



NIGERIA:

NATIONAL FOOD CRISIS RESPONSE PROGRAM

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADB	African Development Bank
ADP	African Development Project/ Programme
AGRA	Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa
ALNAP	Learning Accountability Performance in Humanitarian Action
AND-NIGERIA	Agro Dealer Network Development Project
AU	African Union
AWP	Annual Work Plans
AWPP	Accelerated Wheat Production Programme
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme
CASE	Competitive Agricultural Systems and Enterprises
CBARDP	Community Based Agricultural and Rural Development Programme
CBNRMP	Community Based Natural Resource Management Programme
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDA	Community Development Organization
CDD	Community Driven Development
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CGIAR	Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
CFA	Comprehensive Framework for Action
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CILSS	Comite Permanent Inter-etats De Lutte Contre La Sécheresse Au Sahel
CP	Country Programme
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSD	Combating Soil Degradation
DFID	Department for International Development
EA	Extension Agents
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FCM	Financial Co-ordination Mechanism
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FMARD	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
FMAWR	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources
FMF	Federal Ministry of Finance
FMOE	Federal Ministry of Education
FSTG	Food Security Theme Group
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFSR	Global Food Security Response

GMP	Guaranteed Minimum Price
GON	Government of Nigeria
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
HGSFP	Home Grown School Feeding Program
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
HLTF	High Level Task Force
IAR	Institute of Agricultural Research
IARC	International Agricultural Research
IAR&T	Institute for Agricultural Research and Training
ICRISAT	International Crop Research Institute for Semi Arid Tropics
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFDC	International Fertilizer Development Centre.
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IITA	International Institute for Tropical Agriculture
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IP	Implementing Partner
ISFP	Initiative on Soaring Food Prices
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on AIDS
KFSSG	Kenya Food Security Strategy Group
KNARDA	Kano Agricultural Rural Development Agency
LCRI	Lake Chad Research Institute
LG	Local Government
LGA	Local Government Area
LoU	Letter of Understanding
MARKETS	Maximizing Agricultural Revenue in Key Enterprises
MDA	Ministries Departments and Agencies
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
M4P	Making Markets Work for the Poor
MSME	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
MRVIP	Middle Rima Valley Irrigation Project
NACA	National Agency for the Control of AIDS
NACRDB	National Agricultural Cooperative and Rural Development Bank
NADS	Nigerian Agro Dealers Support Project
NAERLS	National Agricultural Extension Research and Liaison Research Services
NAMIS	Nigeria Agricultural Market Information Service
NARI	National Agricultural Research Institute
NASC	National Seed Council

NCRI	National Cereals Research Institute
NDP	National Development Plan
NEEDS	National Economic Empowerment Development Strategy
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NERICA	New Rice for Africa
NFCRP	Nigeria Food Crisis Response Programme
NFRA	National Food Reserve Agency
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NIFFR	National Institute for Fresh Water Fisheries Research
NIOMR	National Institute for Oceanography and Marine Research
NIMET	Nigerian Meteorological Agency
NISER	Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research
NLPD	National Livestock Development Project
NOA	National Orientation Agency
NPFS	National Programme for Food Security
NSFRD	National Strategic Food Reserve Department
NSPRI	National Stored Products Research Institute
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OSSAP	Office of the Senior Special Assistant to The President
PAC	Projects Advisory Committee
PPI	Purchasing Parity Index
PPP	Public Private Partnership
ProPCom	Pro-Poor Opportunities in Commodity And Service Markets
PRGF	Poverty Reduction Growth Facilities
RRF	Results and Resources Framework
RTEP	Root and Tuber Expansion Programme
SACA	State Agencies for the Control of AIDS
SAKSS	Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System
SGR	Strategic Grains Reserve
SIMA	Niger's Market Information System
SMFPP	Special Mass Food Production Programme
SPFS	Special Programme for Food Security
TCDC	Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme
TIMS NIGERIA	Targeted Inputs Marketing Supply Projects
TWG	Technical Working Group
UEMOA	West African Economic and Monetary Union
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees

UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund Women
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
VAT	Value Added Tax
WARDA	West African Rice Development Agency
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WECARD	West and Central African Council Research Development

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

GENERAL

Agriculture is a key component of the Nigerian economy, currently contributing about four (4) percent of the Nigeria GDP and employing about seventy percent of the active population.

Nigeria has diverse and rich vegetation that can support agricultural production to feed its teeming population and a heavy population of livestock. The country is also the second largest economy in Africa and occupies a total land area of 92.4 million ha which consists of 91.1 million ha of land and 1.3 million ha of water bodies. The agricultural land is 83.6 million ha and is blessed with abundant rainfall as well as extensive coastal region that is very rich in fish and other marine products.

Despite this, agricultural growth in the country has been chequered and seventy percent of the people live below the poverty line. The economic growth attained in the last few years has so far not yet improved the welfare of its population, in particular, the rural poor.

Nigeria has one of the highest rates of malnutrition and is also moving very slowly towards the achievement of the millennium development goals (M.D.Gs) especially those dealing with hunger and poverty among the vulnerable groups of the populace.

The current global food crises and the 2007/2008 soaring food prices therefore has a telling effect on the food and nutrition security of many Nigerians, leading also to reactive panic measures by Government and the depletion of the country's food reserves. The spill over effect and particularly to regions whose countries are net importers of cereal grains, e.g. Nigeria was phenomenal. To compound the effect, the country was largely unprepared to cope with the effects of climate change, exacerbated by drought and desertification and unreliable implementation of agricultural strategies and policies.

The potential impact of the soaring food prices poses a further challenge which has implications for the country's ability to meet its current development agenda of attaining food security, employment and income generation, expansion of the export base and reducing food imports.

In spite of several interventions over the years, Nigeria has remained vulnerable to the impact of global soaring food prices. The situation is worsened by increasing population growth, the global economic recession and decline in prices of crude oil. However, despite the perceived short term negative consequences, the food crisis presents a tremendous opportunity for Nigeria's agriculture. The high food prices have the potential for increasing the value of agricultural assts and for stimulating private sector investment in agriculture, once the requisite enabling policy environment is in place.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

In recognition of the importance of agriculture in achieving the objective set out in the National economic agenda, the country has developed a National food security strategy programme whose vision is to ensure sustainable access, availability and affordability of quality food to all Nigerians. In addition to this, major stakeholders in the agricultural sector under the umbrella of the Food Security Theme Group (F.S.T.G) composed of ministries, Departments and Agencies (M.D.A), development partners, Donors, N.G.O's and the private sector with the leadership of FAO provided a forum to ensure better co-ordination of plans in mitigating the food crisis.

This is to also provide a forum for inter- agency actions for enhanced agriculture and rural development, National food security and improved nutrition. Part of the measures or action plans of the F.S.T.G, is the development of a Nigerian food crisis response programme which would seek to:

- a) Reduce the negative impact of the high food prices on the lives of generality of Nigerians with a special emphasis on the poor and in a timely manner.
- b) Support the Government of Nigeria in the design and implementation of sustainable policies that would mitigate the impacts.

The goal of the programme is to address the short and medium term implications by improving access to food, strengthening agricultural production especially for food insecure zones, develop coping mechanism for the negative effects of climate change on agricultural production and strategies to reduce vulnerability among the rural populace. These would be achieved through a co-ordination mechanism that would provide a basis and framework for improved co-operation/consultation among partners, enhanced information dissemination and transparency in agriculture and food security initiations.

As an immediate response, F.A.O, had released the sum of 500,000 U.S.D to some member countries including Nigeria in 2008 as an intermediate intervention to protect the most vulnerable from food price shocks under the Director General's Initiative on Soaring Food Prices (I.S.F.P). The International Fund for Agricultural Development (I.F.A.D) in collaboration with F.A.O and the Government of Nigeria is developing partnership for a project to rapidly mitigate the crisis due to soaring food prices by consolidating on existing on-going projects. The importance of addressing the problem of soaring food prices would however, require building proper synergy among all stakeholders.

THE PROGRAMME

Against this background, the N.F.C.R.P has been developed through interactions with stake holders in the agricultural sector by:

- I. Analyzing the global issues and factors contributing to the soaring food prices in Nigeria
- II. Identifying priority areas that need intervention and partners most relevant to provide assistance to address the priorities.
- III. Collaborate with partners to develop intervention projects to address the challenges.
- IV. Develop a co-ordination mechanism and implementation framework for participation of all stakeholders in the N.F.C.R.P.

General Features

The main feature of the response programme is the identification of best practices in mitigating food crisis situations and linking these to broader- based agricultural development projects. These include:

- Promotion of the value chain approach in the production system
- Building capacity for enhancing commodity value chain among states and local government project facilitators
- Using states and local governments as platforms for project implementation
- Promoting sound market-based principles
- Intensify private sector participation in input supply and marketing system, credit and application of subsidy enhancing activities
- Building effective partnership among major stakeholders to engender synergy and effective resource use.
- Building a coalition of Non-government agencies for advocacy on food security and ensure transparency in implementation strategies.
- Developing production enhancement strategies which would focus attention on the frontline states where climate change has more devastating effects. However, links will be created with the food security strategies at the national level. The frontline states are Sokoto, Katsina, Kano, Kebbi, Jigawa, Borno, Gombe, Adamawa, Yobe and Zamfara.
- The vulnerable groups such as the poor, women, children, aged and those afflicted by HIV who generally cannot access the benefits of agricultural and other development activities would be the primary focus of the NFCRP.

The NFCRP contains a set of policy recommendations and action plans which have been transcribed into project formats and grouped into 4 programme components:

- a. Component 1: Improving Produce Markets and Enhancing Trade
- b. Component 2: Ensuring Food Access and Reducing Nutritional Vulnerability
- c. Component 3: Enhancing Domestic Food Production and Marketing Response.
- d. Component 4: Agribusiness Promotion and Improving Service Delivery to Farmers and Rural Communities

Under each component are sub-components which comprise projects which have been formulated to address the main objectives of the component. The NFCRP has ensured synergy with on-going projects targeting food security issues with implications for addressing the

current soaring food prices, indicative project ideas by development partners and MDAs, and strategic projects which if implemented would assist Nigeria's future preparedness to cope with shocks in the food and nutrition sector. Thus, the programme presents a comprehensive approach for dealing with the current food crisis through a co-ordinated framework to enable key stakeholders, development partners, MDAs, private agencies and NGOs to identify and key into the response agenda based on areas of each organization's broad programme focus, financial inputs and comparative advantage.

This is premised on the development of a financial coordination mechanism and setting up of a representative contact group (FSTG) accountable to all interested partners, to guide and oversee both the consultation and implementation process.

The NFCRP contains projects that would achieve positive effects at the national, community, household and individual levels. Series of reports and stakeholder views were considered and incorporated into the programme design. These varied from strategic issues in agriculture to the influence on vulnerable population groups and their reactions to the negative effects of rising food prices including the possibility to exploit opportunities offered by the higher prices. This is also against the background that emergency actions had already been taken before the commencement of the draft of the NFCRP. These were short term policy responses involving

- Changes in tariffs, taxes,
- Consumer subsidies
- Food price controls
- Export restrictions
- Food imports
- Release of public food reserve stocks.

The outcomes of these short term responses were aimed at reducing consumer prices from the viewpoint of net food buyers.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION:

Country leadership and ownership at all levels will remain a guiding principle for the programme. FAO through the FSTG will apply the principles of country ownership, alignment, harmonization, managing for results and mutual accountability. For this purpose, and, taking into consideration the other provision of this NFCRP, FAO will seek the full engagement of a broad base of country partners, under the overall coordination of the FMA

The proposed programme will build on and expand these partnerships to engage a wider network of stakeholders at various levels for programme implementation. At the national level, the main partners will be: The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources as the coordinating agency, the National Planning Commission, National Bureau of Statistics and other line ministries such as Federal Ministry of Environment, Federal Ministry of Education (FMOE), Federal Ministry of Commerce, Federal Ministry of Finance, Federal Ministry of Industry, and Federal Ministry of Niger Delta and Financial Institutions.

Others include OSSAP-on-MDGs, NEPAD, National Agency for the Control of AIDS (NACA), Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria, Nigeria Meteorological Service (NIMET), National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), Research Institutions, NISER, and the organized private sector.

At the state level, the main partners will include State Ministries of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Agricultural Development Programmes (ADPs) as well as State Agencies for the Control of AIDS (SACA) and CBOs/FBOs, etc. Assistance will be coordinated at this level through the government structures at the 6 geo-political zones.

The FSTG , through a Financial Co-ordination Mechanism , will collaborate with all partners to create complementarity in project plans.

Resource Mobilization

FAO and the FSTG will assist government in advocacy and resource mobilization to meet the funding gap required implementing the programme. For this purpose, strategic alliances with multilateral and bilateral organizations, governments, the organized private sector, communities and philanthropists will be fostered or strengthened where in existence. Implementing Partners at national and state levels will be supported to advocate for increase in budgetary allocation for addressing the effects of the soaring food prices and the broad food security objectives at the grassroot and household levels.

1.0 BACKGROUND

1.1 Importance of Agriculture in the Nigerian Economy

The main challenges currently facing Nigeria are to eradicate poverty, attain food security, agricultural competitiveness and the sustainable management of her resources to achieve broad economic development. Nigeria has diverse and rich vegetation that can support agricultural production to feed its teeming population and a heavy population of livestock. The country is the second largest economy in Africa and occupies a total land area of 92.4 million ha which consists of 91.1 million ha of land and 1.3 million ha of water bodies. The agricultural land is 83.6 million ha and the country has an extensive coastal region that is very rich in fish and other marine products. The agricultural sector is a key component of the Nigerian economy. It contributed 42% to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2007. Currently, the sector provides 88% of non-oil foreign exchange earnings and employs about two-thirds of the country's total labor force.

The performance of the agricultural sector has been uneven in the past. Its average annual growth rate ranges from about 3.3% in 1990 to an average of 6% in the past 5 years. Most of the current growth rate has been attributed more to expansion in cultivated land area rather than increase in productivity. Most of the various programmes and policies enunciated over the years and supported by Donor/Development partners did not also achieve their full development objectives.

The estimates of the number of hungry people in Nigeria is still high. Typically, poor households respond to food insecurity by purchasing proportionally more staple foods and fewer fruits, vegetables and foods from animal sources. This has additional implication especially for children under five, pregnant and lactating women who suffer from vitamin and mineral deficiencies such as vitamin A, iron, zinc and iodine. Such deficiencies result in increased mortality; undermine human development, well being and economic productivity. Thus Nigeria runs the risk of slowing further progress toward the achievement of MDG-1 to eradicate extreme hunger and poverty; the fourth goal, to reduce child mortality since over 30% of child deaths are attributable to malnutrition and the fifth goal relating to reduction in maternal mortality. The MDGs selected target links to reducing hunger and status of Nigeria's MDGs are shown in Tables 1&2 respectively.

The economic growth attained in the last few years has so far not yet improved the welfare of its population and seventy percent of the people live below the poverty line. The majority of the poor depend on agriculture for their livelihoods and 64% of the people in the rural areas are not able to meet their basic needs. Of this, well over 50% of rural women still engage in subsistence agriculture for survival (WB 2004). As such, improved agricultural performance in Nigeria is critical to poverty reduction and achieving food security.

1.2 Government Development Agenda

In response to these challenges, the Federal Government of Nigeria, has made agriculture one of its major pillars of its strategic vision for growth and development¹. Agricultural sector is central to the government's seven point agenda since four of the core areas identified aim to revitalize the agricultural sector in order to (i) attain food security, (ii) increase production and productivity, (iii) generate employment and income, expand the export base and (iv) reduce food imports. thereby freeing resources for critical infrastructure development and delivery of social welfare services. The government has set a target of 10% annual growth rate for the agricultural sector. To achieve this goal, it plans to put in place an enabling environment that is conducive for high agriculture growth and enhancing private sector investments in agriculture.

1.3 Nigeria's Food Security Strategy and Objectives

1.3.1 Historical Overview

In an attempt to achieve food security for her people, The Nigerian Government has, in the past 7 decades, executed a number of measures aimed at relaxing the supply side constraints to the food availability problem (Appendix III). These include: establishment of cooperatives (1935 to Date); commodity Boards (1947 to 1986); Agricultural Research Institutes (1964 to Date); National Accelerated Food Production Project (early 1970s); Nigerian Agricultural Cooperative Bank (1973 to Date); Agricultural Development Projects (1975 to Date); Operation Feed the Nation (1976 to 1979); River Basin Development Authorities (1977 to Date); Directorate of Foods; Roads and Rural Infrastructure (1986 to 1993); National Agricultural Land Development Authority (1991 to 1999); and Presidential Initiatives on Cocoa, Cassava, Rice, Livestock, Fisheries and Vegetables (1999 to 2007).

These programmes have, however, have not made the desired impact due to the following identified shortcomings: Policy inconsistency and administrative dislocations; Instability of Research Institutes and lack of funding; Lack of political support; Non provision of counterpart funds in the case of ADPs; Lack of qualified manpower to provide effective leadership; Lack of continuity and shift in approaches by successive governments; and Lack of institutional arrangements for implementation of programmes that would increase the competitiveness of Nigeria's agriculture.

1.3.2 The National Food Security Policy Objectives

In recognition of the importance of agriculture in achieving the objectives set out for the national economic agenda, the country has developed a national food Security strategy programme whose vision is to ensure sustainable access, availability and affordability of quality food to all Nigerians and for Nigeria to become a significant net provider of food to the global community (Appendix IV , Tables 3&4). The programme seeks to address existing challenges in the sector manifested by weak economic linkages and policy environment, poor service delivery and disconnect among stakeholders.

In the National Food Security Programme document, the government defined the food security policy objectives as follows:

¹ President Yar'Adua's seven point agenda include: i) Food Security, ii) Wealth Creation, iii) Transport Sector, Iv) Power and Energy, v) Land Reforms, vi) Education, vii) Security.

- Achieve substantial import substitution;
- Achieve sustainable food security;
- Attain gainful employment;
- Promote modern agricultural practices
- Conservation and management of natural resources.

These have been designed to implement interventions that would result in food security through (1) enhanced productivity of small holder agriculture; (2) an environment conducive to private investment; (3) poverty reduction with increased provision of global public good; (4) enhanced domestic competitiveness through policy and institutional reforms; and (5) coordination of domestic and international resources for agriculture and rural development.

2.0 THE FOOD CRISIS IN NIGERIA

In Nigeria, the prices of staples started to rise in 2006 and soared in 2007. A major reason was the rising oil prices which resulted in global rise in food prices also partly due to the increased demand and production of bio fuels. Another related reason was the unfavourable weather due to climate change which resulted in decline in agricultural productivity. For example, the food problem in Nigeria worsened in 2007 when the rain ended abruptly in September and resulted in substantial decline in yields especially in the grains producing zone in the northern part of the country. This seemed to be the first signals that Nigeria was on the path to a food crisis.

This sharp increase in food prices which intensified in 2008 has raised serious concerns about food and nutrition for many poor people in developing countries. It has also raised doubts about the success attributed to the agricultural development strategies of Nigeria and its preparedness to cope with short to long term shocks in the World's food supply chain. The current situation has affected nearly all major food and feed commodities resulting in a concurrence of hike in world prices (FAO 2008).

2.1 Reasons for the High Food Prices

The reasons for the global food price increases are multiple and in some instances they are interactive raising the severity even in some hitherto stable economies. An assessment conducted by IFPRI reported the following causal factors of last years' rises in food prices (IFPRI 2009) at the global level:

- **Weather disruptions**, including serious droughts, have affected output in several key producing countries (Australia, Turkey, Ukraine and parts of North America) in the mid-2000s have led to two successive years of negative growth in world cereal production.
- **World production of cereals has slowed, causing a decline in stocks** over the last decade (Table5). This has weakened the ability of the world food system to cope with shocks and created conditions in which short-term shocks cause large price increases.
- **High cost of oil and energy** which affects transportation of agricultural inputs and outputs, mechanical cultivation, fertilizers and pesticides.

- **Increased and changing demand in China and India**, due to economic growth, has led to increased consumer purchasing power and consequent shifts away from traditional staples and toward higher-value foods like meat and milk. However, some analysts believe that the effect of this on world prices has been exaggerated.
- **Debated policy choices:** for example, reactive export bans in some developing countries, and bio fuels subsidies in Western countries
- **Topsoil erosion:** modern ploughing, overgrazing, fertilizer and pesticide use result in the steady depletion of worldwide topsoil. Water and winds carry away the soil, when it is not fixed by plant cover. An estimated 25 billion tons of topsoil are lost to erosion each year. The UN estimates that erosion has now seriously degraded about 40 per cent on the world's agricultural land.
- **Speculative capital:** speculation in international, regional and local commodities markets may have contributed to upward pressure on food prices. Big institutional investors have moved billions of dollars into commodities markets like oil, metals and foods in response to the stock-market decline and the slide in real-estate values. Food-processing companies, governments, big farmers and even aid agencies have entered the markets to hedge their future costs, leading to increased activity in futures markets.
- **Under-investment in rural infrastructure and agricultural innovation.**
- **Increasing urbanization** often means that more people are becoming purchasers rather than producers of food.

2.2 Food Production

The spill-over effect world wide, and particularly to regions whose countries are net importers of cereal grains e.g. Nigeria was phenomenal (Tables 5, 6, 7). To compound the situation in Nigeria is the effect of weather conditions and the lack of access to fertilizer, which resulted in decline in agricultural productivity and low harvests. Specifically, rainfalls ended abruptly in September 2007 and resulted in substantial decline in yields especially in the grains producing zone in the northern part of the country. A joint field evaluation survey conducted by several Nigerian Government agencies in 2007 indicated a 20 percent decline in sorghum production. Other predicted losses include 10% for maize, 10% for rice, 10% for cowpea and 10% for groundnut (Table 8). Crops that are grown nationwide, concentrated in the Middle Belt and Southern Zones of the country, and which are less dependent on fertilizer such as cassava, cocoyams, yams and soybeans were not seriously affected (CILSS et al., Joint Market Assessment 2008). This seemed to be the first signals that Nigeria was on the path to a food crisis.

2.3 Price Trends for Major Food Staples in Nigeria

As a result of the reduced 2006-2007 cereal output in Nigeria cereal prices rose steeply even in real terms. For example in Dawanau International Grains Market in Kano, the biggest in the country, the price of sorghum, the most traded cereal in Nigeria jumped from N 275/kg in September 2007 to N 5300 in February 2008, an increase of 92 percent in 5 months. Over the

same period millet price increased by 116 percent while maize prices in February 2008 were 96 percent above its level in August 2007 (CILSS et al., 2008).

