www.nig-nationalagricshow.biz

CFN - Co-operative Federation of Nigeria

Type of organisation (position in typology above: e.d. A1, B3, etc.)	C2
Organisational levels (tiers)	National
Foundation year and background	1945, The state federations have, together with some other major cooperatives, formed the Cooperative Federation of Nigeria (CFN). It is estimated that there are about 2,000 cooperative unions in the country. Cooperative Unions operate through state level apexes known as federations. Overall there is a national apex known as the Cooperative Federation of Nigeria (CFN). Some of the states, e.g. Bauchi and Rivers state own cooperative Finance Agencies.
Legal status and way of registration	Legal; CFN registered in 1967 under co-operative societies ordinance of 1935. Section 28 numbers 39 with registered number 164. The state cooperative legislation derives largely from the Nigerian Cooperative Societies Decree of 1993. The activities of Credit Unions are regulated through Cooperative laws. The law specifies the guidelines for membership, portfolio and liquidity conditions.
Mission/ View on poverty reduction	CFN provides representational services to its members, co-operative education and training and technical assistance including some credit activities. It holds national and state level conferences and acts as a mediator in disputes among co-operatives.
Membership base (estimate amount)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35 co-operative federations (one example is Lascofed in Lagos State with 8000 members http://lascofedng.org/) • 50,000 co-operative societies • 5 million individual members <p>CFN has a youth wing; NYCN is an apex body for all youths –in-Co-operatives under the age of 35 years. (NYCN will be described later)</p>
Member characteristics (socio-economic, ethnic, specific crop)	
Female members and male/female member ratio	
Geographical coverage	National
Membership of international federation(s)	
Membership of higher-tier farmers' federations	
Relationships with other RPO's (rivalry, cooperation)	
Relations with support organisations (NGOs etc.)	Member of ICA – International Co-operative Alliance CFN has a link with IFAD

B. CONTACT

Contact details

Contact persons	Chief Adeola Ayoola, President
Address	Quarters 479, Fajimi Street, Agodi, GRA P.M.B. 5533, Ibadan, Oyo State
Telephone	+ 234 22 71 12 76
Fax	+ 234 22 71 12 76
E-mail	
Website	

COWAN - Country Women Association Of Nigeria

Type of organisation	3C / 5C
Organisational levels (tiers)	National
Foundation year and background	COWAN was founded In 1982 by Mrs. Bisi Ogunleye. It is known for its women-designed programs in credit, agriculture and small business development. COWAN fits into the <i>Isusu</i> model that has similarities to the Grameen Bank model. The clientele is rural and urban poor women through cooperative rather than individual memberships.
Legal status and way of registration	
Mission/ View on poverty reduction	The primary goal of the organization is to promote "the well-being of women in agricultural, economic decision making for the total development of the capacities of women to contribute to self-reliance and sustainable development. COWAN is involved through several approaches that foster grassroots participation in policies that address poverty alleviation among rural and urban poor women, promotes educational, health and food security of families, and the overall economic advancement of women. COWAN promotes awareness programmes stressing dangers of soil degradation in decertifying areas. Encourages members, mostly women farmers, to conserve their environments by planting trees and grass. Credit facilities are the areas where COWAN plays a critical role in the lives of rural poor women.
Membership base (estimate amount)	In 1997, the organization had 178,000 members belonging to some 35,000 working cooperative societies (e.g. 5 members per cooperative?) a far departure from the six cooperative member organisations at its founding.
Member characteristics (socio-economic, ethnic, specific crop)	COWAN has developed a layered management structure that emphasizes grass roots and multiple participation of members. Members earn their participation through the local or village level. This membership allows their primary group to carry them into membership at the highest level of the organization. At the village level, a group is made up of 10-25 members who must be consanguineously or socially related. That is to say they must be related by blood, belong to the same age cohort or age grade have a business relationship that has made them familiar with one another. The essence of this is to provide the 'tie that binds' so that members come into membership with the same visions and expectations. Moreover, it provides a common platform whereby "needs, strategies, and solutions" of the group are shared. Above the group is the community level, which is made up of five local or village societies. The community coordinates and streamlines the activities of the village societies.
Female members and male/female member ratio	It has an organizational body that comprises the National Coordinator and Matron, a 15-woman board of directors that makes the broad policies.
Geographical coverage	COWAN has a network of groups and community centres spread out in 28 of Nigeria's 36 states.
Membership of international federation(s)	
Membership of higher-tier farmers' federations	
Relationships with other RPO's (rivalry, cooperation)	
Relations with support organisations (NGOs etc.)	Through COWAN, Chief Bisi Ogunleye established NARWA - Network of African Rural Women Associations, which has programs in credit, agriculture, and small business development. In 1993, COWAN incorporated CEDSHA - Centre for Development and Self-Help Activities, which was created for young women, and rural women. In 1994, partnered with CEDPA (Centre for Development and Population Activities) to aid with health and family planning issues. Designed to reach 3.5 million women in Ondo State. COWAN has received foreign donor support as well as support from local

	sources. In addition to these external funds, it raises internal funds through the 'Isusu' or African Traditional Responsive Banking system to support the technical and credit need of its members.
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Contact details

Contact persons (<i>President, CEO</i>)	Chief Bisi Ogunleye
Address	NO. 2 Afunbiowo Street, PMB 809 Akure, Ondo State Nigeria
Telephone and fax	Tel: 234 34 231945 Fax: (011 234-34) 231633
E-mail	
Website	http://www.gdrc.org/icm/country/nigeria-women.html

FADU- Farmers Development Union



Type of organisation	2C
Organisational levels (tiers)	National
Foundation year and background	FADU is a grass root membership development organisation established in 1989 to build a viable self-sufficient institution that delivers specialized demand-driven banking, technical assistance, advocacy, marketing and technology transfer services to micro and small entrepreneurs in Nigeria.
Legal status and way of registration	Non-Bank Financial Institution
Mission/ View on poverty reduction	FADU's mission is to assist individual and community actions that yield result in creating jobs, increasing income and promoting the social development of local communities. FADU is committed to poverty alleviation through the institutional and enterprise development of the low-income rural Nigerians with particular emphasis on farmers. FADU was founded to provide development programmes aimed at reaching the poor and vulnerable groups with basic economic and social services for improved rural income, nutrition, employment and living condition.
Membership base (estimate amount)	FADU is formed, owned, directed, governed and financed by about 524,000 rural Nigerians, who are its members. (FADU has 5000 members in Uganda.). FADU can draw on the talents of 346 program employees, consultants and volunteers across Nigeria.
Member characteristics (socio-economic, ethnic, specific crop)	
Female members and male/female member ratio	FADU has four operating divisions - Resource Management Division, and Finance Division, Administrative Division, and Field Operation Division. FADU has a total of 346 staff members, of which 65% are women. Currently FADU has over 500,000 members, of which nearly 65% are women. To date, FADU has 165,000 borrowers out of which 70% are women. (Total loan volume to date is N=100Million. The repayment rate is about 98%.)
Geographical coverage	29 states of Nigeria. In three states, Oyo, Ogun and Osun, the Union has the highest concentration of members, about 58%.
Membership of international federation(s)	IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development)
Membership of higher-tier farmers' federations	
Relationships with other RPO's (rivalry, cooperation)	
Relations with support organisations (NGOs etc.)	Oxfam-Novib, EZE (Germany), EEC, Ford Foundation, Technoserve (technical assistance only). FADU is consistently looking for commitment to fostering partnerships to fight hunger and poverty in Nigeria. Current evidence of this is the on-going development Co-operation the World Bank, IFAD, UNDP, State Agricultural Development Programmes (ADPs).

Contact details

Contact persons (<i>President, CEO</i>)	Adedoja Adenira, Program director
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Telephone and fax	+234 02 231 5891
Fax	+234 02 231 8588
E-mail	fadu@skannet.com.ng
Website	http://fadu.info/index.html http://www.mixmarket.org/en/demand/demand.show.profile.asp?ett=31#

Nigerian Youth Co-operative Network (NYCN)