2.4 Assessment on the Soaring Food Prices in Nigeria

Recent reports by the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) in March 2009 showed that:

- Cost of cereal crops such as maize, sorghum, are still high and could reduce substitution options for poor households
- Though prices of other major cereal crops have stabilized, they still remain higher than the five year average by about 21-23% in major markets
- Prices of some grains (millet and sorghum) which usually drop about March/April, rather increased (25 & 65 % respectively) presumably due to increased transport costs
- Price of cowpea has remained high instead of dropping at harvest due to import restrictions from Niger Republic
- Prices of cassava products are still rising steeply despite productivity increases generally reported.
- Stock of grains at the end of March, 2009 was observed to be declining as information from major markets (Dawanau in Kano State and Katakwo in Plateau State) revealed that owners of warehouses were not ready to replenish their stocks as a result of relatively high prices.
- Volume of trade in commodities has also reduced considerably compared to the same period in 2008,

The price trends over the last 4 years for various commodities are shown in Figure 1

2.5 Impacts of the Food Crisis in Nigeria

A recent study on the short term impact and policy implications of the global food crisis in Nigeria was conducted by NISER(2008). The study suggested that increases in food prices could be associated more with inefficiencies in market conduct, such as high transportation costs, poor storage and processing facilities, poor access to business capital, high levies and taxes by LGAs and unions; dominance of large buyers (industrial users especially for maize, cassava).

The food crisis had negative effects on the nutrition security of the vulnerable through observed reduction in protein and caloric intake, significant increase in expenditure on food and therefore inability to procure inputs for farming activities.

The nutritional implications of the soaring food prices observed include:

- Reduction in the daily per capita protein and calories intakes of food by the urban and rural households.
- Reduced nutritional status of the household consumers.

- Deficits in caloric and protein intakes in 2008 when compared with what obtained in 2007 for the urban and rural households.
- Higher percentage deficit in the daily protein and calories intake in the rural than the urban households.
- Deteriorating level of malnutrition among Nigerians in the urban as well as in the rural sector between 2007 and 2008 as food prices increased.
- Increasing budget shares for food among the urban and the rural households.

Thus the diet of an average urban and the rural household consumer became poorer and more unvaried arising from food price increases.

Implications for Household Expenditure on Non-Food Items and Welfare include:

- ▣ Rising budget share on food and very low and declining budget share on non-food items.
- ▣ Financing of children education and health care of households threatened
- ▣ Inability to afford food, and related lack of adequate caloric intake
- ▣ Distress sales of productive assets
- ▣ Migration of household members in search of work
- ▣ Reduced household spending on healthcare, education and other necessities

The soaring food prices also had some positive effects on farm activities which revealed that major crops such as yam, cassava, rice, sorghum, maize, millet, cowpea, and cocoyam recorded positive growth rates between 2007 and 2008 (Table 8).

Area cultivated to yam, rice, sorghum, cowpeas and millet increased, while that of cassava, maize, and cocoyam, however declined.

The study also showed that labour utilization between planting and harvesting increased substantially during the period. There were also positive effects on usage of farm inputs and seed use and other inputs such as herbicides, insecticide, traction and credit. The food production sector also experienced growth in profitability during the period. Specifically, Gross margin/ha increased for yam (17.4%), Cassava (89.84%), Rice (9%), sorghum (276%), maize (37%), and cocoyam (55%), but declined for Millet (-31.2%) and cowpeas (-44.6%).

Thus, despite the perceived short term negative consequences, the food crisis presents a tremendous opportunity for Nigeria's agriculture. The high food prices have the potential for increasing the value of agricultural assets and for stimulating private sector investment in agriculture, once the requisite enabling policy environment is in place.

Effects on farm gate prices however, were not that promising. These varied but in general, producer prices were less than 50% of the final price of food crops implying that most farmers did not benefit from the observed rise in food prices.

2.6 Summary of Responses by the Government and Development partners

In response to the soaring food prices, the Federal Government of Nigeria embarked on the following actions to mitigate its effects in the short term:

- a) Systematic release of 65,000 metric tonnes of assorted grains to the public sector from the Federal Government's National Strategic Reserves. Sales of these grains were carried out in 11 silo locations and Abuja in 2008.
- b) Procurement and delivery to the States of 650,000 metric tonnes fertilizers for the 2008 planting season.
- c) Effected a Guaranteed Minimum Price system for the purchase of excess production through licensed buying agents in May 2008.
- d) Set up a Price Information and Monitoring system for weekly food commodity tracking
- e) Commenced action towards the completion of the 25 No silos towards achieving the mandatory 5% of grains reserve by the Federal Government of Nigeria.
- f) Temporarily effected closure of borders to check food exports
- g) Relaxed import tariffs on rice importation
- h) Sensitized States Governments on the need to implement the mandatory buffer stock of 10% of grains harvested.

The GON also embarked on an aggressive supply of farm inputs especially fertilizer to ensure better harvest during the 2008 cropping season. It also identified rice, cassava, wheat, tomatoes, cotton, livestock and fish as priority commodities that the country should be self sufficient within five years

2.6.1 The Nigerian Government's Medium Term Actions to Boost Food Security:

In order to achieve food security in the country, Government has set a target of an average annual growth rate of 10% in the next five years. Programmes put in place to achieve this are as follows:-

- Fertilizer supply programme
- Revitalization of Cooperatives
- Tractorization Programme
- Outgrower Programme/Seed Centres
- Agricultural Support Extension Programme
- Rehabilitation and Construction of Silos
- Commercial Warehousing
- Community Warehousing
- Guaranteed Minimum Price Scheme
- Rice Intervention Fund through PPP
- Development of Market Infrastructure for Fruits and Vegetables
- Development of Conditioning Centres for Export Crops
- Establishment of Cottage Cassava Processing Industries
- Commercial Agriculture Development Programme
- Livestock and Fisheries Development

The FGN, through its National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA), is also implementing, in collaboration with development partners, a number of projects to address the food security challenges which have helped in cushioning the effects of the soaring food prices. These are summarized in Appendix V.

2.6.2 FAO Response to the Soaring Food Prices:

Under the TCP/NIR/3201 titled "Input supply to vulnerable under the FAO Initiative on Soaring Food Prices (ISFP)", FAO has released the sum of \$500,000 to Member Countries in 2008 as an immediate intervention to protect the most vulnerable to food price shocks. The aim was to prevent nutritional deprivation resulting in acute malnutrition and loss of livelihoods by increasing domestic supply of secondary crops and agricultural tools. This project was implemented in Borno, Yobe, Kano, Katsina, Zamfara and Sokoto States.

2.6.3 IFAD-Nigeria Response:

The International Fund for Agricultural Development in collaboration with FAO and the Government of Nigeria is developing a partnership for a project to rapidly mitigate the crisis due to high food prices. This is by consolidating and expanding on-going FAO/IFAD assisted projects through the National Programme for Food Security (NPFS) Root and Tuber Expansion Programme (RTEP), Community Based Agricultural and Rural Development Programme (CBARDP) and Community Based Natural Resource Management Programme (CBNRMP). The Project will be implemented in 9 States of the Federal viz: Cross River, Ebonyi, Imo, Katsina, Kebbi, Kwara, Ondo, Rivers, and Yobe.

2.6.4 The African Development Bank (ADB) has commenced 2 projects to address the food crisis viz:

- National Fadama Development project – 22m UA (IUA – 1.6 USD/N183)
- NERICA Rice Dissemination Programme – 5.6 m UA.

The projects commenced in January 2009 and has provided 4.3m USD as a Rapid Response Action for the first 6 months for:

- Purchase of seeds
- Fertilizer procurement
- Tractor supply

This is being implemented in 6 States viz. , Borno, Jigawa, Katsina, Plateau, Kwara and Kogi.

2.6.5 The USAID has proposed to assist the government of Nigeria (GON) and the private agriculture sector to

- 1) Double agricultural productivity and expand the market supply of essential staple food crops and
- 2) Remove constraints to the movement of staple crops within Nigeria and the wider region.

2.7 Global, Regional and Sector Issues

The soaring food prices have assumed a global dimension as several countries have realized the potential devastating impact on poor families who must spend up to 80% of their household income to secure their food needs. The World Bank estimates the increase in food prices could add another 100 million people to the estimated 854 million people world wide who are chronically hungry. Nigeria is not an exception to this risk alert and is particularly vulnerable from regional pressures on her food supplies and stocks aside from its high population growth rate and declining national incomes.

Regional issues are of a great concern and should occupy high priority in deciding actions by national governments to address the soaring food prices in view of economic disequilibrium that may arise leading to instability. Markets are highly integrated in West Africa and price changes due to supply or demand shocks are easily transmitted among neighbouring countries. Especially, any reduction in Nigeria's cereal production, by far the largest economy and agricultural sector in the region, usually pushes up regional cereal prices, seriously affecting food security in neighbouring countries.

Therefore, a major challenge facing West African Governments (viz: ECOWAS) is the concern for long-term agricultural development strategies needed to stimulate the type of supply response that will reduce the region's food security vulnerability. Nigeria, by its large land size, population and economic potentials, is a major fall-back in times of crisis. Thus, the ECOWAS countries have major challenges of realizing the potential of regional trade in dealing with the problem, while addressing the short term responses to satisfy consumers and the demand and supply driven responses.

Nigeria is a net cereal importer and will be acutely hurt if the current rise in food prices is not reversed. Nigerian food import bills are also high, with the potential to tie down resources that could be utilized for infrastructural development targeted at enhanced economic growth. For example, Nigeria spends \$3 billion annually on the importation of staple food such as wheat, rice, sugar and fish. Nigeria also meets the vulnerability criteria based on high dependency measured by the share of cereal imports in total cereal consumption (low), high food import burdens (high cereal imports to total imports) and low income measured by the gross national income per capita, which is less than \$1000.

Specific policies are therefore, needed to deal with the changing cause and consequences of high food prices, to help the most vulnerable people in the short term, while working to stabilize food prices by increasing agricultural production in the long term.

2.8. Rationale for Development Partners Involvement

Government and International organizations have shown concern and poor and highly vulnerable people have expressed discontent to the lack of a cohesive action to stem the tide of persistent food insecurity. Thus, the current food crises has the potential to derail not only past

achievements but on-going pro-poor programmes aimed at reducing the incidence or breaking the cycle of poverty which has involved enormous contributions by development partners and national governments.

A number of stakeholders had already begun to address the consequences of the crisis. Actions include reallocation of resources in existing programmes, mobilization of new funds to ensure delivery of food assistance, nutritional care and support, supporting social safety nets for the most vulnerable, and supply of seeds, fertilizers and other basic inputs to smallholders.

In addressing the enormous challenges facing African agriculture and its major role in attaining the MDGs and poverty reduction objectives, the FAO has taken the initiative to mobilize key development partners in the establishment of Nigeria's Food Security Theme Group (FSTG). The FSTG was formed out of the need to transform the FAO Projects Advisory Committee (PAC) into a more cohesive group that would intensify efforts towards the attainment of the UN Millennium Development Goal-1 of eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, and the World Food Summit goal of halving the number of hungry people by 2015. These goals were to be achieved through inter-agency actions, activities and contributions to national development plans and programmes for enhanced agriculture and rural development, national food security and improved nutrition.

The effectiveness of a positive food crisis response programme would therefore depend on the alignment and harmonization of projects of all stakeholders in the agricultural sector. This is already being vigorously pursued by the FAO but will need active support to institutionalize the FSTG framework.

Most recently, the FSTG has provided leadership for discussions and actions related to the soaring food prices in Nigeria including the development of NFCRP.

2.9 Higher level objectives

The potential impact of the global food crisis poses a great challenge which has significant implications for the country's ability to reduce hunger and malnutrition. In spite of several interventions over the years, Nigeria has remained vulnerable to the impact of global soaring food prices. The situation is worsened by increasing population growth, the global economic recession and decline in prices of crude oil. However, despite the perceived short term negative consequences, the food crisis presents a tremendous opportunity for Nigeria's agriculture. The high food prices have the potential for increasing the value of agricultural assets and for stimulating private sector investment in agriculture, once the requisite enabling policy environment is in place.

3.0 THE NATIONAL FOOD CRISIS RESPONSE PROGRAMME

3.1 The Process

In spite of several interventions over the years (Appendix III), Nigeria remains vulnerable to the impact of global soaring prices worsened by increasing population growth, global economic recession, unstable crude oil prices, unstable approaches to governance, policy distortions, poor infrastructural facilities particularly in the rural areas and pervasive poverty. The food crisis has the potential to negatively influence the country's ability to reduce hunger and malnutrition.

In order to address the problem, consultations were held by agencies and development partners at different levels with government and interim emergency actions were taken by the Nigerian government. The Federal Government requested the United Nation Country Team (UNCT) Food Security Theme Group (FSTG) to develop a framework for an articulated approach to provide Nigeria with assistance to address the challenge of the soaring food prices. Subsequently, FAO partnered with the World Bank under the auspices of the FSTG to build synergy among all stakeholders. This formed the basis for organizing a Stakeholders Forum on Sustainable Agricultural Development Strategy and Nigeria Food Crisis Response Programme (NFCRP) on 24th – 25th February 2009 in Abuja. The overall objective of the Forum was to define a long-term pattern for sustainable agricultural development. During the workshop participants reviewed the performance of the agricultural sector in promoting non-oil growth in Nigeria; assessed the impacts of the global food crisis in Nigeria and discussed actions to mitigate the potential impact; enhance productivity in agriculture and assist the government to ensure food security in a well articulated National Food Crisis Response Programme.

However, discussions at the stakeholder forum did not reach a conclusive agreement on whether or not Nigeria experienced food crisis. This is because in countries experiencing food crisis, masses of the population are faced with disequilibrium in the food market in which food becomes widely unavailable, inaccessible or unaffordable. Some of those countries experienced more than two production cycles during which there was deterioration in food insecurity or a decline in quality and quantity of food in-take. Such a situation did not exist in Nigeria. However, it was agreed that there is an urgent need to avert any potential food crisis given Nigeria's strategic influence on food supplies in the region, the current global economic down turn and financial meltdown. Secondly, the forum identified some key indicators of food crisis and recommended measures among which is the design of a NFCRP that the government could adopt to strengthen its efforts to avert a major food crisis in Nigeria. The indicators to watch out for include:

- Food price inflation,
- Correlation between domestic and international agricultural commodity prices
- Food crop production variability, and
- Food demand-supply gap.
- Rural-urban transportation costs which influence food prices
- Food security of vulnerable populations

In the development of the NFCRP, **(Appendix VI, Methodological Approach)** key stakeholders in the agricultural sector were consulted and discussions held with them to analyze the global issues and factors contributing to the soaring food prices in Nigeria. Stakeholders interacted with include Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Development Partners, Non

Governmental Agencies, National Agricultural Research Institutes, and States Ministries of Agriculture(**Appendix VII, Checklist for Consultation with Partners and Stakeholders**).The overall aim was to identify priority areas that would require interventions to mitigate the soaring food prices. These were to be those partners most relevant to provide assistance to address the identified priorities and to develop intervention project(s) to address the challenges.

3.2 Summary of Recommended Measures for the Food Crisis Response Programme

From the analysis and consultations with the various stakeholders and members of the FSTG, there appeared to be a general consensus of the issues and factors that contributed to the situation in Nigeria. The following measures represent a summary of suggested recommendations needed to mitigate the current problem and to avert a major food crisis in Nigeria in the future(**Appendix VIII, List of Persons Met and Appendix IX, Highlights of Discussions with Stakeholders**). The measures are grouped into short, medium and long term measures.

3.2.1 Short term measures:

Measures to boost food supply:

- Effective fertilizer distribution
- Subsidy on fertilizer
- Facilitating crop processing among local producers through PPP
- Improving input supply mechanisms including tractor hiring services
- Infrastructure development projects such as rural roads and water supply
- Strengthening agricultural financing
- Promote commercial agriculture through appropriate competitive financing models
- Promote livestock fattening programmes
- Promote development of aquaculture
- Effective use of meteorological information and forecasts from NIMET
- Promote formation of agricultural commodity cooperatives
- Capacity building for all stakeholders in crop, livestock and fisheries value chains.
- **Agriculture market Development Measures**
- Support contract farming models for value added agriculture.
- Develop marketing infrastructure
- **Food Consumption and Nutrition Measures**
- Promote healthy eating habits through public awareness campaigns
- School feeding/lunch programme
- **Macroeconomic Policy Measures**
- Reduced interest rate for agricultural loans to smallholders.

3.2.2 Medium Term Measures

Measures to Boost Food Supply

- Establish medium-scale fertilizer production plants through PPP
- Conversion of wastes into organic fertilizer

- Enhanced support for appropriate technology uptake
- Adopt value chain approach in crop and livestock development interventions with specific commodity focus.
- Complete withdrawal of government from fertilizer procurement and distribution
- Promote mechanization of artisanal fisheries.
- Agricultural Market Development Measures
 - i) Establishment of community warehousing scheme to promote crop storage across the country
 - ii) Establishment of conditioning centres for the storage of perishable commodities
 - iii) Development of livestock and fish markets.

Microeconomic Policy Measures

Reduced interest rate on credit/loan for agriculture

3.2.3 Long term Measures

Measures to Boost Food Supply

- Establish more tractor assembly plants through PPP
- Commercialization of prototypes of improved technologies developed in various research institutes
- Development of livestock investigation and breeding centres
- Improved fish processing and canning
- Remove hoe and cutlass as basis for small-scale agriculture in Nigeria
- Develop sedentary nomadic herders and commercial large ruminant production systems.

Agricultural Market Development Measures

- Development of conditioning centres for livestock products
- Agricultural export market development

Macroeconomic Policy Measures

- Competitive agricultural finance market.

The projects submitted along these lines and those developed with information provided by various stakeholders (**See Annex, Project Documents**) were collated into a programme document and areas of synergy, complementarities and collaboration were identified.

A coordination mechanism and implementation framework for the NFCRP has also been proposed in the programme.

The draft NFCRP was circulated to members of the FSTG and other relevant stakeholders for comments and suggestions. Also, during the entire process, progress reports were presented at FSTG Meetings. Subsequently, a Validation Workshop which was convened at the instance of the FSTG, was held on Tuesday 4th August 2009. The objectives of the validation workshop were to:

- a) Review the recommended strategies for ameliorating the soaring food prices,

- b) Critique the proposed programme
- c) Make specific recommendations on its relevance for contributing to mitigating further price increases,
- d) Identify gaps that should be incorporated , and
- e) Recommend implementation strategies that will ensure wide stakeholder participation including clear roles and responsibilities for all partners.

Other issues that were addressed during the workshop include

- a. Relevance of the programme to national macroeconomic agricultural development strategy developed by the GON
- b. Contribution to sub-regional dimensions of the soaring food prices
- c. Identification of possible gaps to be included in the proposed response programme

The workshop was organized into three parts;

- Opening session during which a draft report of the program was presented;
- Four syndicate group- work and
- A plenary session during which each of the syndicate groups presented an overview of their discussion/ recommendations.

The Group discussions highlighted salient issues to further guide the NFCRP ie.

- Evolution of supply and prices over this and coming seasons
- Future trends of key determinants of food price increases
- Policy and program options to deal with the situation
- What scenarios might unfold
- Policies and programs to deal with each scenario
- Medium to long term activities to support government plans to promote food self sufficiency initiatives
- Involvement of all stakeholders

During the Workshop, participants carried out a thorough assessment of the main issues to be addressed in the response programme (Appendix X). They also commended Government's efforts and those of development partners to broadly address the crisis and the food security problems of Nigeria in a comprehensive manner. Participants however, identified critical gaps that should form the core of the response programme in order to strengthen Government's efforts at preventing a future food crisis. These areas of intervention are :-

- Policy distortions on input supply and distribution mechanism
- Poor extension services through privatization of the delivery system
- Market stabilization strategies
- Investments in sustainable seed development and distribution system
- Enhancing transportation and removing bottlenecks in food distribution
- Ensuring food access and reducing nutritional vulnerability through effective targeting
- Up-scaling of the MARKETS approach in key commodities

- Capacity building of major stakeholders on the value chain approach
- Establishment of an all inclusive and participatory famine early warning system for the agricultural sector
- Capacity building for research and analysis on poverty and vulnerability tracking, information dissemination and advocacy

3.3. Programme Development Objectives

The main objectives of the response programme are to:

- (a) Reduce the negative impact of high food prices on the lives of the generality of Nigerians, with special emphasis on the poor, in a timely manner.
- (b) Support the Government of Nigeria in the design and implementation of sustainable policies that would mitigate the impacts.

3.3.1 Programme goal:

To address the short-, medium-, and long-term implications of the food crisis for Nigeria by improving access to food, strengthening agricultural production especially for food insecure zones, and propose options to deal with the policy environment in the agricultural sector. The program also seeks to establish coping mechanisms for the negative effects of climate change on agricultural production and strategies to reduce vulnerability among the rural populace.

3.3.2. Targeting:

The following information were sourced and used as guide for the development of the Programme:

- Geographic assessment based on the degree of food insecurity.
- Estimation of the number of farm families at risk;
- Poverty incidence from existing data sources;
- Selection of households based on criteria currently in use in on-going projects to enhance operational synergies;
- Population at risk using incomes e.g. lower-than-market wage rates;
- Areas/regions at risk due to climate change;
- Priority crops for meeting the needs of a food crisis response program;
- Population of the most vulnerable especially in the frontline states of severe climate change) i.e. women, children, aged farmers.
- Poverty maps and information from national Bureau of Statistics
- Food security information from different sources.

3.3.3. General Features and Components

The NFCRP contains a set of policy recommendations and action plans which have been transcribed into project formats and grouped into 4 programme components:

- a. Component 1: Improving Produce Markets and Enhancing Trade;

- b. Component 2: Ensuring Food Access and Reducing Nutritional Vulnerability;
- c. Component 3: Enhancing Domestic Food Production and Marketing Response.
- d. Component 4: Agribusiness Promotion and Improving Service Delivery to Farmers and Rural Communities.

Under each component are sub-components which comprise projects that have been proposed to address the main objectives of the component. The NFCRP has ensured synergy with on-going projects targeting food security issues with implications for addressing the current soaring food prices and thus assist Nigeria's future preparedness to cope with shocks in the food and nutrition sector. Thus, the programme presents a comprehensive approach to enable key stakeholders, development partners, MDAs, private agencies and NGOs to identify and key into the response agenda based on areas of each organization's broad programme focus, financial inputs and comparative advantage. This is premised on the development of a financial coordination mechanism and setting up of a representative contact group (FSTG) accountable to all interested partners, to guide and oversee both the on-going consultation and implementation process.

The NFCRP contains projects that would achieve positive effects at the national, community, household and individual levels. Series of reports and stakeholder views were considered and incorporated into the programme design. These varied from strategic issues in agriculture to the influence on vulnerable population groups and their reactions to the negative effects of rising food prices including the possibility to exploit opportunities offered by the higher prices. This is also against the background that emergency actions had already been taken before the commencement of the draft of the NFCRP. These were short term policy responses involving

- Changes in tariffs, taxes,
- Consumer subsidies
- Food price controls
- Export restrictions
- Government food imports
- Release of public reserve stocks.

The outcomes of these short term responses were aimed at reducing consumer prices from the viewpoint of net food buyers. The outcome of the medium-to- longer term investments, if commenced early and sustained long enough, will boost broad-based economic development in addition to helping to reduce or eliminate the impact of the soaring food prices.

The main feature of the NFCRP is the identification of best practices in mitigating food crisis situations and linking these to broader- based agricultural development projects. These include:

- Promotion of the value chain approach in the production system
- Building capacity for enhancing commodity value chain among states and local government project facilitators

- Using states and local governments as platforms for project implementation
- Promoting sound market-based principles
- Intensify private sector participation in input supply and marketing system, credit and application of subsidy enhancing activities
- Building effective partnership among major stakeholders to engender synergy and effective resource use.
- Building a coalition of Non-government agencies for advocacy on food security and ensure transparency in implementation strategies.
- The production component would focus attention on the frontline states where climate change has more devastating effects. However, links will be created with the food security strategies at the national level. The frontline states are Sokoto, Katsina, Kano, Kebbi, Jigawa, Borno, Gombe, Adamawa, Yobe and Zamfara.
- The vulnerable groups such as the poor, women, children, aged and those afflicted by HIV who generally cannot access the benefits of agricultural and other development activities would be the primary focus of the NFCRP.

In particular, the component on enhancing domestic food production and marketing response would be strengthened by the application of value chain methodologies to:

- (a) Improve household food security and incomes through increased productivity, diversification and sustainable use of natural resources;
- (b) Enhance farmers' and consumer access to support services such as extension, credit, nutrition and health education.

The priority crops for dealing with the soaring food prices are rice, maize, millet, cowpea and other effective substitutions such as yams and cassava. The diversification from livestock and fisheries will improve nutrition quality; enhance year-round income thereby providing levers for absorbing the effects of food shocks.

4.0 PROPOSED PROJECTS/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

Table 9 Provides a summary of the 4 components of the NFCRP with sub-components and proposed projects

COMPONENT 1: IMPROVING PRODUCE MARKETS AND ENHANCING TRADE

S/N	Sub-Component	Projects	Proposed Partners	Status	Indicative Budget(N)
1.	1.1 Reducing trade, transport and supply bottlenecks	1.1.1 Development of trade and transport corridors 1.1.2 Support agricultural value chain development 1.1.3 Increasing access to capital and investment	USAID USAID USAID		
2.	1.2 Promoting sound market-based principles	1.2.1 Increasing capacity of national and regional organizations 1.2.2 Support for implementing sound food and trade policies	USAID USAID		
3.	1.3 Guaranteed Minimum Price for Farmers	1.3.1 Economic Assessment of Production of Major Staples	FAO,IFPRI, NISER,NFRA, ARCN,IITA	New	5m Annually
4.	1.4 Promoting Marketing and Processing of Livestock and Fishery Products	1.4.1 Standardization of the livestock marketing system 1.4.2 Development of new markets and infrastructure 1.4.3 Promoting poultry products processing	FDLPCS,NAPRI, NIFFR,NIOMR NSPRI	New	120m
5.	1.5 Promoting marketing and infrastructural development	1.5.1 Baseline survey of major traditional trade centres 1.5.2 Development of rural market infrastructures 1.5.3 Setting up commodity development and agri-business support centers 1.5.4 Provision of Market Information System for	NEPAD/NFRA NEPAD NEPAD/NFRA FMAWR	New	3.5m for 1.5.1 1b for 1.5.2 and 1.5.3 20m for 1.5.4

		all Agricultural Commodities			
6.	1.6 Nationwide Rural Road Development Scheme	1.7.1 Annual Intervention on Rural Road to Market Scheme 1.7.2 Linking the Rural Access Mobility Programme to the Food Crisis Response Programme	NFRA, NEPAD, FSTG, FMoW	New/On-going	100m per LGA

COMPONENT II: ENSURING FOOD ACCESS AND REDUCING NUTRITIONAL VULNERABILITY

S/N	Sub-Component		Proposed Partners	Status	Indicative Budget(N)
1.	2.1 Reducing nutritional vulnerability among rural and urban poor women	2.1.1 National Assessment of Capacities and Vulnerabilities in Small Scale Agriculture 2.1.2 Enhancing dietary diversification in rural households 2.1.3 Introducing complementary feeding to reduce child mortality 2.1.4 Enhancing the income of rural women through value chain production of complementary foods 2.1.5 Improving nutrition education among rural households	NFRA, MDG, UNICEF, Action Aid, OXFAM	New	18m for 2.1.1 Not yet determined

2.	2.2 Building national reserves for food commodities	2.2.1 Construction of community warehouses 2.2.2 Developing on-farm reserves in rural households through adoption of improved storage technologies	NFRA/NSPRI/States ADPs/ALGON	On-going	As budgeted by Govt.
3.	2.3 Institutionalizing Home Grown School Feeding and Health Programme	2.1.6 Improving access to adequate nutrition in Nigerian Schools Enhancing School Health and Support Services 2.1.7 Linking School Gardening with the Home Grown School Feeding and Health Programme	FMoE/UBE, UNICEF,FAO Action Aid, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	Ongoing	10b per annum

COMPONENT III: ENHANCING DOMESTIC FOOD PRODUCTION AND MARKETING RESPONSE

S/N	Sub-Component	Projects	Proposed Partners	Status	Indicative Budget(N)
1.	3.1 Increasing agricultural productivity and Accelerating Achievement of National Demands for Selected Crop Varieties	3.1.1 Increasing Millet Production through Improved Technology Adoption and Input Supply 3.1.2 Meeting the Nation's Demand for Wheat and Wheat Products through Intensive Local Production with High Yielding Varieties 3.1.3 Modification of Current Practices and Development of Management Systems for	USAID,LCRI, NRCRI,NSPRI NFRA	New	10m for 3.1.1 12m for 3.1.2 6m for 3.1.3 Not stated

		Sustaining High Productivity of Cassava 3.1.4 Development of Agro-processing Capacity			
2.	3.2 Promoting Improved Seed Production and Distribution	3.2.1 Access to Seed of Improved Varieties 3.2.2 Enhancement of Domestic Food Production through Sustainable Seed Production and Distribution Programme 3.2.3 Support for Revitalizing the Seed Delivery System 3.2.4 Promoting Competitive Agricultural Systems and Enterprises	USAID,NASC, NAERLS,NFRA ARCN	On-going	2.6bn
3.	3.3 Development of Irrigation and Dams	3.3.1 Enhanced Resource Management and Irrigation 3.3.2 Promoting Water Use through Enhanced Irrigation Management 3.3.3 Hydropower Generation from the Dams and some Canals using Small Turbines 3.3.4 Accelerated Rice Production in Toda Shonga Irrigation Projects 3.3.5 Support fo the Middle Rima Valley Irrigation Project 3.3.6 Support for the Zauro Polder Irrigation Project	USAID,FMAWR NFRA,IAR&T RBDAs		To be determined

4.	3.4 Promoting efficient diversification into agricultural productions systems (Livestock Development)	<p>3.4.1 Developing a Strategy for On-farm Livestock Feeds Security</p> <p>3.4.2 Promoting intensive livestock production</p> <p>3.4.3 Development of community based improvement programme for dairy and beef production</p> <p>3.4.4 Expansion of dairy production through rural cooperatives</p>	FDLPCS,NAPRI NVRI,USAID NFRA		2.2bn
5.	3.5 Promotion of Fisheries and Aquaculture Systems	<p>3.5.1 Clupeid enrichment of small water bodies in six agro-geo political zones of Nigeria</p> <p>3.5.2 Fish seed release centres for the riverine communities of the niger-delta wetlands of Bayels, Edo, Delta and Rivers States</p> <p>3.5.3 Annual Pre-season Training of Rural Fish Farmers</p>	NIFFR,NIOMR NFRA,FDf		50m
6.	3.6 Promoting Urban Agriculture	3.6.1 Urban development and management for agriculture and food security	UN HABITAT	New	\$450,000 to be sourced by UN HABITAT

7.	3.7 Development of Adaptation Strategies for Climate Change for Combating their Effects on Agricultural Productivity	3.7.1 Combating Soil Degradation in Smallholder Farming Systems 3.7.2 Control of Drought and Desertification 3.7.3 Reclamation of the Degraded Soils 3.7.4 Land and Rural Infrastructure Development 3.7.5 Reclamation of Degraded Agricultural Lands 3.7.6 Groundwater Monitoring in the Wet Areas of the North East and North West 3.7.7 River Training and Monitoring in the Hydrological Area V-Niger Delta	IFDC,FAO/NFRA USAID		3.8bn
8.	3.8 Developing a Famine Early Warning System Framework for Nigeria	3.8.1 Establishment of a Famine Early Warning System for Nigeria 3.8.2 Improving Access to Accurate and Timely Weather/Climate Information & Early Warning Services for Agriculture and Food Production	NIMET,FMoEnv., (CLIMATE CHANGE UNIT), WMO		

COMPONENT IV: AGRIBUSINESS PROMOTION AND IMPROVING SERVICE DELIVERY TO FARMERS AND RURAL COMMUNITIES

S/N	Sub-Component	Projects	Proposed Partners	Status	Indicative Budget(N)
1.	4.1 Inputs Marketing and Supply System Improvement	4.1.1 Expansion of the Nigeria Agro Dealer Support Project (NADS-NIGERIA) 4.1.2 Expansion of the Agro-Dealer Network Development Project (AND-NIGERIA) 4.1.3 Expansion of the Targeted Input Marketing Support Project (TIMS-NIGERIA) 4.1.4 Community Cooperative Tractor Service Delivery	IFDC, NFRA , State ADPs, Private Companies, NEPAD	On-going	Not stated
2.	4.2 Enhancing extension support and Strengthening the ADP System	4.2.1 Capacity building for extension delivery at the States and Local Governments 4.2.2 Capacity Building for Pest Control (Contract Sprayers) and other Input Management and Input Management Service Providers 4.2.3 Promoting/Up-scaling Farmer-led Extension Service Model	Sasakawa Global Foundation 2000 NEPAD, NARIS ADPs, Action Aid	New	65m
3.	4.3 Establishment of the Food Security Advocacy Group	4.3.1 Developing a sustainable framework for Food Security Advocacy	NEPAD FSTG FMAWR	New	20m
4.	4.4 Development of a Dynamic Food Security database	4.4.1 Developing a Food Security Database	FAO, IFAD IFPRI, NPC NFRA,ARCN,NBS	New	To be determined
5.	4.5 Promoting Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Rural Agriculture	4.5.1 Reducing Poverty and Building MSMEs with Agriculture and Agro-Based Industrial Sector 4.5.2 Expanding MSMEs Access to Financial Service	UNDP, IFAD NFRA, FMF CBN	On-going	Not stated

6.	4.6 Establishment of a National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework	As in sub-component	FMAWR, FSTG NEPAD, NBS	New	Not stated
7.	4.7 Accessing Finance and Project Support	4.7.1 Rural Finance Institution Building Programme 4.7.2 Rural Micro-Enterprise Development Programme	IFAD, UNDP FAO, NFRA	On-going	Not Stated
8.	4.8 Capacity Building in Project Implementation	4.8.1 Capacity Building on Making Markets Work for the Poor 4.8.2 Building Capacity of Rural Women to Respond to the Soaring Food Prices 4.8.3 Restructuring and Capacity Building of Specialised Cooperatives	DFID, OXFAM, USAID, NFRA	New	35m

COMPONENT I: IMPROVING PRODUCE MARKETS AND ENHANCING TRADE

The objective of this component is to ensure food price and market stability by reducing trade, transport and supply bottlenecks. It includes the promotion of sound, sustainable market based principles, trade and tariffs that will not only enhance the country's economic stability but also remove constraints to the movement of staple crops within Nigeria and the wider region.

The USAID under its GFSR has offered to assist the Government of Nigeria to reduce the costs of trade and transportation, reduce transit times for trade of staple crops, link 50,000 producers with improved private sector distribution, processing and storage services and strengthen the capacity of agribusiness partners to expand and diversify final product markets. The GFSR will mobilize \$7 million in new commercial credit for firms and farmers improve marketing and move from supply chain management to value chain development.

The component will also ensure macro-economic stability through trade and tax policies including:

- Review of trade and taxation policy
- Minimize use of export restrictions
- Improve efficiency of trade facilitation
- Control or avoid generalized subsidies
- Use of strategic grains reserve to lower prices

Sub-component 1:1: Reducing trade transportation and supply chain bottlenecks

Project 1.1.1: Development of trade and transport corridors

This project aims to remove or reduce policy constraints to trade including prohibitive tariffs, import bans, border crossing and procedures, customs facilitation, and to improve the quality of rural roads, and other constraints faced by small and medium scale farmers. GFSR will foster access to inputs and competitive commercial linkages; assist producer organizations to manage bulk input purchases; improve post-harvest handling for key commodities; and improving storage techniques and facilities. USAID will help leverage GON resources for investments in warehouses and warehouse receipts system. New commercial linkages will be established to diversify trade and market opportunities and streamline transactions. About 25,000 rice, cowpea and sorghum farmers and 25,000 cassava producers will benefit from these interventions and their gross income is expected to increase by 30%. USAID will engage with State Governments, the World Bank and other donors to improve the quality of the road networks and connect rural farmers to commercial markets.

Project 1.1.2: Support Agricultural Value Chain Development

USAID will assist agribusiness partners to expand and diversify their final product markets, improve marketing of their products and establish the basic elements of a system of quality control and grading. At least 15,000 smallholder cereals farmers will be trained in improved post-harvest handling techniques and logistic of movement from the farm gate to the processing facilities. Cassava end-products will be diversified, generating \$15 million in increased income and significant job creation. Agribusiness development, processing and market development will be key to this program element. An important approach to this element will be to improve the processing, storage and business linkages between the producers, processors along the value chain, local and regional buyers, and regional and international buying networks in order to connect rural farmers to commercial market demand.

Project 1.1.3: Increase Access to Capital and Investment

The objective of this element is to mobilize commercial credit for farmers, agribusiness firms, small and medium enterprises, and increase access to finance for rural clients. Commercial credit will exceed \$500,000 for 15,000 smallholders, mainly rice farmers, while agribusiness partners will access \$4 million in investment capital. Nigeria's financial institutions will make 20,000 new loans valued at \$2 million available to clients for rice, cowpea and cassava value chain development. USAID will collaborate closely with the Central Bank to improve banks regulatory oversight of lending to the agriculture sector through micro finance banks, and with other donors to foster credit bureau development.

Sub-Component 1.2: Promoting Sound Market Based Principles

USAID will support the CAADP roundtable, develop a CAADP compact and build the capacity and skills to design and implement appropriate policies. An innovative approach will be to establish a Policy Action Committee composed of private sector representatives who are action oriented to promote policy reforms. USAID will support a Senior Agriculture Policy Advisor and in-depth analysis, including the Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (SAKSS), to implement element.

Project 1.2.1: Increased Capacity of National and Regional Organizations

Technical assistance will be provided to the FMAWR and NFRA to facilitate full implementation of CAADP in Nigeria by the end of 2009. This work will be coordinated with ECOWAS and the AU.

Project 1.2.2: Program Element: Implement Sound Food and Trade Policies

Assistance will be provided to help the GON to identify and remove agriculture policy barriers to trade and build capacity for policy analysis and formulation. It will support policy advocacy related to the GFSR with attention to key topics such as fertilizer and seed policy.

Sub-Component 1.3: Guaranteed Minimum Price for Farmers

The objective of this sub-component is to encourage optimal productivity of the supply side of agricultural production. State Governments will institute “Guaranteed Minimum Pricing” as well as “Buyer of Last Resort” strategies for strategic agricultural commodities, reintroduce licensed buying agents. This sub-component would ensure remunerative prices for farmers to improve their livelihood and promote income redistribution in favour of the poor.

Project 1.3.1: Economic assessment of production of major staples

Under this sub-component a series of economic analyses will be conducted to estimate the reference or minimum prices for domestically produced major food staples (rice, maize, wheat, sorghum, cowpea, cassava, yam, etc.) differentiated by agro-ecology and by production systems in the country. The implementation of these studies will be carried out with inputs from lead socio-economic research institutions (NISER, etc.) and in collaboration with other partners (FAO, IFPRI, IITA, etc.) and provide information to policy makers about price levels to be guaranteed for farmers. The studies will be revised or repeated annually as market conditions and input as well as output prices vary over time in order to provide an appropriate support to the pricing policy.

Sub-Component 1.4: Promoting Marketing and Processing of Livestock and Fishery Products

The major objective of this sub-component is to enhance opportunities by stimulating marketing of livestock and fishery products through an improvement in the marketing system. Traditional markets are characterized by poor infrastructure, lack of records (traceability), and absence of a certification procedure, non-standardization and enormous cash transactions especially in livestock trade. Reforms in the market systems would ensure higher incomes for rural dwellers that rely much on incomes from their stocks to meet demands of soaring food prices. The sub-component will address distortions in the livestock and fishery produce markets and ensure better practices in trade. The programme elements include amongst others:

- Standardization of the market system
- Developing of new markets and appropriate infrastructure
- Developing market information system and rural communication centres.
- Rehabilitation of abattoirs and slaughter houses
- Stimulate export drive through monitoring sanitary laws for product export.

Project 1.4.1: Standardization of the Marketing system

- Introduction of the use of standard measures and weights as mode of sales in livestock marketing systems;
- Enforcement of healthy certification of livestock as a prerequisite for any livestock entering the marketing system;
- Awareness and enlightenment campaign on the use of standard measures and the importance of health certification.

Project 1.4.2: Development of new markets and appropriate market infrastructure at all levels of marketing

- Provision of necessary health, transportation and infrastructural amenities (e.g. holding pens, loading ramps, banking facilities, police posts, quarantine facilities; etc.);
- Identification and development of new livestock markets where necessary;
- Capacity building and awareness campaigns on the use and maintenance of market infrastructure;
- Monitoring of livestock markets.

Project 1.4.4: Poultry Products Processing Programme

- Detailed study on the technical and economic feasibility on poultry products processing in Nigeria.
- Development of enterprises involved in value added poultry products e.g. powdered egg, egg while etc, through appropriate incentives like tax holidays, soft loans and pioneer industry status;
- Development of enterprises involved in value added poultry meat products e.g. smoked meat, ground poultry meat etc, through appropriate incentives like tax holidays, soft loans and pioneer industry status;
- Development a National standard on poultry products, processing operation, monitoring and quality control for compliance.

Sub-component 1:5: Promoting Marketing and Infrastructural Development

The objective of the sub component is to provide facilities and strengthen mechanisms that will facilitate trade of basic food commodities nationwide. The sub component will ensure improved and realistic price movements, reduced or eliminate agricultural trade distortions, build capacity for markets to meet the needs of consumers and entrepreneurs. Further, it will support national and regional stability in the marketing of commodities. An important outcome of this sub component it to ensure realisation of trading mechanisms that will ensure that farmers benefit from the market chain. A number of activities to be implemented within the following project have been proposed under this sub component.

Project 1.5.1: Baseline Study of the Major Traditional Trade Centres

Objectives of the assistance are to:

- (a) Identify major trade centres in LGAs and Senatorial districts
- (b) Identify major commodities traded; conditioning activities carried out; existing facilities and their ownership, key players in the market; role of government, etc.
- (c) Confirm the conditions of Trade Centres and ascertain their functionality, suitability and availability for upgrade as basis for project selection.

Project 1.5.2: Development of Market Infrastructures

Objectives of the assistance are to:

- (a) Design model agricultural trade and conditioning centres with standard facilities to support trade in priority commodities.

- (b) Estimate the cost of renovation / alteration works to be undertaken to upgrade traditional trade centres to trade and conditioning centres.
- (c) Develop organizational and operational standards/PPP frameworks for running the Agricultural Trade and Conditioning Centres.

Project 1.5.3: Setting Up Commodity Development and Agribusiness Support Centres. .

Objectives of the Assistance are to:

- (a) Provide one-stop-shop at the Local Government for investors in the agricultural sector.
- (b) Establish distribution centres in locations that are easily accessible to buyers and sellers.

Project 1.5.4: Provision of Market Information system for all Agricultural Commodities (Crops including fruits and vegetables, livestock, and fishery products)

Management Information Systems (MIS) have a crucial role in Nigeria's quest to move from subsistence to commercial agriculture as it will afford farmers information on market situations in the national, regional and global markets to enable effective planning. The current NAMIS project does not cover all commodities and has not reached a wide audience; in the same vein the use of MIS for products marketing by farmers and marketers is not currently widespread. The objectives of the assistance will ensure that stakeholders/farmers have basic information on all components of the value chains of the various commodities, introduce e-commerce into the agriculture sector and promote use of NAMIS by farmers and marketers of agric commodities.

Some activities to be undertaken include the following:

- Establishment of rural communication centres;
- Establishment of data collection, processing and dissemination units and the creation and development of a market information data bank;
- Training and enlightenment campaigns on information gathering communication and dissemination.

Sub-Component 1.7: Nationwide Rural Road Development Scheme

Project 1.7.1: Annual Intervention on Rural Road to Market Scheme

The objective of this project is to mandate the FSTG to seek support from donors and development partners to incorporate the development/improvement of 50km of rural roads in all project/programme designs. These should be roads that can link new production sites or corridors to specific markets.

Project 1.7.2: Linking the Rural Access Mobility Programme to the Food Crisis Response Programme

The thrust of the new RAMP is rural infrastructure development with specific focus on access roads and water supply via a grant-in-aid mechanism between the Federal and States governments. The rural roads shall consist mainly of gravel roads while the water component will emphasise boreholes, spring and pond development. (About 30,000 hand pumps have been assembled by the Ministry for this purpose). The specific objectives will be to;

- Create wealth by improving access to markets for key farm products

- Generate employment opportunities for young graduates
- Provide portable water supply for residential and economic usage
- Drive emergence of new generation of contractors as well as
- Build capacity of our human capital

COMPONENT 2: ENSURING FOOD ACCESS AND REDUCING NUTRITIONAL VULNERABILITY

The objective of this component is to reduce the negative impact of food price increases on the poor, ensure food supply, availability and affordability. This component will incorporate mechanisms to improve targeting of the poor and most vulnerable and identifying more cost-effective means of social assistance.

The major sub-components include institutionalizing a home grown school feeding and health programme which seeks to reduce hunger among school children and enhance their nutritional and health status, accelerate the attainment of gender parity in education, stimulate local food production and contribute to reducing the incidence of poverty.

Other major sub-components include reducing nutritional vulnerability among rural and urban poor women. Specific projects have been developed for this sub-component targeting about 10,000 families per state of the Federation and FCT.