Type of organisation (position in typology above: e.d. A1, B3, etc.)	C2
Organisational levels (tiers)	National
Foundation year and background	<p>The Nigerian Youth Co-operative Network (NYCN) is an apex body for all youths –in-Co-operatives under the age of 35 years who have resolved to form various types of co-operatives in order to co-operate out of poverty.</p> <p>The activities of NYCN shall cut across; Educational, Sports, Economic, Social, Cultural, Political and Professional backgrounds. Her thematic issues shall as well cut across Co-operative’s development, health & HIV/AIDS awareness, poverty eradication, women/youth empowerment, environment, education, democracy, population, good governance, human rights, conflict resolution, sustainable development, International affairs etc.</p>
Legal status and way of registration	Legal registration through CFN
Mission/ View on poverty reduction	<p>Vision: “By 2016, to become a national and international viable Youth Organization in the co-operatives movement that trains and develops its members and young people morally, economically, socio-culturally and technically so that they can use the co-operative models as a means to pursue a better quality of life”.</p> <p>Mission Statement Our mission is clear: to promote and encourage job creation that could lead to employment, empowerment of the youth and involvement in various activities that shall lead to income generation through mutual self-help groups and micro-enterprises based on the Co-operative models; in the process they will help create a more self-reliant and develop Nigeria.</p> <p>NYCN is set out to pursue a long-term project of eradicating of poverty and hunger and to promote women/youth empowerment initiatives in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).</p>
Membership base (estimate amount)	<p>Membership of NYCN is of three categories. The three categories are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students Wing 2. Youth Wing 3. Fellow
Member characteristics (socio-economic, ethnic, specific crop)	Youths –in-Co-operatives under the age of 35 years
Female members and male/female member ratio	
Geographical coverage	
Membership of international federation(s)	
Membership of higher-tier farmers’ federations	
Relationships with other RPO’s (rivalry, cooperation)	NYCN is to be the active Youth Wing of the apex body of co-operative movement in Nigeria – the Co-operative Federation of Nigeria (CFN).
Relations with support organisations (NGOs etc.)	

B. CONTACT

Contact details

Contact persons (<i>President, CEO</i>)	Victor Olusegun Oyegoke – National Co-ordinator
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E-mail	victor4real2@yahoo.com youthincoops@yahoo.com
Website	

USMEFAN - Union of Small and Medium Scale Farmers of Nigeria

Type of organisation	1C
Organisational levels (tiers)	National
Foundation year and background	2005. USMEFAN is critical of the governance of globalisation and the free market. It advocates an Alternative Peoples' Globalisation Programme which stresses the importance of heeding the voice of small farmers throughout the world and to design strategies that are more consistent with these needs on a world scale, promoting through civil society stimulation and action.
Legal status and way of registration	
Mission/ View on poverty reduction	USMEFAN stands for justice, fairness and equity among peoples of the world irrespective of race, creed, age, physical status, or sex; self-reliant, micro-livelihood supporting initiatives of the people.
Membership base (estimate amount)	
Member characteristics (socio-economic, ethnic, specific crop)	Small farmers, with focus on youth and women
Female members and male/female member ratio	
Geographical coverage	
Membership of international federation(s)	IFAP (in DCC) Member of the Steering Committee of IFAD's Farmers' Forum.
Membership of higher-tier farmers' federations	IFAD Collaborates with ROPPA
Relationships with other RPO's (rivalry, cooperation)	To be investigated. Tense relations with other RPO's are likely.
Relations with support organisations (NGOs etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Member of the 2004 Nigeria Poverty Eradication Forum (PERFORM) - National Coordinator of the Coalition for Popular Development Initiatives (COPODIN) in Nigeria - Advocate of an Alternative Peoples' Globalisation Programme - Led a campaign with the Network of Peasant Organizations and Producers in West Africa (ROPPA) in Nigeria, involving very small producers demanding policy change to the government and obtaining success on: earmarking 10 percent of government budget to agriculture, to integrate regional and sub-regional markets, and to protect local markets from import of basic products.