Building national reserves for food commodities is another major sub-component. While the FMA is concentrating efforts on developing strategic storage infrastructure, the focus of the NFCRP is on the development of community warehousing scheme and on-farm reserves in rural households through adoption of improved storage technologies. An outreach programme will be established for the promotion of technologies enhancing the storage of the major cereals at homesteads.

The main objective of this component is to reduce the negative impact of food price increase on the poor and other vulnerable groups through provision of cost effective mechanism of social assistance. These include the rural and urban poor, women especially pregnant and nursing mothers, the aged and children. Presently, mechanisms to identify the poor are weak creating problems for effective direct targeting of social benefits to beneficiaries. This component will include the development of methods to improve identification of poor households and the use of poverty maps to develop and improve targeting.

The outcomes and actions will include emergency food assistance, nutrition interventions, enhanced safety net, scaling-up nutritional support, promoting school feeding and protecting basic consumption needs of the poor and vulnerable groups.

This will be carried out under a consortium of development partners including UNICEF, OXFAM, WFP, WHO, ACTION AID NIGERIA and other donor agencies under the coordination of the FSTG. Government support is needed to ensure that food purchases for humanitarian needs are exempt from tax restrictions and to partner with international agencies to establish humanitarian food reserves.

Subcomponent 2.1: Reducing Nutritional Vulnerability Among Rural and Urban Poor Women

The main objective of the sub-component is to mitigate the impact of the soaring food prices and increase the quantum and quality of foods accessible to the families. It will also assist in promoting strategies in addressing malnutrition problems in the rural and urban poor families through the application of food-based approaches and production. The specific objectives are to:

- Improve the opportunities for enhanced family income
- Embark on nutrition education programmes to foster positive attitudes toward healthy living and improved sanitation.

Project 2.1.1 National assessment of capacities and vulnerabilities in small scale agriculture

The objectives of this study are:

- To generate and participatorily develop an internalized vulnerability indices for measuring vulnerability among small scale farmers (SSFs) in Nigeria.
- To describe the different forms of shocks that SSFs experience across their socio-economic environment
- To analyse factors that explain SSFs conditions of being transiently and chronically poor

The data will be used as facts for evidence-based advocacy to influence policy in the agricultural sector used to design interventions and programmes that address both the practical as well as strategic needs of the farmers in order to overcome shocks associated with vulnerability. It will also enhance information dissemination and feedback among stakeholders in agriculture.

Sub-component 2.2: Building National Reserves for Food Commodities.

As a buyer of last resort, the government would need improved capacity to store and preserve purchased produce. This project will contribute to that through the following:

- Renovation of existing storage infrastructure;
- Training of personnel on different modules relating to food storage, treatment, preservation and management;
- Determination of optimal physical and financial stocks towards flexible management of food crisis and to ensure food security at all times;

Nigeria has a strategic food reserve goal of achieving 625,000 metric tonnes through construction of 25 new silos with 10% and 5% share of annual production kept by the Federal and State respectively.

In order to address immediate food reserve problems under the NFCRP, community warehousing and building on-farm reserves will be the immediate objectives. In view of its large share (85%) in the National Storage Policy and immediate impact in mitigating the food crisis this will lead to availability of 75 Nos. warehouses of 2000mt capacity to be targeted at cooperatives, farmers groups, etc.

This will also be backed up by a Warehouse Receipt System to enable farmers use their stored products as collaterals for credit. A number of recommended on-farm storage systems from NISPRI will also be introduced to farmers and promoted through capacity building.

Sub-component 2.3: Institutionalizing, Home Grown School Feeding and Health Programme

The overall goal of the sub component is to reduce hunger among school children and enhance the achievement of universal basic education.

The specific objectives of the program are to:

- Reduce hunger among Nigerian school children
- Improve the nutritional and health status of school children
- Increase school enrolment, attendance, retention and completion, particularly of children in rural communities and poor urban neighbourhoods.
- Enhance comprehension and learning achievements of pupils
- Accelerate the attainment of gender parity in education through increased girl-child enrolment, retention and completion of basic education.
- Stimulate local food production and boost income of farmers
- Build and strengthen capacity for effective community involvement and participation in school management;
- Stimulate the development of Small and Medium –Scale Enterprises (SMEs) and Contribute to reducing the incidence of poverty.

Project 2.3.1: Improving Access to Adequate Nutrition in Nigerian Schools and Enhancing School Health and Support Services.

The target of the Programme is to provide one nutritionally adequate meal per school day to all children enrolled in the Nigerian public primary and junior secondary schools during school period as well as to ensure that the children are in good conditions of health to enhance their learning capacity for the desired learning outcomes. The Programme is being designed to cover the whole country. The pilot phase gives priority to poor and food-insecure rural communities and vulnerable urban populations. The pilot phase focuses on two million, five hundred thousand (2,500,000) school children in 12 States (two each from the six geo-political zones) and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). This number represents about 120% of the primary enrolment figures (2003). This phasing is without prejudice to the freedom of non-pilot states, with political will and requisite resources, joining the Programme at any time.

Project 2.3.2: Linking School Gardening with the Home Grown School Feeding and Health Programme

The objectives of this project are to assist the Government of Nigeria with the consolidation and strengthening of ongoing school-based initiatives focusing on school children's nutrition and learning. This will entail supporting efforts by UBEC to build a home grown school approach whereby the HGSFP will be strengthened and complemented by practical school-based agriculture and nutrition education activities and classroom lessons through the creation of formal linkages with the MOA-NPFS and NERDC.

COMPONENT 3: ENHANCING DOMESTIC FOOD PRODUCTION AND MARKETING RESPONSE

The main objectives of this component is to improve productivity of agro-food production through scaling up of production of major cereals and other commodities for dealing with the soaring food prices in order to enhance food security. These crops are rice, maize, millet, cowpea and other effective substitutions such as yams and cassava. The diversification from livestock and fisheries will improve nutrition quality; enhance year-round income thereby providing leverages for absorbing the effects of food shocks. Under this component, a mechanism to build synergies among on-going projects and a value-chain approach has been proposed. This would require appropriate and effective coordination mechanisms to pool resources of MDAs at both the Federal, States and LG levels, donors and other partners.

This component will also address the short and medium term implications of the food crisis for the country by strengthening agricultural production, particularly in the food insecure communities and among small holders especially the resource poor farmers. However, the proposed projects under this component will be guided by the promotion of value- chain approach, improving critical rural participation, fostering community empowerment and group development, capacity building as well as private sector driven operations in support of programme implementation.

The guiding principles include:

- Provision of enabling policy framework towards enhancing free enterprise;
- stimulating public/private investment in agriculture
- improving rural infrastructure;
- Ensuring sustained access to competitive, transparent and private-sector –led markets for quality produce and inputs;
- Incorporating the use of Business Services Management Facilitators for programme implementation through the entire value chain;
- The use of contract growers and sprayers in the production system;
- Promoting the development of producer’s organizations.

This project will target and address priority food and cash crops/non crop systems (namely: rice, millet, cowpea, sorghum, dairy and aquaculture), where productivity gains would lead to: (i) significant impacts on the economy, and (ii) improvements in the livelihoods of households involved in the agriculture sector. These promote off-farm agricultural enterprises that enhance the transformation process and generate employment.

Sub-Component 3.1: Increasing Agricultural Productivity and Accelerating Achievement of National Demands for Selected Crop Varieties

Increasing agricultural growth and expanding staple food supply are key elements of the USAID interventions to address the soaring food prices. The USAID had provided funds and other support to assist Nigerian agriculture through market driven strategies. This would increase productivity and market development of rice, sorghum, millet, and cassava.

Programme description areas and elements of proposed interventions have been incorporated into the NFCRP, subject to further negotiation with GON, NFRA, FAO through the proposed response programme. USAID implementing partners will provide at least 65,000 new farmer clients on a base of 150,000 current clients with improved technologies, management practices and processing options, increasing yields by an average of 26% to 50%, and generating gross on-and off-farm income exceeding \$50 million. Key partners are the GON's NFRA, and the State Agricultural Development Programs, the World Bank, African Development Bank, Department for International Development (DFID), the French Development Agency, and others involved in agriculture development and trade. The project is expected to leverage about \$23.0m for new clients who would lead to the creation of 100,000 new jobs and a total revenue of about \$190.0m.

Project 3.1.1: Increasing Millet Production through Improved Technology Adoption and Input Supply

Millet production is constrained by a lot of factors which limit its potential for greater exploitation and benefits to producers and consumers alike. The constraints that affect millet production are frequent droughts, lack of inputs, lack of adequate uptake of improved technology, low rate of technology adoption, erratic rainfalls, poor soil conditions, low establishment, local cultivars and insect pests and diseases as well as erratic market demand.

Considering the low rate of technology adoption as a major constraint to millet production in Nigeria, the use of improved technology and adequate inputs will increase farmers yield. It is envisaged that this project will use the improved technology developed by the Institute on high yielding millet varieties thus making available the products of research to improve farmers' output that will ensure their food security. The project is to increase millet production in Nigeria through the use of improved agricultural technology and adequate input utilization.

The objectives of the projects are to:

- Create awareness in farmers of the existence of improve technologies on millet production their benefits;
- Promote intensification of production and distribution of quality and high yielding millet seeds to farmers;
- Encourage farmers to continue the cultivation of the improved cultivars (take ownership) to increase food security in Nigeria;
- Motivate farmers by provision of adequate supply of agricultural inputs and machinery.

Project 3.1.2: Meeting the Nation's Demand for Wheat and Wheat Products through Intensive Local Production with High Yielding Varieties

Wheat has been grown in Nigeria for many centuries under irrigation by small holders in the northern part of the country. This area covers mainly the states of Borno, Yobe, Bauchi, Jigawa, Kano, Katsina, Zamfara, Sokoto and Kebbi. Prior to independence, wheat production has been considerably very low. However, over the years the production of wheat in the country rose steadily during the Accelerated Wheat Production Programme (AWPP) which was implemented from 1986 to 1992. Due to government

discontinuity with the AWPP, wheat production suddenly dropped the lifting of ban on wheat imports in 1993 led to further decline of local wheat production. Total wheat consumption in Nigeria was 3.7 million metric tonnes in 2005 but only 0.1085 million metric tonnes were locally produced while the balance of 3.6 million metric tonnes was imported.

The project is to meet the demand for wheat and wheat products in the country through intensification of local wheat production and distribution of quality and high yielding seeds to farmers.

The proposal aims to achieve the following objectives:

- (1) To achieve self sufficiency in local wheat production through the use of high yielding varieties
- (2) Increase the area under production by encouraging farmers to intensify their production and to produce seeds of the high yielding varieties.
- (3) Reduce total dependence on imports and diversity the nation's economy;
- (4) Conserve foreign exchange and contribute to poverty reduction and food security.

Project 3.1.3 : Modification of Current Practices and Development of Management System for Sustaining High Productivity of Cassava

There are many individual proven technologies developed in different places (Institutions) to enhance cassava production. Some of these technologies include planting population of 10,000 plants per hectare (NRCRI 1984), fertilizer recommendation of 400kg NPK/ha (NAFPP 1977), 450 – 675 kg/ha, poultry manure of 2 – 4t/ha and complementary application of 200kg/ha fertilizer and 2-3t/ha poultry manure .These technologies are applied on discrete basis as individual packages in different places for cassava production. To enhance optimum root production there is need to focus on best-bet practices.

The objectives of the project are to increase yield per unit area by increasing plant population from the present 10,000 plant/ha to 20,000 plants per hectare so as to reduce soaring prices of cassava and cassava by-products in Nigeria. It will employ integrated management practices to boost yield and productivity in cassava in order to reduce the soaring prices of cassava/cassava by-products in Nigeria.

Project 3.1.4: Development of Agro-processing Capacity

Working with agri-business partners, commercial linkages with organized smallholder farmers and producer groups expansion will be achieved for at least the rice and cassava chains. This will lead to new commercial linkages for 18,000 farmers; improved quality control measures to increase gross value addition by over \$10 million, improved business practices will be transferred to agribusinesses to improve cost accounting, management of cash flow and investment forecasting.

Sub-Component: 3.2: Promoting Improved Seed Production and Distribution

Project 3.2.1: Access to Seed of Improved Varieties

For the FY 2009 cropping season, USAID will increase productivity by 26% for cereals and pulses (Rice, sorghum, and cowpea) and by 50% for root and tubers (cassava) by introducing at least ten new improved production technologies (quality and disease-resistant seeds and cuttings, fertilizer). USAID Nigeria in partnership with the West Africa Seed Alliance through the National Seed Council and

Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria will expand commercial seed production to address the chronic lack of quality seed and ensure better long-term productivity yields. Improved seed development will be carried out on irrigated farmland with local River Basin Development Authorities. Mosaic-resistant cassava production in three Middle Belt States will be expanded to match processor demand. Research based recommendations for fertilizer application will be applied in support of the GON's policy to increase private sector supply of affordable fertilizer; a fertilizer alliance will be established with the private sector. Capacity building on land utilization, water use, seed production and marketing will be the main strategy for ensuring adequate delivery of quality seeds among farmers. The ADPs should be strengthened in order to scale out these activities to other areas beyond the river basins.

Project 3.2.2: Enhancement of Domestic Food Production through Sustainable Seed Production and Distribution Programme

In recognition of the importance of seed in improving agricultural production, farmers' productivity and income, the Federal Government of Nigeria in 1975 through the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)'s technical assistance put in place an organized seed programme in Nigeria. Three phases of the FAO Seed programme were implemented from 1975 to 1980. A World Bank Assisted National Seed and Quarantine Project were also implemented from 1991 – 1997. These projects were aimed at ensuring the availability of adequate quantity of high quality improved seed to farmers. Since the cessation of these supports, the Federal Government has continued to encourage the development, production and distribution of high quality seed.

Despite all these efforts, the Nigeria seed Industry is still facing some challenges which include the following:

- Use of saved seeds by farmers;
- Over recycling of improved seeds;
- Alteration of seed type and quality by unscrupulous seed merchants;
- Low private sector investment in seed industry particularly in research and development;
- Under funding of National and State seed systems.

Good quality seed is recognized as one of the important inputs in increasing agricultural production and also fundamental in enhancing the efficiency of the other inputs. Essentially therefore, the use of high quality improved seeds is a sine-qua-non in ensuring high productivity and production. Availability and use of high quality seed therefore, requires continuous varieties development, release and distribution to farmers.

The overall objective of the project is to increase productivity of major staple crops and ensures food security particularly in rural and urban areas.

The specific objectives include amongst others:

- To increase the availability quality commercial seeds of improved varieties
- To increase the adoption and use of improved seeds by farmers;
- To increase the productivity of farms;

- To increase production of major staple crops;
- To ensure timely availability and distribution of higher yielding cultivars seeds to farmers;
- Employment generation through development of small and medium scale seed enterprises;
- Promoting the development of higher yielding cultivars and its maintenance by the researchers.

Project 3.2.3: Support for Revitalizing the Seed Delivery System in Nigeria:

The goal of this Project is to mitigate the current food crisis using short and medium-term strategies that improve access to quality seeds for increased productivity and reduction of poverty in Nigeria.

The objectives of this proposal are to:

- Make available sufficient quantities of quality seed of known and appropriate varieties;
- Establish effective delivery systems for seed and other inputs;
- Promote the use of high quality seed and varieties, and

Develop a short and medium-term strategy for a sustainable food production increase and seed supply system.

Project 3.2.4: Promoting Competitive Agricultural Systems and Enterprises

This regional project is focused on accelerating sustainable agricultural intensification and economic growth in West Africa. The funding awarded by the Dutch Government in 2006 enables IFDC to use proven techniques to develop Competitive Agricultural Systems and Enterprises (CASE), based on sustainable intensification of agricultural production and commodity chain development. The five year partnership is helping IFDC to scale up the successful CASE approach to help transform rural livelihoods in five countries in West Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, and Nigeria).

This project is proposed for uptake to promote production of drought resistant varieties ___of wheat and millet in the drought prone states.

Subcomponent 3.3: Development of Irrigation and Dams

Development of small scale, farmer-owned and operated irrigation system has been quite successful as shown in many state operated schemes and the NPFS Water Use and Control projects. Success of small scale schemes takes into account the needs of the local communities, who demonstrate greater control over water management decisions.

Productivity in Nigerian agriculture is low because the low yields and high yield variability associated with rain-fed agriculture which discourages farmers from investing in inputs such as, improved seed, fertilizer and crop protection chemicals (World Bank). Irrigation can serve as a powerful stimulus to agricultural growth by increasing returns to investment.

Nigeria is endowed with irrigation potentials of over 3.14 million hectares out of which less than 800,000 ha are currently exploited, mostly through informal and subsistent methods (flood recession, wetland and inland valley bottoms). Meanwhile, the nation has a total active reservoir capacity of more than 31 billion cubic meters intended to irrigate more than 500,000 ha, but so far about 105,000 ha of land have been developed while currently, only about 60,000 ha are actually being irrigated. The

balance of about 440,000 ha require either rehabilitation or full complement of irrigation infrastructure in order to derive fully the benefits of the huge investment in the dams.

There is therefore the need for provision of irrigation facilities for all the dams that have been completed for that purpose which remain grossly underutilized. These will lead to additional coverage of at least 300,000ha under irrigation. This entails rehabilitation of abandoned projects.

The objectives to be achieved include utilizing the large scale irrigation schemes for the generation of power to drive agricultural activities in contiguous communities, capacity building of farmer groups in improved water management and restructuring the management of the irrigation schemes through concessions of managerial tasks to the private sector and improving efficiency of the schemes. These will lead to entrepreneurial development among beneficiary farmers, increase food production and income for rural dwellers.

Project 3.3.1: Enhanced Resource Management and Irrigation

USAID will train at least 200 farmer groups and producers' associations in improved water management and place at least 16,000 ha of crop land under sustainable improved management practices. It will develop an integrated ride value chain for over 3,500 farmers on 4,000 irrigated hectares in the Anambra-Imo River Basin Authority, allowing secure year-round production and boosting on-farm incomes.

The project will continue to partner with the River Basin Development Authority in Kano to improve the management practices on the irrigation schemes to provide year round employment for communities in the region. The main crops in these areas will be rice with high-value and early maturing vegetables filling the gap between harvests. The USG programme will collaborate closely with the World Bank's irrigation programs.

Project 3.3.2: Promoting Water Use through Enhanced Irrigation Management

The nation currently has over 200 dams and one billion cubic meters of water that are currently under utilized. These reservoirs have the capacity to be channelled immediately into food production by building farmers' capacity to partner with government in their maintenance, strengthening Water Users' Associations through credit and capacity building, and minimizing the use of diesel powered systems for water distribution by exploring alternative energy sources.

The objectives of the project are to:

- (i) Reactivate the abandoned irrigation fields to increase food production in the country thereby reducing food prices through government facilitated private partnerships ;
- (ii) Enhance the standard of living of the rural population through creating Community ownership of irrigated farm lands;
- (iii) Reduction in rural-urban migration;
- (iv) Provision of employment opportunity.

Project 3.3.3: Hydropower Generation from the Dams and Some Canals Using Small Turbines

Some of the large irrigation projects have some components for hydropower generation. While the dam components are already completed, the hydropower component is not yet fully complete and therefore not been used. This has left some of the components abandoned and getting dilapidated over the years. In view of the huge investments already made on the hydropower components of the projects, embarking on this programme would enable putting the facilities in good order to generate electricity for powering some of the pumps on site or supplement power requirement on the project. Putting the structures into economic use would further reduce the huge sum of money being spent on fuel (diesel) used by for pumps in some of the sites which have been posing a big challenge to the farmers as a result of escalating cost of diesel.

Where processing of agricultural produce is also being undertaken, power generated at such sites would further facilitate the process as well as other economic use. These include:

- (i) Increased food production in the country thereby reducing food prices;
- (ii) Generation of electricity from the dam component of large irrigation projects to provide or augment power requirement on the project;
- (iii) Contribution to improved standard of living;
- (iv) Reduction in rural-urban migration;
- (v) Provision of employment opportunity.

Project 3.3.4: Accelerated Rice Production in Toda Shonga Irrigation Projects

Accelerated Rice Production programme in the Niger River Basin is part of an initiative by the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) through the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources (FMA&WR), to promote production in Nigeria, and in particular along the Niger River Basin. The Federal Government of Nigeria attach great premium on developing public-private partnerships as a vehicle for the transformation of Nigeria's agricultural sector.

The major design thrust of the project would be on the rehabilitation of the Tada Shonga Scheme, involving the development of mechanized, large-scale private nucleus farms, together with smallholder farms. The project's main direct benefits/outputs would be the incremental production of rice, which is estimated to reach 19,000 tones by year five of the project. The project would thereby contribute to reducing the balance of payment of deficient in the rice sector by substituting rice imports with a total estimated value of around N590 million. Some 400 farm families would be among the direct beneficiaries, while it is estimated that incremental income opportunities would be created for at least 1000 rural households. In addition, the population in the villages surrounding the project (25,000) would enjoy some benefits from the project's infrastructure and marketing arrangements.

Project 3.3.5: Support for the Middle Rima Valley Irrigation Project

The Middle River Valley Irrigation Project Phase II (MRVIP II) is part of a development plan for the fertile lands of Rima River which is a tributary of River Niger. The development plan was conceived to irrigate a net area of 5,065 hectares downstream of Goronyo Dam utilizing water from Goronyo reservoir. The plan, as designed, consists of six sectors, one of which is on the left bank of the Rima River (Phase I)

while the other five sectors (Phase II) are on the right bank. The left bank sector, which is also called Falalia sector was successfully completed and commissioned in November, 2005 and is already fully operational.

The implementation of the project will commence with State I, of this Phase II. The scope of works under the construction of the project (Phase II) has a gross area of 4,333 hectares (3899 hectares net). The prioritized Stage I of the Phase II project will comprise the Main Head works, 7km Rima Main Canal as well as 12,300Ha Irrigation Sector (Sector I).

The objective of this project is to assist in developing and executing capacity building for project operatives who will manage and promote private sector involvement in agricultural enterprises at the irrigation sites. This will help address the low institutional and technical capacity within the project. The specific project outputs will:

- (i) Guarantee the production of 42,000 tons of rice, 4,800 tons of Maize, 2,200 tons of cowpea, 800 tons of wheat and 33 tons of vegetables annually. At current prices, the gross value of such production would be about N4.00 billion annually.
- (ii) Result in flood control, which regularly devastates farmlands in the area causing hardship for the rural populace.
- (iii) Ensure all-year-round agricultural production;
- (iv) Increase yield of various crops per unit area under cultivation;
- (v) Generate all-year round employment in agriculture and related activities;
- (vi) Promote poverty alleviation and flood security programmes of the Federal Government;
- (vii) Promote rural development through the provision of rural infrastructure; and
- (viii) Curtailed the rural-urban migration of able-bodied young men especially during the dry season.

Project 3.3.6: Support for the Zauro Polder Irrigation Project

The Zauro Polder Irrigation Project is located within the Fadama area of Rima River, between Argungu and Birnin Kebbi. The estimated gross irrigable area of the project is 10,500ha within an area approximately 47km in length and 6-7km in width. The project will entail development of 10,4572ha of agricultural farmland and 50 million m3 water reservoir.

At full development, it is estimated that the scheme will produce 42,000 tons of rice, 4,800 tons of Maize, 2,200 tons of cowpea, 800 tons of wheat and 33 tons of vegetable annually. At current prices, the gross value of such production would be about N4.00 billion annually.

The objective of this project is to assist in developing and executing capacity building for project operative who will manage and promote private sector involvement in agricultural enterprises at the irrigation sites. The will help address the low institutional and technical capacity within the project. The specific project outputs will:-

- Guarantee the production of 42,000 tons of rice, 4,800 tons of Maize, 2,200 tons of cowpea, 800 tons of wheat and 33 tons of vegetables annually. At current prices, the gross value of such production would be about N4 billion annually;

- Result in flood control, which regularly devastates farmlands in the area causing hardship for the rural populace;
- Ensure all-year-round agricultural production;
- Increase yield of various crops per unit area under cultivation;
- Generate all-year round employment in agriculture and related activities;
- Promote poverty alleviation and flood security programmes of the Federal Government;
- Curtail the rural-urban migration of able-bodied young men especially during the dry season.

Sub-component 3.4: Promoting Efficient Diversification into Agricultural Systems (Livestock Development)

Project 3.4.1: Developing a Strategy for On-Farm Animal Feed Security

The objective of the project is to encourage intensive production and conservation of ruminant feeds and treatment of farm crop residues for use in the period of scarcity, so as to prevent in over-grazing, resultant erosion soil fertility and loss, and desertification. It also seeks to improve the sustainability of the production systems, through increased adoption of new innovations in forage production and conservation, farm residues treatments and their use to enhance off-take per animal, thereby increasing income from livestock while at the same time increasing ground cover and soil fertility.

The specific project outputs will include:

- a) Develop mechanisms to build capacity of farmers to adopt commercial marketing of assorted ruminant feed to generate income and support community-based beef and dairy enterprises.
- b) Ensure additional income through development of smallholder pastures.
- c) Good soil fertility, through effective pasture vegetation cover, prevention of overgrazing, erosion and land degradation.
- d) Improved nutrition of the national ruminant herds through all-year round provision of adequate quantity of good quality feeds.
- e) Increased off-take per animal and sustained productivity throughout the production cycle.
- f) Availability of proteins of animal origin to all and at affordable prices.
- g) Reduction and ultimate prevention of the incessant and often fatal farmers/pastoralist conflicts, as the project induces semi-intensive and intensive systems of livestock production.
- h) Traditional pastoralists' acquisition of simple techniques and adoption of technologies of feed production and conservation and their consequential involvement in the production, and conservation of feeds.

Project 3.4.2: Promoting Intensive Livestock Production

The objective of the project is to promote diversification into livestock production system that could increase income. The objective will be achieved through improved smallholders and/or agro-pastoralists livestock activities, commercial livestock production of different species and supporting peri-urban producers for year-round activities specifically targeted towards the market for profit purposes.

Project 3.4.3: Development of Community-Based Cattle Improvement Programme for Dairy and Beef Production

The objective of the project is to develop a new generation of farmers who use enhanced production objectives and methods. The proposed project therefore conceptualizes a re-organization of the livestock production system into a chain of profit-oriented on farm economic production activities. This would lead to smaller, more efficient, better managed farm holdings which in the medium to long term, would result in a new generation of livestock farms whose multiplier effects could serve as the hub for the growth of the livestock industry. This system would enhance feasibility of inputs delivery, monitoring, organized dairy and beef output, credit delivery, technology uptake, improved management and breeding practices.

Project 3.4.4: Expansion of Dairy Production through Rural Cooperatives

The main objective of the project is to establish dairy cooperatives at the peri-urban areas of some major cities in Nigeria where milk processing outlets already exists. Expansion of the cooperative approach will lead to multiplier effects and help to sustain the aggregate of productivity nationwide.

Subcomponent 3.5: Promotion of Fisheries and Aquaculture Systems

Nigeria has a coastline of 900kms and more than 12 million hectares of inland waters. The country could be an exporter of fish, but high costs in industrial fishing, over fishing and dwindling fish stocks in coastal waters, neglect of Government fisheries infrastructure (fishing terminals, fish farms, etc), poor fisheries extension and neglect of inland water bodies has brought the country to presently importing half (750,000 tons/year) of its fish needs while domestic production languishes at just over 600,000 tons from both marine and freshwaters.

Rapid development of fish farming over the last decade calls for greatly stepped up production of locally produced quality fish feeds, something the 3-5 million tons (per year) animal feed industry has the capacity to do, but to date, poor quality domestic fish feeds have forced many fish farmers to use high cost, high quality, imported fish feeds.

Government has also done little to enable private sector aquaculture development such as reducing administrative bottlenecks and red tape for starting new businesses as well as import tariffs on aquaculture equipment and quality fish feeds.

The sub-component has the objective of developing rural fisheries production systems by addressing key constraints in the fisheries subsection leading to increased fish catch in inland water bodies and riverine communities of the Niger Delta.

Government is already some of these issues in its food security strategy. The following projects offer additional support to boost fish production in Nigeria.

Project 3.5.1: Clupeid Enrichment of Small Water bodies in Six Agro-Geo Political Zones

Fish enrichment and especially clupeids could be used to maintain or increase yield, fill vacant niches in new or existing man made lakes, feed on and so reduce the menace of rooted vegetation, help supplant predation where they have not been established before or replace species that could survive better in an environment with the ones endemic but which seemed to have been drastically reduced due to water quality. It also serves as a good source of protein enrichment in fish food diets formulation by artisanal aqua culturists and fisher folks.

Project 3.5.2: Fish Feed Release Centers for the Riverine Communities of the Niger Delta Wetlands at Bayelsa, Edo, Delta, Ondo and Rivers States

The loss of fishermen and active fishing practices has exacerbated the present youth problems of the Niger Delta. These far-reaching impacts of loss of the fishing associated professions can be redressed by reseeded water bodies and wetlands through release of juvenile fishes to re-occupy their riches by natural breeding and re-population of the lost ground. This can be achieved through proper feasibility study, workable strategies and location of fish seed release centres. The objectives are to increase fish biodiversity of the rivers and wetland eco-system of Niger Delta, enhance fish resources at sustainable level and improve fishermen catch, enhance fishing profession, income generation and livelihood activities and reduced migration and restlessness amongst riverine communities.

Sub-Component 3.6: Promoting Urban Agriculture

Project 3.6.1: Urban Development and Management for Agriculture and Food Security

Nigeria with a population of over 150 million has an urbanization rate of 5.8% per annum. Already over 50% of the population are living in cities. It is estimated that over 60% of the population will live in urban areas by 2025. The rapid urbanization has led to fast growth of cities and their spatial expansion into surrounding rural areas. The growth has serious implications in the spatial growth cities into good agricultural land. Urban agriculture has become essential pursuit by low-income earners to reduce urban poverty and meet their food insecurity needs and enhance urban environmental management.

Urban agriculture plays an important role in enhancing urban food security since the cost of supplying and distributing food to urban areas based on rural production and imports continue to increase, and do not satisfy the demand, especially of the poorer of the population. Next to food security, urban agriculture contributes to local economic development, poverty alleviation and social inclusion of the urban poor and women in particular, as well as to the greening of the city and the productive reuse of urban wastes.

The goal of this project is to develop a national policy response to provide urban management, agriculture and food security.

The objectives include to:

- a) Study the effect of population growth and expansion of cities on the surrounding country side (Rural Areas) and its effect on agriculture, land-use, food production and eradication of urban poverty.
- b) Identify land-use policy implications
- c) Determine implications of UA on physical planning
- d) The implications of previous planning of the cities on agriculture.

Sub-Component 3.7: Development of Adaptation Strategies for Climate Change Combating the Effects on Agricultural Productivity:

The major objective of this sub-component is to develop options of adaptation strategies to mitigate the impact of climate change in the desert prone frontline states and other parts of the country to address the immediate food crisis arising from soaring food prices. Specific projects under the sub-component would lead to developing strategic approaches to combating the effects of climate change to enhance agricultural productivity and environmental stability. These objectives if achieved would help to stabilize the agricultural environment and enable pre-emptive actions against the devastating effects of drought, desertification and climate change.

Project 3.7.1: Combating Soil degradation in Smallholder Farming Systems:

This on-going IFDC project has 2 sections viz:

i. Improved Land Productivity – Nigeria (ILP): This regional program is a multi-stakeholder approach with funding provided by CORAF/WECARD (West and Central African Council for Research and Development). The project approach is aimed at linking technical options, policy and market access for Improved Land Productivity (ILP) in the Northern Guinea Savannah Zone. The overall aim is to promote ISFM through a participatory and process-oriented approach that builds on a solid understanding of local settings, indigenous knowledge, and scientific expertise that will target technological and institutional change.

ii Combating Soil Degradation – Nigeria (CSD): This regional project is an IFAD funded activity with the overall goal of empowering smallholder-farmer communities in agricultural intensification and in Combating Soil Degradation (CSD – 1) through enhancing soil fertility. Specific activities/objectives include implementing farmer-led research on soil, water and crop management technologies that combat soil fertility decline and on institutional arrangements that improve market opportunities, at both the input and output side. In addition, farmers and R&E service providers will be trained to facilitate farmer-led research on agricultural intensification.

The project is recommended for up-scaling to all states due to the overarching effects of climate change on agricultural productivity as shown in recent nationwide production data (CAYS 2008)

Project 3.7.2: Control of Drought and Desertification

This project which is essentially a desert to food programme aims to;

- Control, reclaim and restore degraded lands in the affected ones.
- Establish pilot implementation activities in ten (10) sites of one hectare each (2 sites per state).

The specific project output will include, combating land degradation in the selected sites, arrest the southwards movement of desert, planting of economic trees (desert to food programme) in the pilot areas to reduce poverty, generate employment and wealth and provide alternative source of energy to reduce de-forestation.

Project 3.7.3: Reclamation of the Degraded Soils

The objective of the assistance for the project is to reclaim degraded lands into productive lands for farmer's use to generate income and enhance well-being through sustainable Agro-economic activities. The problems to be addressed are as follows:

- In Nigeria land carrying capacity is overstressed in Kaduna, Cross-River, Kano, Anambra and Imo state, minimal in Niger, Adamawa, Taraba, Borno, Yobe, Benue, Plateau, Sokoto and Kebbi states.
- Nigeria vast agricultural lands are under threats of various kinds of land degradation such as erosion, oil pollution, salinity, alkalinity and acidity. Also, forest resources deplete due to excessive bush burning, fuel wood harvesting which exposes the land to chemical and physical land degradation.
- Under such condition the land are of low nutrient value and unproductive to support agro-economic activities.
- Also farmers have abandoned their farmlands when it became obvious that degraded lands cannot sustained agriculture.

Project 3.7.4: Land and Rural Infrastructure Development

The objectives of the project are to provide unfettered access to land as collateral for accessing scheme and to strengthen the out-grower schemes. Issues out more land to farmers who wish to expand their business. Ensure availability of water, roads, and electricity on those farmlands as part of infrastructure development.

Project 3.7.5: Reclamation of Degraded Agricultural Lands

The overall project objective is to reclaim 500,000 hectares of degraded agricultural land in the 36 states and the FCT in the next 2-3 years. The specially designed areas are the Niger Delta region where oil polluted soils will be worked upon and reclaimed for agricultural production. Other areas include the salt affected soils in Kano, Katsina and Jigawa states and acid soils in Imo, Abia, Anambra, Enugu, Rivers, Lagos and Plateau states. The project has 3 initiatives that are problem specific in the different ecological settings and require different problem solving approach or methodology which include bio-remediation, leading, limning, sand filling as well as planting grasses and trees. These approaches will ensure the objectives arte achieved and also reach the broader vision of success for the field.

Project 3.7.6: Groundwater Monitoring in the Wet Areas of the North East and North West

Consequent upon irrigation practices is the fear of over exploitation and pollution of the shallow groundwater from the agricultural chemicals and fertilizers used in the wetlands and hence the need to continuously monitor the shallow wetland aquifers to mitigate these adverse effects, and thus ensure the sustainability of irrigated farming in the wetland areas of the two geopolitical zones of the country. The objectives of the Wetland Monitoring project are:

- To evaluate the response of the shallow wetland aquifers to groundwater, abstraction for irrigation and water supply.
- To evolve strategies for effective management of groundwater, guard against over exploitation and pollution of the shallow wetland aquifers to ensure sustainability of irrigated farming in the wetlands.

Project 3.7.7: River Training and Monitoring in the Hydrological Area V-Niger Delta

The objectives of the project is to provide information on occurrence of flood, the expected flood level and specific areas subject to flooding through the establishment of adequate hydrological and meteorological network to monitor inflow and outflow in the Niger-Delta region. The specific outputs will include;

- To reduce incessant flooding for the floodplain of Niger-Delta upstream and downstream through enhanced flood warning system.
- To improve socio-economic status of the Niger-Delta communities through improved agricultural production and food security.

Sub-Component 3.8: Developing a Famine Early Warning System Framework for Nigeria

The objective of this sub-component is to establish a centralized Early Warning System that will continually assess and guide national policy directions on food and nutrition security.

Project 3.8.1: Establishment of a Famine Early Warning System for Nigeria

The project will also support the establishment of national nutritional surveillance systems that collect data routinely and monitor changes in relevant indicators to provide timely warning of impending crises, monitor the progression of these crises including the impact of nutrition interventions as well as guide policy and program design. Despite the establishment of NAMIS (Nigerian Agricultural Markets Information System) and the Nigeria Meteorological Services (NIMET), proper coordination and information management systems are still lacking. Thus the USAID Famine Early Warning System Network has creditably played a major role in filling the gaps left by this lack of coordination. There are also regional and other international dimensions to famine situation requiring some sophisticated data/information collation, analysis and interpretation procedures to guide policy actions by government with a view to facilitate prevention, response planning and responses to food insecurity.

Project 3.8.2: Improving Access to Accurate and Timely Weather/Climate Information & Early Warning Services for Effective Agriculture and Food Production.

The main objectives of the project therefore include;

- a) To upgrade agro-meteorological and hydro-meteorological monitoring stations networks across the country (in line with WMO standard) for improved services in the key application-areas, i.e. agriculture and food security, and water resource management, through the development of decision support systems for the various hydro- and agro- allied activities.
- b) To ensure more accurate and timely weather forecasts and enhance data access and information sharing between the climate information provider and the end-user.

COMPONENT 4: AGRIBUSINESS PROMOTION AND IMPROVING SERVICE DELIVERY TO FARMERS AND RURAL COMMUNITIES

The main objective of the component is to address mechanisms that will promote programme success and effectiveness. Several key issues will be addressed under this component particularly the constraining factors which though not directly linked to production, could jeopardize successful programme implementation. Among these are:

- Coordination strategies among stakeholders;
- Building support for implementation by MDAs, policy makers, donors, private sector, development partners;
- Extension delivery mechanisms;
- Addressing the causes of the food crisis;
- Service delivery as a component of project implementation
- Framework for monitoring evaluation that engender development partner confidence;
- Improving communication among stakeholders;
- Privatizing input and produce markets, and services in the sector;
- Accessing finance and project support.

Sub-Component 4.1 Inputs Marketing and Supply System Improvement

Project 4.1.1: Expansion of the Nigeria Agro Dealer Support Project (NADS – NIGERIA)

The Nigeria Agro-Dealer Support Project has the goal of supporting 1,400 agro-dealers in order to foster an increase in agricultural productivity, incomes and well being of 1 million rural smallholder farmers, by increasing the availability, accessibility, and affordability of seeds and other quality agro-inputs in rural areas. This project started operations in July 2008 and its successful application and introduction to new areas would facilitate input delivery mechanisms.

Project 4.1.2: Expansion of the Agro-Dealer Network Development Project (AND – NIGERIA)

The Agro-Dealer Network Development Project has the objective of building the capacity of 1,000 private sector agro-dealers in 10 Nigerian states as well as the Federal Capital Territory (100 per state). This project is co-funded by the National Programme for Food Security. In addition, this project piloted a fertilizer voucher program in Kano and Bauchi states in 2008 in order to develop an expanded targeted subsidy mechanism for the 2009 production season. The first ten states that paid their NPFs counterpart funds (FCT, Bayelsa, Cross River, Imo, Anambra, Kano, Bauchi, Sokoto, Jigawa and Ondo) were selected for this intervention.

Under the NFCRP, it is proposed that other states should key into this project by linking farmers' cooperatives through the Commercial Agriculture Credit Scheme.

Project 4.1.3: Expansion of the Targeted Input Marketing Supply Project (TIMS – NIGERIA)

The Targeted Input Marketing Support Project goal is to model an improved fertilizer subsidy mechanism that ensures timely availability of fertilizer reaches the targeted beneficiary (the smallholder farmer). In addition, this project will create a mechanism to allow the Federal and State Governments to withdraw from procurement and distribution of fertilizer while at the same time building the capacity

of the nascent private-sector agro-dealer network. The intervention is primarily funded by the Federal Government of Nigeria with counterpart funding from State Governments (Taraba, Kwara, Kano and FCT), USAID and AGRA. This model is recommended for expansion to new states under the NFCRP.

Project 4.1.4: Community Cooperative Tractor Service Delivery

The objective of this project is to promote an appropriate and sustainable Tractor Service Delivery Programme through Public Private Participation (PPP) targeted at raising the level of farm power availability from the present 30,000 units of Tractors and implements accumulated from the time of independence to at least 100,000 units by the year 2015. The specific objectives are to facilitate farmers' easy accessibility and affordability to farm power through sustainable tractor service delivery system in order to increase agricultural productivity; generate youth employment and engagement in sustainable commercial agriculture; stimulate the establishment of manufacturing and/or assembly farm machinery plants and/or parts well adapted to local conditions within the range of 55 – 75 HP.

Sub-Component 4.2: Enhancing Extension Support and strengthening the ADP system

The ADP system was introduced in the Nigerian Agricultural system by the World Bank in 80s following a successful implementation of the enclave projects in Funtua and Ayangba. The program was basically a response to acute food shortage which enveloped the nation after the civil war. As a quick response program to severe hunger, it was basically a production and supply driven program where new technologies were promoted through a Training and Visit system of extension delivery model. The robust facility system of the ADP has been leveraged in the past by various research institutes and donor agencies such as IITA, WARDA, IFAD, FAO, etc to implement various development projects in the state. Some times these interventions lack inbuilt capacity building programs to improve the understanding of the extension agents to deliver appropriate messages to their farmer beneficiary to respond to consumer behaviour. Consequently, of recent, there seems to be a breakdown in farmer-extension interaction basically for inability of the extension workers to understand the dynamics of the markets forces and work along the entire chain (from production through processing, packaging and marketing) to make farming competitive enough for the ordinary farmer and enhance his income. The ADP needs to be re-oriented in line with the value-chain model to enable better program cover and capture all farmers. The model which is flexible for adaptation in all commodities will promote the transfer of improved technologies to the farmers in the value chain, benefit stakeholders in all commodities and contribute significantly in the effort to deliver. These technologies have included improved agronomic and farm management practices, post-harvest and storage technologies (including appropriate mechanization), new and improved processing technologies and production line/quality control management systems, packaging, branding and product marketing.

Project 4.2.1: Capacity Building for Extension Delivery at States and LGs

There will be three levels of orientation and reorientation for the ADP staff on the concept of commodity value chain development. The first level will involve the management of the ADP and its core technical staff. The second level will involve training of extension agents on best agronomic practices and harvesting and post-harvest handling of rice paddy in line with demand and market-led and approach of the USAID/MARKETS. The third level of training will involve lead farmers, farmer

groups, extension agents and interested processors on agribusiness development which introduces the element of businesses in agricultural production. In addition to these capacity building initiatives, the ADP extension agents will again assume the position of frontline extension works to provide technical assistance to the farmers on daily basis including establishment/management of on-farm demonstration plots and leading practical demonstration sessions and field days while USAID/MARKETS provides overall backstopping and supervisory role. The ADP will be strengthened to create and nature linkages between the inputs dealers, Banks and other donor agencies who will be interested in leveraging the model for new interventions. Also MARKETS will incorporate the result framework model in the M&E department of the ADP to strengthen its capacity in data collection, analysis and presentation.

Project 4.2.2: Capacity Building for Contract Sprayers(Pest Control) and Input Management Service Providers

About 300 young people will be carefully selected from across each state during the first year. More youths will be included in subsequent years. Arrangement will be made with reputable agrochemical dealers. Some of who have indicated interest in participating in the program, to carry out training program for the youths on the selection, preparation and application of agrochemicals. At the end of the training program, the graduates will be equipped with knapsack sprayers so that they can provide weed and pest control services for USAID/MARKETS and other farmers. The items, including some selected and highly demanded agrochemical will be given to the trained youths on cost recovery basis. Arrangement will be made with the NACRDB to provide this loan in kind to the graduates while the state government will guarantee the loan. Interested farmers will also be encouraged to buy their own knapsack sprayers.

Weed and pest control is a seasonal activity. There are therefore the chances that some of the beneficiaries of the program, i.e. the youths, may stray off the program, initially during the off-season and probably permanently with time. To ensure that the program will indeed provide gainful employment and economic empowerment for the youths, it is also proposed that the youths will be formed into geographical clusters of about 10 to 29 persons. Each cluster will in addition to the knapsack and agrochemical be provided with such equipment and machinery as manual trans-planters, rice reapers, rice threshers and GPS to keep them engaged during the off season. These clusters will now provide equipment rental services to the farmers. Again, funds for the procurement of these equipments will be sourced from the NACRDB and the items will be supplied to the clusters on cost recovery basis.

Project 4.2.3 Promoting/up-scaling farmer-led Extension Service model

Oxfam GB in her agricultural livelihoods intervention programmes have developed with her partners and small scale farmers (SSFs) a model of farming which enables a large number of SSFs to collaborate and share their resources, expertise and knowledge while building synergy to access means of production and distribution. Oxfam GB has successfully piloted this model in Kano and Katsina states and is currently integrating this into its EC co-funded **strengthening the Livelihoods of small-scale farmers in Nigeria (SLISSFAN)** project in Plateau, Nasarrawa, and Benue states.

The objective will be to ensure that public and private sector investment in extension service provision to agriculture across the value chain is actually delivered through a model that puts the producer or processor at the centre of management and running of such a farmer-led extension centre.