Contact details

Contact persons (<i>President, CEO</i>)	Mr Makanjuola Olaseinde Arigbede, National Coordinator
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E-mail	E-mail: arigbede@skannet.com dpc@skannet.com.ng olaseindearigbede@yahoo.com
Website	

WODECO - Women's Development and Cooperatives

Type of organisation	3A / 5A
Organisational levels (tiers)	Local
Foundation year and background	<p>WODECO is a membership organization, which was set up in 1997 to organize and empower women so as to address the special economic problems facing them in Nigerian society. WODECO has the following units: Micro-credit Unit, Women Empowerment Unit, Youth Wing, HIV/AIDS Unit, Governance and Capacity Building Unit.</p> <p>WODECO has granted soft revolving loans to over 800 women for income generating activities.</p>
Legal status and way of registration	The organization has a seven-member Board of Trustees and a five-member Advisory Board
Mission/ View on poverty reduction	Our organization believes in women's fundamental rights and their representation in decision making processes by encouraging them to take responsibility for their own development in order to improve their living conditions and status by addressing their practical and strategic needs. The aim of WODECO is to improve the living conditions, welfare and status of women through empowerment.
Membership base (estimate amount)	
Member characteristics (socio-economic, ethnic, specific crop)	
Female members and male/female member ratio	Our hope is to build a gender sensitive society where women are accorded equal rights as men.
Geographical coverage	
Membership of international federation(s)	
Membership of higher-tier farmers' federations	
Relationships with other RPO's (rivalry, cooperation)	
Relations with support organisations (NGOs etc.)	Nigeria Network of NGOs (NNNGO)

Contact details

Contact persons (<i>President, CEO</i>)	Mary Ajayi (Mrs) Dr. Mrs. Funmi Alatise
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Telephone	2348033520627 0803-3520627
Fax	234039241716
E-mail	wodeconiq@yahoo.com
Website	

WOFAN – Women Farmers Advancement Network



Type of organisation	4B / 5B
Organisational levels (tiers)	
Foundation year and background	WOFAN was set up in 1993 by Hajia Salamatu Jibril, a university lecturer in plant pathology.
Legal status and way of registration	
Mission/ View on poverty reduction	WOFANs' motto is 'Rural Literacy to Fight Hunger and Poverty'. Its mission is to relieve hunger and poverty, to educate people about the causes and effects of poverty, and to help them find ways to help themselves. Its goal is sustainable improvement in the quality of life of the rural population. WOFAN believes that through group mobilisation, sensitisation, training, claiming rights to land, political and economic empowerment, growing more food or earning enough money to buy food, it is possible for the rural population to live in a world without hunger and poverty.
Membership base (estimate amount)	WOFAN works with 150 rural groups, registered with WOFAN, with over 2,250 individual members.
Member characteristics (socio-economic, ethnic, specific crop)	
Female members and male/female member ratio	About 75% of which are women groups and 25% men and youth groups. In order to ensure smooth gender relations, entire households are involved in activities. Intervention of both men and women at all levels of the project is encouraged.
Geographical coverage	WOFAN works in five different states in northern Nigeria. Especially in the State of Kano.
Membership of international federation(s)	
Membership of higher-tier farmers' federations	
Relationships with other RPO's (rivalry, cooperation)	
Relations with support organisations (NGOs etc.)	The UNDP, British Council, World Bank, Farm Radio

Contact details

Contact persons (President, CEO)	
Address	Physical address : Plot 18, Yahaya Gusau Road, NNDC Quarters, KANO, Nigeria Postal address: P.O. Box 22, Gyadi-Gyadi, KANO, Nigeria
Telephone	234-64-662199
Fax	234-64-662199
E-mail	ingo@wofan.org ; wofan@ecnx.net
Website	www.wofan.org

Annex 2 Contact details of other organisations

FARMERS ORGANISATIONS

CGA	Nigeria Cassava Growers Association
Contact persons (<i>President, CEO</i>)	Chief bayo Ajayi
Address	
Telephone and fax	
E-mail	
Website	
FADAN (??)	Farmers Organized Development Association of Nigeria
Type of organization	National/Local/Community/Rural
Members	Men/Women/Youth
Founded in	1990
Source of Annual budget	Membership fees/Local donors/Earned income
Fax	+234 55 25 1120
E-mail	green.b@warri.rcl.nig.com
Website	
GROFAN	Groundnut Farmers Association of Nigeria
Contact persons (<i>President, CEO</i>)	Mohammed USMAN- Chairman
Address	19A Tudun Wazirchi, Kano
Telephone and fax	+ 23464649601
E-mail	grofan@africaonline.com
Website	
NACOTAN	The National Cotton Association of Nigeria
Contact persons (<i>President, CEO</i>)	
Address	
Telephone and fax	Fax (234 9) 2341541
E-mail	
Website	
NMAN (??)	National Maize Association of Nigeria
Contact persons (<i>President, CEO</i>)	
Address	
Telephone and fax	
E-mail	
Website	
WFAN (??)	Wheat farmers' Association of Nigeria
Contact persons (<i>President, CEO</i>)	
Address	
Telephone and fax	
E-mail	
Website	