Sub-Component 4.3: Establishment of the Food Security Advocacy Group

An FAO Report Nigeria: Development of Food Security Theme Group (Project TCP/NIR/3102 (D) had recommended measures to enhance the functioning of the FSTG to make its impact positively on Nigeria's economic growth, poverty reduction and improved food security. Thus, the objectives of ensuring effective operations of the FSTG are to;

- Impact positively especially the rural Nigerians and the poor
- Facilitate efforts of Government and its citizen to achieve the MDGs
- Enhance the quality of poverty-reducing projects/programmes and the effectiveness of their implementation
- Enhance inter-agency cooperation and collaboration

Partnerships development at national level is in compliance with existing international/national protocols, resolutions and mandate towards achieving MDGs, 7-Point Agenda and Vision 2020 within the framework of NEPAD. The objectives of the assistance is to ensure a credible apex Platform in compliance with PPP policy of Government and NEPAD and to ensure accurate policy advice, focus and effective tracking/impact assessment of projects and programmes. Other issues for which advocacy is essential include provision of fertilizer and other inputs, farm power sources and utilization, deployment of appropriate technologies for increased productivity, rural finance and institutional development strategies and policy issues.

Sub-Component 4.4: Development of a Dynamic Food Security Database

The Food Security Database is a specialized database designed to support food security analysis and early warning in the food and agriculture sector. The database provides the basis for calculating indicators that determine the existence and magnitude of food insecurity to enable policy decisions on food security issues. This project is a logical start up of the FSTG when fully established as in Project 4.3.1 and will derive funds from the NEPAD.

Sub-Component 4.5: Promoting Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Rural Agriculture

Project 4.5.1: Reducing Poverty and Building MSMEs with Agricultural and Agro-Based Industrial Sector

The objective will be achieved by means of a value chain intervention targeted at the state and at rural levels through the development of training and advocacy activities. This intervention will utilize new approaches to market development linked to Corporate Social Responsibility that will provide a demonstration effect for the integration of the poor into the core business of medium sized and large corporate organizations in agriculture and related service sectors. It will also link farmers to small and medium enterprises such as fabricators of processing and storage equipments, small implements, rural

transportation. It will link practice to research and advocacy for policy, regulatory and institutional change.

Project 4.5.2: Expanding MSME Access to Financial Service

A series of interventions that help to bridge the gap between the needs of growth oriented MSMEs in the non-oil sector and currently available financial services, with an emphasis on microfinance will contribute to the achievement of this outcome. The programme will operate predominantly at the national and meso levels through a series of initiatives targeted at the FGN, the commercial banking sector, development finance institutions, micro finance banks and microfinance and training institutions.

Sub-Component 4.6: Establishment of a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

In realization of the importance of agriculture, overtime, successive governments in Nigeria embarked on many agricultural and rural development programmes, in collaboration with several partners. However, poor monitoring and evaluation of activities necessary to guide project implementation, has hindered the realization of the goals for which the programmes were established. The project is designed to build and develop a robust monitoring and evaluation framework for the agriculture and water resources sector. A list of agricultural indicators has been developed for collection and processing on zone basis. These activities will be implemented throughout the year with full participation of all stakeholders.

Sub-Component 4.7: Accessing Finance and Project Support

Project 4.7.1: Rural Finance Institution Building Programme

This is an IFAD funded programme which has been approved by the IFAD Executive Board but still undergoing final negotiations with the GON. The objective is to develop and strengthen microfinance institutions (MFIs) and establish linkage between these institutions and formal financing institutions in order to create a viable and sustainable rural finance system. The US\$27m project is expected to commence as soon as all the necessary documentations have been concluded.

Project 4.7.2: Rural Micro-Enterprise Development Programme (RUMEDEP)

This is an IFAD-funded US\$42.76m loan agreement with the GON which is now being finalized.

The project seeks to promote sustainable Rural Micro Enterprise (RME) development through the strengthening of the public-private institutional capacity, supporting and enhancing the policy for Medium Small and Micro Enterprise (MSMEs) facilitating the linkage between non-financial and financial services, enhancing access to finance, improving and disseminating technologies for RME.

Sub-Component 4.8: Capacity Building in Project Implementation

Project 4.8.1: Capacity Building on Making Markets Worked for the Poor

Series of Department for International Development (DFID)-sponsored workshops are proposed to provide a number of key stakeholders with the opportunity to acquire the basic concepts, element, and framework to understand and change the market system and contribute to the greater use of inclusive market development in new geographical and thematic areas and improve knowledge management for market development stakeholders. The target participants shall include;

- National Facilitators of Agricultural projects
- State Facilitators of Agricultural projects
- Extension and Linkage Staff of National Research Institute
- Private Extension Agents
- Selected Private Farmers under the Commercial Agriculture Project
- Project Coordinators of Development Partner Initiatives

Project 4.8.2: Building Capacity of Rural Women to Respond to the Soaring Food Prices

The objective of this project is to assist rural women respond to food crisis and in the longer term build their capacity to systematically reduce food and nutrition insecurity in their households. The strategies will be;

- Capacity building for women in emergency assistance and social protection
- Strengthening women's rights to land through legislation
- Community-based Actions to increase land ownership by women
- Extension services targeted at women producers
- Establishment of credit schemes targeting women producers
- Targeting of Agro-Dealers Network for input supply to women producers
- Capacity building on value chain approach in agricultural production

Project 4.8.3: Restructuring and Capacity Building of Specialized Cooperatives

The objective of the assistance is to restructure and develop the various cooperatives at the national, state and local government areas and assist to build capacity within the groups for effective management of community based groups. This will include the micro finance organization, agro-support group, livestock, fishery, small and medium enterprises and other groups to further the implementation of development projects at the communities.

Sub-Component 4.9: Private Sector Development in Agriculture Sector through MSMEs

The UNDP has indicated facilitation of MSMEs based in rural areas as a means of support for mitigating the food crisis. Three outcomes are envisaged in the UNDP 7th Country Programme viz:

1. MSMEs have increased access to Small scale Renewable Energy Financing and Technical Options particularly for those that employ the poor and people in rural areas.
2. An evolution of corporate social responsibility practices linking medium sized and large domestic enterprises with efforts to reduce poverty and build especially female-led MSMEs in agriculture.
3. Expansion of access to financial services.

5.0 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

5.1. Overall Co-ordination

The Government of Nigeria and FAO will be jointly responsible for the effective management and delivery of results of projects under the NFCRP. The programme will be implemented by Ministries, Departments and Agencies and other partners under the overall coordination of the FAO. Program management arrangements will take into consideration the agreements reached with the Government through the FSTG and in

line with Nigeria UNDAF II 2009-2012. Under these agreements, FAO and all other partners will develop the modalities required to ensure close collaboration in support of joint programming, management, monitoring, review and evaluation.

5.2. Instruments of Development Partners

The key instruments that will guide the partnership strategy are the UNDAF II (2009-2012), the MDGs and NEPAD FRAMEWORK, NEEDS ii, Vision 2020, the National Development Plan, National Food Security Strategy Document, and the Expansion Phase Project 2006-2010 NPFS in line with the States' Strategies for Food Security and the National Water Resources Strategy Document.

5.3. Lessons Learnt and Reflected in the Program

In Nigeria, the initial policy responses to address the food crisis were visible at the Federal level and they also followed the standard prescriptions. The policy measures taken by the government include (i) the release of grains from the strategic reserve at appropriate intervals to mitigate the impact of high food prices on consumers, (ii) the provision of ₦80 billion for importation of 500,000 metric tones of rice from Thailand and other parts of the world within five months to be sold locally at subsidized rate, (iii) some adjustments in tariff measures on food importation to ease transactions and (iv) campaign to sensitize Nigerians on the looming dangers of food shortage and the need to conserve food. Moreover, the Federal Government announced several other strategies to meet food security challenges for a period of four years such strategies include:

- Promotion of large scale commercial agriculture of between 500 and 3,000 hectares that is intended to have direct tie to the small scale farmers with a target of 10,000 hectares for a period of four years;
- Completion of the 25 on-going silos project;
- Construction of 60 specialized warehouses that will increase storage capacity;
- Local production of fertilizer;
- Rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure under the River Basin and Rural Development Authorities to ensure all season farming;
- Setting aside of 1.68 percent of the Natural Resources Fund for agricultural research and the development of the agricultural sector over the next four years.

In tandem with these Government measures was the provision of a US\$ 500,000 grants for input supply to vulnerable populations under the Initiative on Soaring Food Prices (ISFP). This had the objective to protect those most vulnerable to food price shocks from nutritional deprivation which could result in acute malnutrition and loss of livelihoods. The aim was to increase domestic supply of secondary season crops targeting about 10,000 vulnerable households. Inputs were chosen among those recommended by the government and adapted to local farming systems in low rainfall affected states of Sokoto, Katsina, Yobe and Borno States as identified by FEWS-NET assessment and NIMET Reports.

The NFCRP will also draw lessons from the concluded or on-going national agriculture response on food security including the National Programme for Food Security; a country wide programme launched in 2001 for the development of agriculture among the rural communities. Target group beneficiaries included 250-300 farm families, each in 109 sites of the Federation. Other programmes are the First, Second and Third National Fadama Development Project (FADAMA I, II & III) and other past interventions to address food security issues in Nigeria.

The component draws experiences from Kano State where a Special Mass Food Production Programme (SMFPP) has been put in place in response to the soaring food prices. In Kano State, 30,000 farmers' groups have been targeted. The general features of the SMFPP of Kano State which can be adopted by other frontline states are outlined in Appendix XI. The NFCRP also draws lessons from international experiences in resolving the food crisis in some countries (Appendix XII).

5.4. Partnership Arrangement

Country leadership and ownership at all levels will remain a guiding principle for the programme. FAO through the FSTG will apply the principles of country ownership, alignment, harmonization, managing for results and mutual accountability. For this purpose, and, taking into consideration the other provisions of this NFCRP, FAO will seek the full engagement of a broad base of country partners to respond to the assistance needed by the FMAWR to ensure successful programme implementation. FAO will continue to build and strengthen strategic partnerships with government ministries and related institutions, bilateral and multilateral agencies, civil society organizations, National assembly, inter-governmental organizations, academia and research institutions and the media. FAO will also advocate and assist in resources mobilization from a broad range of stakeholders within and beyond the membership of the FSTG.

The key instruments that will guide the partnership strategy are the UNDAF II (2009-2012), MDGs and NEPAD framework, NEEDS II, Vision 2020 and the National Food Security Strategy document.

The proposed programme will build on and expand these partnerships to engage a wider network of stakeholders at various levels for programme implementation. At the national level, the main partners will be: Federal Government of Nigeria through the Federal Ministry of Agriculture as the lead national counterpart, the National Planning Commission, National Bureau of Statistics, and other line ministries that include Federal Ministry of Environment, Federal Ministry of Education (FMOE), Federal Ministry of Commerce, Federal Ministry of Finance, Federal Ministry of Industry, and Federal Ministry of Niger Delta and Financial Institutions as major stakeholder MDAs.

Others MDAs include OSSAP-MDGs, NEPAD, National Agency for the Control of AIDS (NACA), Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria (ARCN), Nigeria Meteorological Service

(NIMET), National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), Research Institutions, NISER, and the organized private sector.

At the state level, the main partners will include State Ministries of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Agricultural Development Programmes (ADPs) as well as State Agencies for the Control of AIDS (SACA) and CBOs/FBOs, etc. Assistance will be coordinated at this level through the government structures at the 6 geo-political zones. At this level, the contract agreement approach of DFID (PrOpCom) and USAID (Markets) can be applied to deploy resources to specified activities.

FAO will on behalf of the FSTG lead the coordination between the implementing agencies as well as provide synergy with other food security activities of Government and Donors.

FAO will aim to improve synergy and partnerships with UNDP, SASAKAWA, UNICEF, WHO, UNIFEM, JNAIDS, UNHCR, CIDA, DFID, USAID, EU, the World Bank, ECOWAS, OXFAM, ACTION AID, FESWNET, and other partners through FSTG. Similarly, FAO will partner with other UN agencies in particular ILO, IFAD, UNDP, UNICEF and WHO bilateral agencies and government to implement the partnership on dealing with the vulnerable population within the framework of the National Poverty Reduction Strategy. It will also continue its leading role in supporting food security initiative and further strengthen partnership and collaboration with government and major donors including CIDA, USAID, IFAD, and major national and international NGOs such as Action Aid. Advocacy efforts to solicit the support of additional bi-lateral agencies to provide funding for national food security initiatives will continue and lead to the achievement of commodity security in the country. FAO will work in partnership with NBS, NAMIS, FEWSNET, to establish the food security Census Data Base System and an Early Famine System in collaboration with other partners and GON.

The FSTG, through a Financial Co-ordination Mechanism, will collaborate with all partners to create complementarities in project plans. The NFCRP provides the opportunity to mobilize and jointly allocate resources, provide technical assistance, create alliances for the implementation of programmes and setting up mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation of programmes, as outlined in the UNDAF II (2009-2012) in the states and FCT. Partnership with UN agencies will be based on the strategy of joint programming through the FSTG on specific areas and sectors such as Gender, HIV, and AIDS, Action Plan for Youths and Data development on vulnerable population groups. Partnership mechanisms through the FSTG will be established through annual programme reviews, quarterly meetings, and annual work plan development, implementation and monitoring and evaluation.

5.5. Institutional Arrangement

The programme will be nationally executed and implemented through national and state line ministries and CBOs. Programme implementation will utilize existing structures within federal and state ministries and other implementing partners in the context of the UNDAF II and the National Food Security Document.

From the projects description of the various components of the NFCRP, there is diversity but concerted effort to address the factors that cause food crisis. Some of the projects are already on-going, while others are proposed. The development of this NFCRP provides the opportunity for joint projects implementation. The NFCRP as a programme is multi-sectoral that will involve various institutions whose outputs need to be pooled into the programme outcome to achieve the goals. It is therefore recommended that results of on-going projects be acknowledged and be considered as accomplished under the NFCRP. This will guide the implementation of the NFCRP into addressing the remaining and crucial gaps for the success of the programme.

The criteria for selecting implementing partners will include the expression of interest made in the process of developing the NFCRP, willingness to develop partnership and participate in joint project development and implementation. These need to be supported with commitment, resource allocation and or mobilization. Other factors worthy of consideration are institutional and technical capacities, past experience in implementing related activities, comparative advantage and potential to contribute to the Programme outcome and outputs. Implementing agencies will be expected to carry out activities within agreed guidelines and mechanism and will report to FSTG and the designated government institutions.

Project implementation will be carried out in accordance with guidelines that will be part of the joint project documents. This will be complemented with Letters of Agreements or Memorandum of Understanding as the case may be. In addition, Lead Institutions of Project Implementing Partners will develop AWP with the technical assistance of FAO as they will be responsible for contributing to programme outputs and outcomes.

Within the year quarterly and annual meetings will be convened by the Lead Project Institution with support from FAO to review status of implementation, achievements and results. Regular field monitoring visits in the programme states will be conducted based on the annual work plans and progress reports made available at FSTG review meetings.

These will all be part of Project Implementation guidelines that will be part of each project document.

5.6. Monitoring and Evaluation of Outcomes and Results

The implementation of the NFCRP will be monitored and evaluated as guided by the FAO procedures and guidelines, which integrates harmonized monitoring tools such as

Annual Work Plan, planning and tracking tools, M&E calendar, and the Standard Progress Report, Country Office Annual Report and Quarterly Programme reports. It will also be guided by the principles of Result-Based Management and aligned to the UNDAF II Results Matrix, the M&E Framework of the National Development Plan (NDP). The M&E system will contribute to other national M&E systems that track progress towards attainment of UNDAF II, NDP and MDG goals. A mechanism to involve representation of the FSTG in the M&E needs to be built into the Programme Management and Implementation.

The Results and Resources Framework (RRF) will be a core component of the Monitoring and Evaluation System of the NFCRP. To the extent possible, participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation of programme interventions will be jointly conducted with FAO, other UN agencies and implementing partners. The RRF contains outcome and output indicators, baselines and targets, implementing partner and indicative resources per output that will guide M&E processes. The RRF will serve as the basis for assessing achievement of results at various levels.

The planning and tracking tool will be used to ascertain the progress of programme outputs and assess their contributions to programme outcomes. The targets established at the beginning of the programme will be reviewed and updated annually according to programme needs.

The M&E Calendar will be aligned with key strategic actions to be implemented under each output taking into account the UNDAF II and other related processes. The M&E Calendar will also be reviewed and updated annually as necessary.

An end line survey and a baseline survey of NFRA/States will be conducted for the programme to provide benchmarks upon which targets will be drawn and progress measured. The end line survey will be conducted in all the supported states, while the baseline survey will be conducted in the 12 frontline states and FCT. In addition to the baseline data, the program will also rely on data generated from the crop area yield surveys and quarterly and annual routine programme data under the NPFS.

FAO will work with other UN Agencies to strengthen routine data collection and M&E capacities to meet the requirements of the implementing partners and other users. FAO will provide financial and technical assistance for the establishment of data bases to meet the data requirements of IPs . FAO will be responsible for ensuring continuous monitoring and evaluation of the NFCRP for efficient utilization of programme resources in an accountable and transparent manner.

Finalized annual work plans will be approved and signed by both IPs and the FAO Representative and will serve as a working tool for programme activities.

Implementing Partners will be supported to participate in key national and international meetings to share programme experiences and acquire knowledge and skills that will improve programming. To enhance M&E skills of key personnel of the implementing partners, specific training will be conducted on Development of M&E Plans; M&E systems/tools, analytical framework; financial monitoring systems and tools as well as programme reporting.

5.7. Critical Risk and Possible Constraints

The NFCRP is exposed to a number of risks and constraints which are likely to be exacerbated if co-ordination and uptake of the contents of the programme are not subjected to further negotiations with key stakeholders especially the donor agencies.

- (a) Some development partners had responded independently to the soaring food prices leading to contributions that are not effectively captured in the national framework for agricultural production.
- (b) Lack of sufficient information to gauge the likely effects of global food crisis on Nigeria. This includes information to identify, design and implement policy actions that can best avoid high negative impact and take advantage of opportunities.
- (c) Social protection programs will have direct budgetary costs; therefore, untimely mobilization of financial resources would jeopardize their implementation.
- (d) Some short term interventions pose the risk of reducing incomes of net food sellers while price controls can cause shortages.
- (e) There could be leakages and spill over effects such as increased contraband food exports arising from export bans.
- (f) Efforts to control prices may lead to black-markets, corrupt practices by regulators and undermine effectiveness.

The proposed NFCRP components are also subject to additional risks such as:

- (a) The absence of a stable policy environment for sustainable project implementation.
- (b) Insufficient and high cost of inputs especially in the rural areas. An attempt has been made in the NFCRP aspects of private involvement that will enhance timely, quality, sustainable delivery of inputs e.g. the IFDC voucher Project.
- (c) Failure of stakeholders to key into FSTG framework for tackling the soaring food crisis. This underscores the importance of an inclusive and broad process of consultations leading to a sustainable partnership in dealing with agriculture, food security and nutrition.
- (d) Mobilizing adequate, predictable and flexible funding that have either already been committed or proposed remains a major challenge for the GON and FSTG.
- (e) GON funding of agriculture from 2000 to 2007 never exceeded 2% of the total budget and was far below the Maputo declaration of 10% share of budget. Despite the commendable improvement by the Yar'Adua

Administration reaching almost 12%, shocks in the economy still present uncertainties for sustained funding to agriculture.

The management structure of these budgetary increases does not confer real effectiveness as expenditure on fertilizer alone is still very high. There will be a need to immediately divest these funds into more productive areas of agricultural development by adopting on-going input delivery systems by development partners and the private sector.

At the request of Government, the FAO will provide technical backstopping. International and national consultants may be recruited to provide specific technical assistance. FAO will also utilize the South-South Cooperation through the use of experts to share best practices and allow for knowledge sharing.

In facilitating the national expectation, modalities for human capacity development will be enhanced for programme staff through training, recruitment and appropriate placement of persons with skills and competencies in the requisite positions.

5.8 Resource Mobilization

FAO will assist government in mobilizing additional resources to meet the funding gap required to ensure the implementation of the programme. For this purpose, strategic alliances with multilateral and bilateral organizations, governments, the organized private sector, communities and philanthropists will be fostered or strengthened where in existence. Implementing Partners at national and state levels will be supported to advocate for increase in budgetary allocation for addressing the effects of the soaring food prices and the broad food security objectives.

6.0

APPENDICES

Appendix I-Tables

Table 1:MDG's Selected Target Links to Reducing Hunger

	Selected targets	Links to reducing hunger
1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	* Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than US\$1 a day. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.	* Hunger perpetuates poverty by reducing productivity * Poverty prevents people from producing or acquiring the food they need.
2. Achieve universal primary education	* Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.	* Hunger reduces school attendance and impairs learning capacity. * Lack of education reduces earning capacity and increase the risk of hunger and malnutrition.
3. Promote gender equality and empower women	* Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 23015.	* Hunger reduces school attendance more for girls than for boys.
4. Reduce child mortality	* Reduce by two-thirds, between 1900 and 2015, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.	* Gender inequality perpetuates the cycle in which undernourished women give birth to low-birth weight children. * More than half of all child deaths are caused directly or indirectly by hunger and malnutrition.
5. Improve maternal health	* Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015 the maternal mortality ratio.	* Undernourishment and micronutrient deficiencies greatly increase the risk of maternal death.
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases	* Have halted, by 2015, and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS. * Have halted, by 2015, and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.	* Hunger spurs risky behavior that accelerates the spread of HIV/AIDS * Undernourished children are more than twice as likely to die of malaria.
7. Ensure environmental sustainability	* Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources. * halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.	* Hunger leads to unsustainable use of resources. * Restoring and improving ecosystem functions are key to reducing hunger among the rural poor.
8. Develop a global partnership for development	* Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.* Address the special needs of the least developed countries. * Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries	* Subsidies and tariffs in developed countries hamper hunger reducing rural and agricultural development.

Table 2: Status of the MDGs in Nigeria (OSSAP-MDGs 2009)

S/N	GOAL	1990	2000	2007	Target 2015	Progress Towards Target
1	Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger					
	Absolute PPI (\$/day) %				21.4	Slow
	Relative (%)	42.7	66	54.4	21.4	Slow
	Population (million)	91.5	91.5	140.0		Slow
	Population under Poverty (m)	39.07	39.07	67.11		Slow
	Percentage of Population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	13	13		5.2	Good
	Percentage of underweight Under – 5 children	35.7	31	25	18	Slow
2	Achieve Universal Education					
	Net enrolment ratio in primary education	68	95	89.6	100	Good
	Proportion of Pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	67	97	74	100	Good
	Primary six completion rate	58	76.7	67.5	100	Good
	Literacy rate of 15-24 years old	70.7	64.1	81.4	100	Good
3	Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women					
	Ratio of girls to boys in Primary Education (girls per 100 boys)	76	78	93.6	100	Good
	Ratio of girls to boys in Secondary Education (girls per boys)	75	81	97.6	100	Good
	Ratio of girls to boys in Tertiary Education (girls per 100 boys)	46	66		100	Good
	Share of Women in Wage employment in the non-agriculture sector	66.3	79		100	Lack of data
	Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament	1.0	3.1	7.7	30	Slow
4	Reduce Child Mortality					
	Infant Mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	91	81.38	110	30.3	Worsening
	Under-5 Mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	191	183.75	201	63.7	Worsening
	Percentage of one year old fully immunized against measles	46	32.8	60	100	Good
5	Improve Maternal Health					
	Maternal Mortality Ratio		704 ⁰	800 ⁰	100	Worsening
	Proportion of births attended to by skilled Health personnel	45	42 ⁰	36.3 ⁰	100	Worsening data problem
6	Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases					

	HIV prevalence among 15 to 24 years old pregnant women		5.4 ⁰	4.3 ⁰		Slow
	Percentage of young people aged 15 – 24 who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconception about HIV transmission			25.9 ⁰	100	Slow
	Percentage of young people aged 15-24 reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-regular sexual partner				100	Slow (Lack of data)
	Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS			1.97 ⁰		Lack of data
	Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria					Slow (Lack of data)
	Prevalence and death rates associated by Tuberculosis					Slow (Lack of data)
7	Ensure Environmental Sustainability					
	Proportion of land areas covered by forest		14.6	12.6	20	Worsening
	Proportion of gas flared	68	53	34	0	Slow
	Energy use (kg oil equivalent per \$1 GDP (PPP))			15		Slow (Lack of data)
	Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita)		4799	2500		Improving
	Proportion of total population with access to safe drinking water (%)	54	54	49.1	100	Worsening
	Proportion population with access to basic sanitation (%)	39	42.9	42.9	100	Worsening
	Proportion of people with access to secure tenure (%)		38.4	61.2	100	Improving
	Residential housing construction index (AC) (Proxy)		53	31 ⁰		Worsening
8	Develop a Global Partnership for Development					
	Per capital official development assistance to Nigeria (in US\$)	3.0	1.47	81.67		Improving
	Debt services as a percentage of exports of goods and services		9	1.2		Good
	Private Sector investment (US\$ million)	50	75	8100		Improving
	Tele-density (per 1000 people)	0.45	0.73	27.41		Lack of data
	Personal Computers (per 1000 people)		6.38	6.74		Lack of data
	Internet access (%)	0.1	0.1	1.9		Slow

Table 3: Nigeria's Crops production objective.

Crop	Targets: 2008 -2011	% Increase
Cassava	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Yield: increase from 15MT/Ha to 30MT/Ha. ▪ Production: increase from 49million MT to 100million MT annually ▪ Attain 10% cassava flour in bread making. 	100% 104%
Rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meet annual demand of 4.64m metric tons at 32kg per person per annum (FAO) ▪ Attain self sufficiency in rice production by end of year 2010 including 1.72 million hectares under cultivation, 1.74 metric tonnes/ hectare of milled yield and 3.02 metric tonnes/ hectare in paddy output ▪ Raise production from 4.2 million MT/annum to 9million MT/annum. 	114%
Millet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Attain 6.5 million metric tonnes of millet through improved farm inputs, and irrigation from 4.0 million MT/annum 	62.5%
Wheat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Attain 3 million metric tonnes of local production to replace excessive dependence on wheat importation from the current 70,000 million MT/annum 	328%
Sugar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ With Per Capita consumption of 17kg/year; projected target of self sufficiency via local production will be total area under sugar cane cultivation of 230,000 hectares as well as 2.2 million metric tonnes of sugar from 0.194 million MT/annum. 	1034%
Tomato	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Attain production potential of 20 tonnes/ hectare and from 1.1million MT to 2.2 million MT annually. 	100%
Cotton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish 23 Ginneries with each supporting about 5000 farm families of about 1 ha each ▪ Add a minimum of 400,000 hectares to current 232,000 hectares under cultivation to attain self sufficiency by 2012 	
Cocoa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Attain 700,000 metric tonnes of production by 2011from current 380, 000 MT per year 	84%

Table 4: Nigeria's Livestock and Fishery production objectives.

Livestock & Fisheries	Targets: 2008 -2011	% Increase
Poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attain a population of 249 million from current 166 million 	50%
Goat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attain a population of 67.6 million from the current 52 million 	30%
Sheep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attain a population of 42.9 million from the current 33 million. 	30%
Cattle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attain a population of 20 million from the current 16 million 	25%
Pig	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attain a population of 8.25 million from the current 6.6 million 	25%
Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attain production target of 1.5 million metric tonnes from the current 0.5 million MT 	200%

Table 5: Trend in World Cereals Production (million metric tonnes)

Year	World	China	India	Indonesia	Thailand	Bangladesh	USA	Nigeria
1996		418.7	210.0	58.0	26.4	27.7		20.7
1997		453.7	218.8	60.4	27.1	29.6		21.6
1998		445.9	226.6	58.1	27.6	29.7		21.8
1999		458.4	226.9	59.4	27.6	31.6		22.5
2000		455.2	232.5	60.1	27.9	36.5		22.2
2001		408.4	239.8	60.2	28.3	37.8		22.6
2002		409.2	235.3	59.8	28.8	38.2		23.0
2003		411.6	235.8	61.6	30.3	37.9		23.9
2004		376.1	233.4	63.0	31.4	40.9	348.9	22.6
2005		412.9	230.4	65.3	33.0	39.3	389.1	22.7
2006		429.9	239.8	66.7	33.7	41.9	366.5	26.0
2007		445.3	242.6	66.1	33.7	42.3	338.5	28.9

Sources: 1. FAOSTAT

: 2. FAO Crop Prospects and Food Situation, 2008

Table 6: Growth of World Cereal production and Nigeria's Cereal Trade Partners (%)

Year	World	China	India	Indonesia	Thailand	Bangladesh	Nigeria
1996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	9.2	8.4	4.2	4.1	2.7	6.9	4.3
1998	1.3	-1.7	3.4	-3.8	1.8	0.3	0.9
1999	0.8	2.8	0.1	2.2	1.8	6.4	3.2
2000	0.2	-0.7	2.5	1.2	1.1	15.5	-1.3
2001	-1.3	-10.3	3.1	0.2	1.4	3.6	1.8
2002	0.6	0.2	-1.7	-0.7	1.8	1.1	1.8
2003	2.2	0.6	0.2	3.0	5.2	-0.8	3.9
2004	0.2	-8.6	-1.0	2.3	3.6	7.9	-5.4
2005	8.9	9.8	-1.3	3.7	5.1	-3.9	0.4
2006	-9.7	4.1	4.1	2.1	2.1	6.6	14.5
2007	-1.2	3.6	1.2	-0.9	0.0	1.0	11.2
Average	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.2	2.4	4.1	3.2

Source: NISER 2009

Table 7: Trend in Nigeria's Food Import and Export

Year	Export (MT)		Import (MT)		Import-export gap	
	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice
1995	3151	0	608609	0	605458	0
1996	0	0	799520	345500	799520	345500
1997	44000	0	1068802	699054	1024802	699054
1998	46757	0	1424009	594057	1377252	594057
1999	0	0	1473940	812452	1473940	812452
2000	2564	0	2219707	740000	196337	740000
2001	10585	18601	2190200	1765500	2179615	1746899
2002	0	45701	2397839	1232411	2397839	2352138
2003	0	0	2217000	1600000	2217000	1600000
2004	0	0	2608947	1350000	2608947	1350000
2005	0	0	2608947	1350000	2608947	1350000

Source: FAOSTAT- website

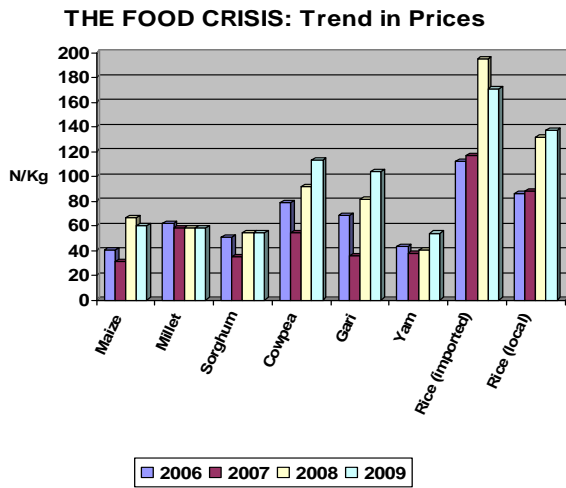
Table 8: The production estimates (MT) for major crops in Nigeria (2004-2008)

CROPS	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008F	%
MAIZE	5,567.00	5,957.00	6,404.00	6,724.00	7,524.80	12
MILLET	6,699.00	7,168.00	7,705.00	8,090.00	9,064.00	12
SORGHUM	8,578.00	9,178.00	9,866.00	9,058.00	9,318.00	3
RICE	3,334.00	3,567.00	3,924.00	1,838.00	4,179.00	127
TOTAL CEREAL	24,178.00	25,870.00	27,899.00	25,710.00	30,086.00	
G/NUT	3,250.00	3,478.00	3,825.00	1,720.00	2,463.96	43
COWPEA	2,631.00	2,815.00	3,040.00	1,168.00	2,916.46	150
CASSAVA	38,845.00	41,565.00	45,721.00	34,410.00	44,581.90	30

Source: FMARD/FEWS NET/CILSS/FAO

Appendix II-Figures

Figure 1



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Figure 2

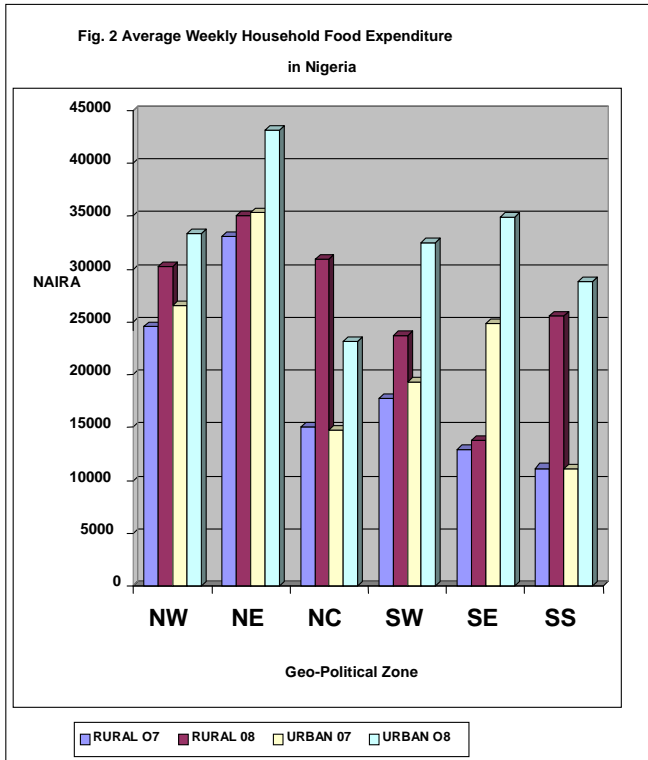


Figure 3

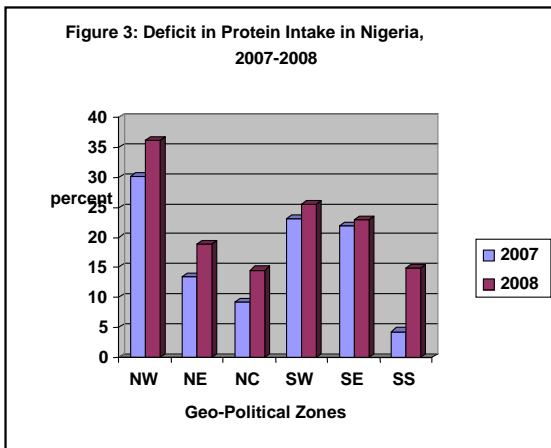
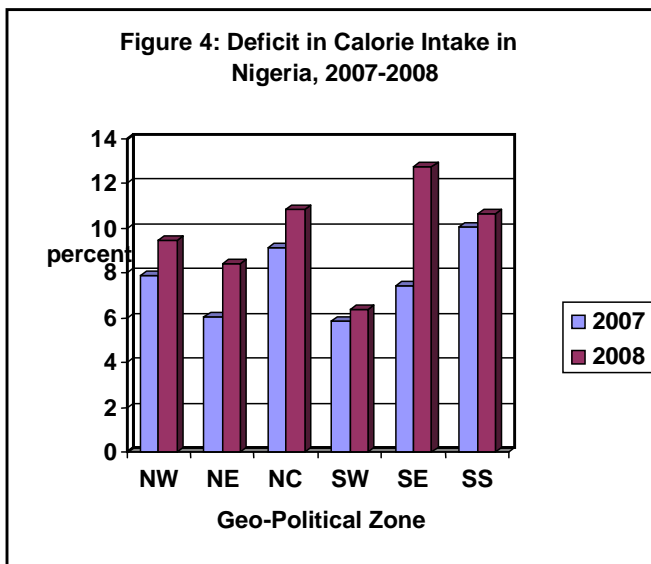


Figure 4



Appendix III

Agricultural Development Initiatives Implemented by Past Governments

S/NO.	Projects/Program	Description	Weaknesses
1.	Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs) (1975 to Date)	World Bank funded at inception. ADP revolution started in 1974 with the establishment of Gombe, Funtua and Gusau ADPs. They were set up to provide extension services, technical input support and rural infrastructure services. Though they were set up to perform a temporary role in providing advisory services, the ADPs have literally assumed a permanent status. They are now recognized as the major agricultural development institutions in the state	The decline in oil prices that started in 1982 had a substantial fiscal effect in Nigeria and led to shortages of counterpart funds for these projects. The emphasis on modern technology in the ADPs led their agricultural research and extension services to focus on relatively high input technology for sole cropping systems. These systems were not used by the majority of smallholders who used mixed/relay cropping systems as a rational strategy to reduce risks Extension Methods: The change from the training and demonstration system to the T&V system was slow resulting in top down rather than responsive recommendations to farmers.
2	River Basin Development Authorities (RBDAs) (1977 to Date)	The major instrument of the water resources and irrigation policy was the establishment of 11 RBDAs in 1977 to develop and take advantage of available water bodies in the country for agriculture, fishing and other purposes.	1) The failure of the RBRDAS was due to unnecessary political interference and managerial problems resulting from socioeconomic cleavages which permeated the nations socio-political, economic and cultural Institutions. 2) Lack of qualified manpower to provide effective leadership at the departmental levels.
3	Operation Feed the Nation (1976 to 1979)	This was a mass mobilization and mass awareness program created in 1976 through 1979 in reaction to the first real food crises in the country.	The lack of continuity and shift in approach by successive governments were the reasons for the failure of the poverty alleviation programmes.
4	Green Revolution (1979 to 1983)	The program focused on food production, input supply and subsidy, special commodity development, review of agricultural credit guarantee scheme and increased resource allocation to RBDAs.	The lack of continuity and shift in approach by successive governments were the reasons for the failure of the poverty alleviation programmes.
6	National Agricultural Land Development Authority (NALDA) (1991 to 1999)	The objectives of the Authority include providing strategic public support for land development, promoting and supporting optimum utilization of Nigeria's rural land resources, providing gainful employment opportunities for rural people as well as raising incomes and improving general living standards in rural areas.	Weaknesses were poor funding and lack of institutional arrangements for implementation.

Appendix-IV

TARGETS TO ADDRESS NIGERIA'S AGRICULTURAL CHALLENGES (2008 -2011): MEDIUM TERM

Crop	Targets: 2008 -2011	% Increase
Cassava	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Yield: increase from 15MT/Ha to 30MT/Ha. ▪ Production: increase from 49million MT to 100million MT annually ▪ Attain 10% cassava flour in bread making. 	100%
		104%
Rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meet annual demand of 4.64m metric tons at 32kg per person per annum (FAO) ▪ Attain self sufficiency in rice production by end of year 2010 including 1.72 million hectares under cultivation, 1.74 metric tonnes/ hectare of milled yield and 3.02 metric tonnes/ hectare in paddy output ▪ Raise production from 4.2 million MT/annum to 9million MT/annum. 	114%
Millet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Attain 6.5 million metric tonnes of millet through improved farm inputs, and irrigation from 4.0 million MT/annum 	62.5%
Wheat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Attain 3 million metric tonnes of local production to replace excessive dependence on wheat importation from the current 70,000 million MT/annum 	328%
Sugar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ With Per Capita consumption of 17kg/year; projected target of self sufficiency via local production will be total area under sugar cane cultivation of 230,000 hectares as well as 2.2 million metric tonnes of sugar from 0.194 million MT/annum. 	1034%
Tomato	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Attain production potential of 20 tonnes/ hectare and from 1.1million MT to 2.2 million MT annually. 	100%
Cotton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Attain increase in cotton production from 350,000mt to 1 million mt 	186%
Cocoa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Attain 700,000 metric tonnes of production by 2011from current 380, 000 MT per year 	84%
Palm Oil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Attain 1.26million metric tonnes of oil palm and 600,000mt of palm kernel from current 840,000mt palm oil and 400,000mt palm kernel 	50%
Rubber	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Attain 300,000mt of rubber from the current 200,000mt (pa) 	50%

Source : National Food Security Document 2008

Appendix-V

BRIEF ON FOOD SECURITY PROJECTS UNDER NFRA

1. National Food Security Programme (NFPS)

1.1. Global Objectives: To ensure sustainable access, availability and affordability of quality food to all Nigerians and for Nigeria to become a significant net provider of food to the global community

1.2 Specific Objectives:

- a) Significantly improve Nigeria's agricultural productivity (short-term)
- b) Expand and improve large scale production (Medium-term)
- c) Improve storage/processing capacity as well as required infrastructures to achieve food stability (Medium-term) and derive 50% of nation's foreign exchange through agricultural exports (long-term)

1.3 Main Strategies for Implementation

- a) Public sector budget initiatives (Appropriation)
- b) Special Intervention Fund Programmes (Natural Resources Fund/ADF)
- c) Private Sector Development Programmes
- d) Administration of credit
- e) Funding from variety of sources, including government organized private sector and development partners
- f) Value chain approach planned to address every component of the entire agriculture value chain – crops, livestock and fisheries
- g) Strengthening of research and capacity building
- h) Extensive project monitoring and supervision
- i) Implementation of fiscal policies subsidies, duty waivers etc
- j) PPP framework to support production schemes and programmes
- k) Improving the Nation's Strategic Food Reserve and strengthening the National Food Reserve Agency.
- l) Drive emergencies of Large Scale Farmers
- m) Extensive and adequate dissemination of improved technologies and best practices in farm systems
- n) Grant loans to smallholders and peri-urban producers to rapidly increase productivity
- o) Enhance processing and marketing of commodities and prevent post harvest losses
- p) Increase usage of irrigation technologies, improve water resource management, monitoring of ground water for agriculture and domestic use
- q) Enhance storage and ensure availability of food by preventing poor harvest losses and extending shelf life of farm produce
- r) Enhance access of farmers to farm resources in the value chain

- s) Market infrastructure development through access to farms, accelerated agro-industrial development, produce export, guaranteed minimum price and licensed buying agents.
- t) Providing a conducive environment for private sector involvement, encouraging large scale commercial farming with strategic linkages to small holder farmers, and significantly reducing post harvest losses through adequate storage, processing and appropriate market outlets. Focus is also on strategic crops, livestock, fishery and agro forestry commodities

2. National Programme For Food Security (NPFS)

2.1. **Global Objective:** To improve national food security and reduce poverty on an economically and environmentally sustainable basis.

2.2. Specific Objectives:

- To improve household food security and incomes through increases in productivity, diversification and sustainable use of natural resources.
- Enhance food security of consumers through availability of and access to a variety of foods, increase income of producers through more efficient marketing
- Enhance farmers and consumers access to support services such as extension, credit, nutrition and health education
- Foster participation of the poorer section of the rural population in the development of the community.

2.2. Main Strategies for Implementation

- Production and processing, demonstration sites as anchor for LGC wide outreach
- Capacity building for staff and farmers in technical knowledge and community-based approach using Farmers Field School
- Addressing constraints of marketing, rural finance and infrastructures
- Synergy between the various components and development partners
- Decentralized project implementation and participatory approach – States and LGCs mobilized to play their statutory roles – states and LGCs will provide funds and staff, with ADPs playing implementing and coordinating role in the states
- Groups and cooperatives as vehicle for implementation
- Intensive extension support at the sites and outreach coverage
- National programme headquarters to provide mainly technical support and overall coordination

3. Rural Finance Institution Building Programme (RUFIN)

3.1. **Global Objectives:** To develop and strengthen microfinance institutions (MFIs) and establish linkage between these institutions and formal financing institutions in order to create a viable and sustainable rural finance system.

3.2. Specific Objectives:

- To improve grass root financial institutions, including savings, and credit groups (S&CGs) Savings and Credit Associations (SACAs) and Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS) through the promotion of conducive policy and legal environment for their development, training and capacity building and promoting their viable and sustainable Rural Micro Finance Institutions

(RMFIS) & supporting their apex organizations to ensure sustainability and future growth of RMFIS

- Support agricultural and rural finance institutions including microfinance banks, NACRDB and non-bank MFI to build their capacity to respond to the demands of their clients, including the rural poor and women on a sustainable basis.
- Develop a framework of conditions for microfinance institutions to contribute to the creation of an environment suitable for the rapid growth and efficient services of the rural financial sector
- Coordinate institutional activities to ensure operational synergy

3.3. Main Strategies for Implementation

- Promote improvement in legal, policy and regulatory framework that will enhance operations of microfinance banks and institutions and minimize their risk exposure
- Support the development and strengthening of rural micro finance institutions particularly the member based MFI
- Establish linkage between the financial system and rural production system to improve production efficiency, rare productivity of the rural poor and minimize their exposure to technical and credit risks
- Capacity building of grass root institutions.

4. Rural Micro Enterprise Development Programme (RUMEDP)

4.1. Global Objectives: To promote sustainable Rural Micro Enterprise (RME) development through the strengthening of the public-private institutional capacity, supporting and enhancing the policy for Medium Small and Micro Enterprise (MSMEs) facilitating the linkage between non-financial and financial services, enhancing access to finance, improving and disseminating technologies for RME.