RIFAN	Rice Farmers Association of Nigeria
Contact persons (<i>President, CEO</i>)	Abubakar Wodi, president
Address	
Telephone and fax	
E-mail	ricefarmersden@yahoo.com
Website	

OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Copan / CAN	Cocoa Processors Association of Nigeria
Contact persons (<i>President, CEO</i>)	AYO Bakare
Address	
Telephone and fax	
E-mail	
Website	

NAWAD	Nigerian Association of Women in Agriculture and Development
Contact persons (<i>President, CEO</i>)	
Address	
Telephone and fax	
E-mail	
Website	

NIPRANET	Nigeria Participatory Rural Appraisal Network
Contact persons (<i>President, CEO</i>)	Abdulkareem Lawal, Program Coordinator
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E-mail	nipranet@infoweb.abs.net
Website	

OSPAN	Oilseeds Processors Association of Nigeria
Contact persons (<i>President, CEO</i>)	
Address	
Telephone and fax	
E-mail	
Website	

SEEDAN	Seed Association of Nigeria
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Fax	234 8037016371
E-mail	yakuatar@yahoo.com
Website	

Annex 3 Sample of local farmers' groups Farm Radio Network survey

To examine its reach, the Farm Radio Network interviewed the following local farmers' groups in six different States:

State	Farmers' groups and associations	Location
Abia State	Udodinma Women Association	Amaokwe Item
	Umunwara Women Farmers	Umuahia zone
	Chinemere farmers Group	Umuahia zone
	Okafia Igbere Men's Group	Ohafia zone
	The Ohabiri Ossah Girls Club	Umuahia zone
	The Amokwe Item Girls Association	Ohafia zone
Oyo State	Boluyo Women Group	Gate, Omi-Adio
	Ifelodun Women Farm Settlers	Ogbomoso
	Araromi Akufo Farmers Group	Araromi Akufo
	Iteesiwoju Farm Settlers Multipurpose	Ogbomoso zone
	The Araromi Akufo Farm Settlers	Ibadan zone
	The Young Farmers Club	Ogbomoso
Nasarawa State	Shabu Women Alubo Processing Cooperative	
	Mada Women Group	Lafia
	Assakio Men's Group	Assakio
	Men's Group	Nasarawa Eggon
	Youth Group	Lafia
	Youth Group	Akwanga
Bauchi State	Tudun Wuss Women Fadama Farmers' Association	Nabordo
	Dutun Wuss Kontal Women Cooperative Association	Nabordo
	Agro-Allied Women Group	Miya.
	Gerawa Women Group	Miya
	Kamal II Fadama Association	Dass
	Fadama Male Farmers' Association	Tafawa Balewa
	Himan Manuma	Miya
	Miya's Farmers' Club	Miya
	Badel Youth Farmers' Association	Tafawa Balewa
	Animal Tracking Association	Nabordo
	Zurhu Animal Tracking	
	Tika Youth Scout Association	Siri Zurhu
Edo State	Imeavhaogho Women's Cooperative Group	Jattu
	Akugbe Women's Group	(Okhuormi) Egbire
	Believers Multipurpose Farmers Cooperative	Aviele
	Male Farmers	Iguoriakhi
	Youth Group	Jattu
	Aifesoba Farmers Youth Group	Aifesoba
Katsina State	Women FGD Group (Women Farmers)	Ajiwa
	Zumunta Gangaran Kolta, (Women Farmers)	Dutsin-Ma
	Male FGD Group, (Male Farmers)	Ajiwa
	Male FGD Group (Male Farmers)	Dutsin-Ma
	Ajiwa Irrigation Cooperative Society	Ajiwa
	Albarka Ventures and Cooperative Society	Dutsin-Ma