4.2. Specific Objectives

- Promote sustainable growth of RMEs through better access to finance. Improved technology and enhanced market opportunities
- Upgrade RME technologies especially in Agro-processing through standardization, certification of commercialization of machinery, equipment and tools and training of manufacturers, technical and management capacities of RME enterprises
- Strengthen the institutional capacity of MSME development policy review and improvement and for effective M&E of programme efficiency and impact

4.3. Main Strategies for Implementation

- Use of innovative good practice approaches to the specific needs and Rural Micro Enterprise (RME) development
- Demand driven approach, building on linkages and interactions between capacity building tech skills entrepreneurship development and business promotion activities
- Complement not substitute for current RME support activities by the FG, donors and NGOs
- Implementing appropriate cost recovery process that do not deter targets HHs from initial orientation activities.
- Include all RMFs supply goods and services to rural communities, while agricultural production is excluded.
- Will not include credit lines as credit will be addressed through linkages to rural finance providers and other concomitant FG and donor initiatives

- Overlap with relevant agricultural and rural development programmes in order to create opportunities for value chain development
- 5. IFAD/FGN/NDDC CBNRMP-ND**
- 5.1. **Global Objectives:** To improve the standard of living and quality of life for at least 400,000 poor rural households of the Niger Delta states
- 5.2. **Specific Objectives:** To build the capacity of the poor rural communities and their service providers to effectively intervene in their own developmental initiatives and to establish an effectively disburseable community development fund to be managed by them
- 5.3. Main Strategies for Implementation**
- Use of Community Driven Development (CDD) approach in the holistic intervention on the social and economic well-being of the participating communities
- 6. AfDB/FGN/CBARDP, Bauchi**
- 6.1. **Global Objectives:** Poverty reduction through improvement of livelihoods and living conditions of the rural poor.
- 6.2. **Specific Objective:** To contribute to food security and increased access rural infrastructure facilities in the Project area
- 6.3. Main Strategies for Implementation**
- CDC approach which would among others ensure that funds allocated for sustainable development gets to the communities
- 7. National Fadama (II) Development Project (NFDP – III)**
- 7.1. **Global Objective:** To increase incomes of users of rural, land and water resources on a sustainable basis
- 7.2. Specific Objectives**
- To improve communities (local) to own their sub-projects and sustained it
 - To improve/increase production and productivity of crops
 - Improve the quality of land and its users
- 7.3. Main Strategies for Implementation**
- Preparation of resources user proposals; transforming proposal into Local Development Plans (LDPs), Training of staff on implementation strategy; Constitute state and LFD Committees to monitor project; Engage Facilitators and service providers
- 8. Multinational NERICA Rice Dissemination Project**
- 8.1. **Global Objective:** The project aims to enhance rice import substitution
- 8.2. Specific Objectives:**
- To contribute to poverty reduction and food security through enhance access to high yielding NERICA rice varieties

- It will support the transfer of NERICA technology from WARDA to the seven participating countries
- It will strengthen linkages among research, extension, farming communities and the private sector
- An estimated 400,000 ha additional land will be put under NERICA rice varieties by project year 5.
- The project will generate about 600,000 metric tones of rice
- The import bill of the seven countries will be reduced by about US\$100 million
- The project will directly benefit an estimated 241,000 upland rice growers

8.3. Main Strategies for Implementation

- Technology transfer
- Production support
- Capacity building
- Project coordination

9. Commercial Agriculture Development Project

9.1. **Global Objective:** To provide improved environment and services for non-oil growth specifically by contributing to the Country Partnership Strategy (CPSs) outcome for access to productive, infrastructures and improved agriculture technology. The project supports the CPS of the World Bank and United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) with emphasis on the second pillar i.e. growing the Private Sector and focusing on non-oil growth

9.2. Specific Objectives

- The project development objective is to strengthen agricultural production system and facilitate access to market for chain among small and medium scale commercial farmers in the five participating states (Enugu, Cross-River, Kaduna, Kano and Lagos). These value chains are oil palm, cocoa, fruit, trees, poultry, diary with maize and rice as staples.

9.3. Main Strategies for Implementation

- Provision of marching Grants for agricultural production and commercialization with 4 sub-components viz
 - Technology demonstration and adoption
 - Support to staple crop production systems
 - Market facilitation and capacity building
 - Rural infrastructure with 2 sub-components – network of farm access roads and rural energy

10. National Fadama II Development Project – AfDB Supported (NFDP II)

10.1. **Global objective:** To reduce poverty by improving the living condition of the rural poor and to contribute to food security and increased access to rural infrastructure

10.2. Specific objectives

- Specifically the project will enhance agric production, productivity and value addition to small holders and rural entrepreneurs in the Fadama areas of six states on a sustainable basis

10.3. Main Strategies for Implementation

- The main implementation strategy is through the preparation of resource user proposal and the preparation of community development plans (CDPs). These are subprojects prepared by the participating communities

11: IFAD Community Based Agriculture and Rural Development Programme (IFAD-CBARDP), Katsina

11.1 **Global Objective:** To improve the livelihoods and living condition of the rural poor with emphasis on women and other vulnerable groups

11.2 **Specific Objectives:**

- People centered with emphasis on the needs of women, poor families and other vulnerable groups
- Building on the strengths of communities
- Multi-sectoral and holistic taking account of priority needs

11.3. Main Strategies for Implementation

- Awareness and capacity building
- Community social infrastructure
- Rural and enterprise development and financial linkage support
- Sustainable agriculture
- General and vulnerable groups
- Environment
- Programme management (monitoring and evaluation programme, communication)

Appendix-VI

METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

During the stakeholder's Forum on Sustainable Agricultural Development Strategy and Food Crisis Response Programme held on 17 – 18 February 2009, reports were presented by NISER on the assessment of the effects of the soaring food prices of food and nutrition security in Nigeria. Subsequent discussions by stakeholders showed that the soaring food prices in Nigeria were not likely to abate in the near future (FEWSNET, NISER and IFPRI reports). The Food Security Theme Group (FSTG) and other stakeholders thus agreed to partner with the Government of Nigeria and develop a proposal for a robust response to the challenges posed by the soaring food prices. This is with a view to;

- i. Examine and suggest measures to ameliorate impact on especially the most vulnerable groups, enhance coping mechanisms and clear interventions for 'turn around' during the 2009/2010 growing season and in the short to medium term.
- ii. Identify ways and means to enhance policy strategy and agricultural development efforts to ensure better safeguard against future occurrence

Two consultants (a National and an International) were appointed to develop a National Food Crisis Response Programme (NFCRP)

TORs of National Consultant on the preparation of a National Food Crisis

Response Programme (NFCRP)

Under the general supervision of the FAO Representative, and the technical supervision of (*the ISFP Secretariat, TCDC/TCCP.*) and RAF Backstopping, the National Consultant, will prepare a country National Food Crisis Response Programme (NFCRP) document and in particular he/she will

- identify stakeholders to be involved in the preparation of the national food crisis response programme and meet with them to explain the objective of his mission and the information that will be required from them;
- receive guidance from the international consultant in analyzing the global issues and factors contributing to the soaring food prices in Nigeria;
- identify priority areas that need interventions;
- identify partners most relevant to provide assistance to address the identified priorities;
- collaborate with the identified partners to develop intervention project(s) to address the identified challenges;
- collate the projects into a programme document identifying areas of synergy, complementarity and collaboration;
- develop a coordination mechanism and implementation framework for the NFCRP
- distribute to the stakeholders the draft NFCRP and implementation document for comments

- organize a seminar for a selected group of key decision makers, stakeholders and development partners to present NFCRP, discuss the coordinated national strategy and the way forward
- incorporate comments and suggestions from the seminar, and
- prepare and submit a report along with the finalized NFCRP

METHODOLOGY AND GENERAL APPROACH

a) Development of Action Plan on National food Crisis Response Plan.

An action plan was developed and presented to participants at the Stakeholder Forum and subjected to discussions and suggestions. It was agreed that work on the development of the NFCRP should commence immediately to enable recommendations to be widely publicized and discussed in readiness for the 2009 cropping season.

The action plan included the following components:

- i) Review of highlights on issues influencing the food crisis;
- ii) Review of the place and role of Agriculture in Nigeria: A Situation analysis.
- iii) Activities to be covered in developing the response programme;
- iv) Timeframe for the programme development
- v) Format for project ideas;
- vi) Checklist for consultation with partners and stakeholders
- vii) Background information for partners and stakeholders
- viii) Schedule of visits to partners and stakeholders.

Appointments were made with stakeholders through phone communications, email, personal visits, correspondences and through participation in some activities of partners by invitation. Extensive literature search and review of existing documents also formed part of the methodology.

The following documents were therefore delivered to various stakeholders to elicit responses which formed the key inputs into the formulation of the NFCRP.

- i. A checklist to guide responses from the stakeholders
- ii. Background highlights from the Stakeholders' Forum and a timeline of activities towards the programme preparation
- iii. Format for project proposals
- iv. Outline for the Nigeria Food Crisis Response Programme

Appendix-VII
CHECKLIST FOR CONSULTATION WITH PARTNERS AND STAKEHOLDERS
National Food Crisis Response Programme

1. Priority areas that need intervention towards a National Food Crisis Response Programme
 - a. Food price policy and market stabilization
 - b. Ensuring access and reducing nutritional vulnerability amongst the poor
 - c. Enhancing domestic food production and marketing
 - d. Implementation support, communication, monitoring & evaluation
2. Specific project ideas to be developed later (by programme component and priority)
 - a. Food price policy and market stabilization
 - b. Ensuring access and reducing nutritional vulnerability amongst the poor
 - c. Enhancing domestic food production and marketing
 - d. Implementation support, communication, monitoring & evaluation
3. Instruments available from Development Partners for the respective areas
4. Lessons learnt from previous interventions or programmes
5. Suggestions for Programme Coordination (technical & financial)
6. Suggestion for institutional arrangement for implementation (Stand alone or which institution should house the programme? Lines of reporting, etc.)
7. How the monitoring and evaluation should be arranged? How often results or indicators should be reported? Etc.
8. What are the critical risks and possible constraints for specific projects and the overall programme?
9. Other suggestions for the NFCRP development

Appendix-VIII

PERSONS MET

S/No.	Name	Date	Position	Agency/organization	Address	GSM/E-mail Addresses
1.	Gill Rogers	16/03/09	Adviser	DFID	No. 10 Bobo Street, Off-Ghana Road, Maitama, Abuja.	09-4137710-19 ext. 2282. g-rogers@dfid.gov.uk
2.	Ms. Petra Jacobi	06/03/09	Adviser	GTZ	No. 4, Julius Nyeyere, Asokoro	0803-503-002 p.jacobi@eopsd.net
3.	Mr. Okeke Sebastian	13/03/09	Agric. Economist	ADB	Lake Chad Crescent Maitama	0803-406-5966 s.okeke@afdb.org
3.	Mr. Ron Greenberg	11/03/09	Director Economic Growth Office	USAID	7-9, Mambilla Street, Aso-Drive, Maitama	0803-408-1035 rgreenberg@usaid.gov
4.	Mr. Ako Amadi	20/03/09	Advisor, Natural Resources Management	CIDA	Atbara Street, Off Cairo St. Wuse Zone 2	0803-307-2551 aamadi@cidapsu-ng.org
5.	Mr. Kyojin Mima	10/03/09	Resident Representative	JICA	Oakland Centre, Aguiyi Ironsi St, Maitama	094612660 mima.kyojin@jica.org
6.	Mr. Scott Wallace	10/03/09	Resident Representative	IFDC	18, Colorado St. Maitama	08065943178 swallace@ifdc.org
6.	Mr. Tahirou Yahayi	10/03/09	Chief of Party	FEWS NET	Area 4, Garki Abuja	08058508592 ytahirou@fews.net
7.	Mr. Ishaku Mohammed	11/03/04	Programme Officer	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	UN House, Abuja	09-46`16280 Muhammed.isuaku@undp.org
8.	Mr. Cheik T. Sarr	20/03/09	Chief	FAO/NPF	ARCN House	08034080468

			Technical Adviser	S	Mabushi Abuja	Cheikh.sarr@fao.org
9.	Ms. Mercy Gabriel		Asst. Community Services officer	UNHCR	UN House Abuja	09-4618570, 0806-5777044 Gabriel@unhcr.org
10.	Ms. Patricia Wills-Obong	20/03/09	Programme Assistant	IFAD	UN House, Abuja	09-461-6134, 07033434475 Patricia.wills-obong@undp.org
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12.	Chinwe Ogbonna	09/04/09	NPO-Health Economics	UNFPA	UN House, Abuja.	08033139513 ogbonna@unfpfa.org
13.	Ms. Folashade Ayorinde	08/04/09	Programme Officer	ILO	UN House, Abuja.	094616162 uzus@ilo.org
14.	Mr. Ismaila Suleiman	08/04/09	Asst. Representative	UNFPA	UN House, Abuja	080340223091 fsuleiman@unfpa.org
15.	Ms. Adiya Ode	12/03/09	Poverty Specialist	UNDP	UN House, Abuja	09 461-6204 Adiya.ode@undp.org
16.	Engr. Gundiri	16/03/09	Director, Dams and Irrigation	FMAWR	Fed. Water Sector, Old Secretariat	
17.	Dr. E. A. Adanu	16/03/09	Deputy Director	FMAWR	Fed. Water Sector, Old Secretariat	
18.	Mr. A. Afolabi	07/04/09	Director of Forestry	Federal Ministry of Environment	Jabi District, Abuja	08059648433 Amosafolabi44@yahoo.com
19.	Engr. Joe Kwanashie	16/03/09	Deputy Director, Irrigation and Dam	FMAWR	Fed. Water Sector, Old Secretariat	08059692403 joekwanashie@yahoo.co.uk
20.	Mr. J. A. A. Attah		Senior Manager	CBN	Central Area, Abuja	0803410-4751 jaaattah@cenbank.org
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22.	Prof. Victor O. Chude	19/03/09	National Facilitator (SFM)	NPFS/NFRA/FMAWR	NPFS Jabi Office, Abuja	08033154400 vchude@yahoo.co.uk

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30.	Oluwole A. Edun	08/04/09	Deputy Director,	Federal Min. of Niger Delta Affairs	Fed. Secretariat. Abuja.	0805 960 9459 Oaedun2001@yahoo.com
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32.	Dr. Funso Esan	15/04/09	Director	NPC	Airport Road, Central Area	08037002621 funsoesan@yahoo.co.uk
33.	Chief Shobowale	19/03/09	Executive Director	Nat. Seed Council	NACRDB Building, Airport Road	08036500266
34.	Dr. S. E. Uhiene	Several	Team Leader	NEPAD Nigeria	Ganges St. Maitama	0803228 8436 sunekuh@yahoo.com
35.	Ejike Alozie	09/04/09	Deputy Manager	NIMET	Pope John Paul II, Boulevard, Maitama	08038620950 alozieje@yahoo.com
36.	Mrs. J. E. Ukeje	09/04/09	General Manager Climate Services	NIMET	Pope John Paul II, Boulevard, Maitama	Julie_nkeje@yahoo.co.uk

37.	Amb. Tunji Olagunju	Several	Special Adviser to Mr. President on NEPAD	NEPAD	Ganges St. Maitama	08072224224 sa@nepadnigeria.org
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Appendix-IX

The highlights of discussions with stakeholders are presented below:

SASAKAWA GLOBAL 2000

- Agency aims to strengthen extension in the mandate states of Kaduna, Kano, Jigawa etc. Now covers 9 states and funded by Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.
- Planned expansion to 20 states to build capacity of the ADPs for effective extension through propagation of crop-based improved technologies
- Functions with State coordinators, zonal coordinator and extension Agents
- Output includes raising yields of maize from between 1.5 – 1.8 tons/hectare to 5-6 tons/hectare.
- Facilitate links between research and extension.
- Improve cultural practices in land management, planting, agrochemical and fertilizer use
- Linking of farmers with input sources
- Assist NARIS by linking IARCS for improved seeds
- Facilitate loan scheme to farmers with two year gestation
- Facilitate input supply and delivery by removing transport constraints
- Training of contract sprayers, about 1000 per annum.

Further Action:

- (i) Would welcome invitation to FSTG membership
- (ii) To send in details of strategy DOCUMENT.

JICA

- Major activity is in facilitating the National Accelerated Rice Development Strategy which is a major contribution to food supply demands in Nigeria.
- Promotion of small scale rice processing schemes.

Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET)

Agency was involved in a previous mission to assess the food prices in Nigeria, Benin, Niger Republics.

Has concluded another mission in March with the following observations:

- Total effect of commodity prices showed 25-40% increase over the last 5 yrs.
- Market stocks in March 2009 are higher than last year.
- Evolution of this trend due to current low demand, economic slow down, liquidity problems, major companies currently no buying,
- Depreciating naira has forced price of imported rice upwards with a concomitant increase in the price of local rice.
- Current prices of N5000 in Kebbi vs N4700 in Logos for fertilizer.
- Price likely to reduce with onset of rains.
- Issues that could cause price increase in the future include trade speculation and increased fertilizer cost.

Appropriate response to the food crisis should consider:-

- a) Vulnerable states and emergency safety nets to be managed by NGOs
- b) Delay in restocking of the reserves after the 2008 releases of stock
- c) Concentrate efforts on community and homestead stock if production not adequate to restock the SGR.
- d) Involve donor in SGR e.g. the World Food programme.
- e) Enforce states reserves to boost national capacity
- f) Input Management e.g. fertilizer and seeds for the 2009 planting season and ensure access by farmers.
- g) Policy to control speculation by traders including Government intervention to set rules for setting threshold prices.
- h) Enable and strengthen regional cooperation in markets. Nigeria currently has the highest import tariffs between border countries.
- i) Establish off-farm silos by communities assisted by states governments.
- j) Ensure season monitoring of cropping activities to ensure systematic planting and monitor how plants are evolving by August/September e.g. commencement of season, crop failures, assist with seeds to replant, advisory services etc.
- k) Review processing / storage to include private storage, efficient post-harvest production management.
- l) Review structural problems in market chains such as:
 - o Movement of surpluses to deficit areas
 - o Fuel costs
 - o Security
 - o Road networks management on taxes across states borders
 - o Reduce police interferences
 - o Multiple taxation issues
- m) Revamp irrigation schemes with advantage production of cereal and tuber off-season can lower prices;
- n) Voucher programme for vulnerable people to be managed by NGOs for a few months. This is already on-going in Kaduna and Niger States.
- o) Strengthen NAMIS and remove structural problems that impede data collection, season monitoring, advise government on production potential and develop capacity to offer ex-ante responses (e.g. price control if necessary) markets, nutrition monitoring, emergencies (e.g. drought, flooding etc) and provide technical support in decision making.
- p) Promote household food security data collection including profiling of the poor and vulnerable.

Action:

- a) Develop a concept note on the Establishment of a National Famine Early Warning system.
- b) Set up a national food Security Database

USAID – United States Agency for International Development

- Jointly reviewed causes and global effects of the food crisis

- Policy actions/environment e.g. ban on imports caused internal problems
- Trade barriers hurt Niger Republic further exacerbating the problems in that country
- Need for trade harmonization along ECOWAS agreement
- Customs procedures need modernization to reduce pressure on input supplies currently trapped at the ports.
- Jointly examined Nigeria's influence on regional Trade which could affect Niger, Mali, Ghana, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Benin leading to humanitarian problems.
- Discussed how to accelerate agricultural growth in basic commodities such as rice, maize, millet, cassava through promoting value chain strategies to increase farmers income. Market penetration in West Africa will increase production and force prices downward.
- Reviewed OLAM/USAID Market Strategy in Benue State based on a value chain approach in rice development involving about 10,000 farmers through strengthening farm to market value chain including processing, transport, input linkages (seeds and private-sector led fertilizer procurement and distribution), access to technology.
- Set up an agreement with John Deere for mechanization of agriculture.

Action:

- a) Discussed and presented an outline of the Nigerian component in the US response to the global food crisis. Issues to be developed covered in the response programme are:
 - a) The USG is supporting a Global Food Security Response (GFSR) program to assist the government of Nigeria (GON) and the private agriculture sector to 1) double agricultural productivity and expand the market supply of essential staple food crops and 2) remove constraints to the movement of staple crops within Nigeria and the wider region. The USAID Nigeria program will work in combination with USAID REGIONAL PROGRAMS. IN May 2008, Nigeria's Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources (MAWR) announced the national food Security Programme to guide their agricultural investments in response to the food security crisis. USAID Nigeria will obligate \$25 million in fiscal year (FY 09) development Assistance funds under the FY 2009 bridge supplemental appropriation to implement an integrated package of agriculture, trade, transportation, and financial sector activities to support the GON's program. Approximately \$3 million in FY 2008 funds for agriculture and trade development will be aligned with the GFSR.
 - b) The GFSR will accelerate the GON's activities to implement the CAADP. Activities includes preparing Implementation Concept notes, organizing stakeholders forum, approval of a CAADP compact document, and initial implementation.
 - c) USG agencies will work closely with the GON Technical Working Group (TWG) chaired by the Nigerian National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) under the MAWR, to set program priorities. The TWG includes representatives from the Ministries of Commerce and Industry, Finance, Transportation and the private sector. USAID will coordinate closely with other donors to develop and implement the FGSR. The FGSR will be incorporated as part of the

Mission Strategic Plan. The GON will work at the Federal, State, and Local level to assist small-and medium-scale commercially oriented farmers.

- d) Overall results/targets to increase productivity and market development of rice, sorghum, millet, and cassava are:

Funding Source	No of Client beneficiaries	No of New clients networked	No of new jobs created	Revenue generated (\$ million)	Financing leveraged for clients (\$ million)	Increased productivity	Volume processed (%)
FGSR	215,000	65,500	100,000	\$190.0	\$23.0	100%	40-60%

- Develop a programme which will involve 200,000 farmers in 2009 on an emergency action plan in aquaculture expansion, cashew production, fruit juice.
- A need to strengthen FSTG through establishment of a secretariat and appropriate funding mechanism.
- A co-ordinated Monitoring and Evaluation framework being developed to monitor responses to action plans on food security programmes.

USAID – MARKETS

- Cited policy inconsistency as a major drawback to agriculture development
- Review policy issues along the lines of governments MOU with the Stallion Group for rice production, processing and marketing, the decision of the Ministry of commerce to build 6 feed mills in different parts of the country and the special 5% duty on importation of brown.
- Shared concerns over anti-production strategies that could negatively influence promotion of small holder value chain strategies.
- A need for forum for all partners to share experiences and avoid too many players dealing with the same farmers.
- FSTG should be strengthened to avoid duplicating of efforts by partners and ensure proper monitoring framework.

Action:

To submit contributions on strategy to promote value chain and share experiences with partners through documentation of USAID Markets experiences.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

- General discussions on the issues of soaring food prices and its influence on livelihood, poverty and social welfare of the citizens.
- UNDP is currently reviewing its programmes and developing new country assistance programme for the next 4 years.
- Areas of UNDP input to be determined following on-going reviews,.
- Made available the UNDAF document for reference.

Action:

To respond to checklist provided by Consultant detailing areas of UNDP inputs into the NFCRP.

African Development Bank (ADB)

- Permanently committed to the objectives of FAO as a major partner in the agricultural sector.
- Favours a multidimensional approach in view of the size and multiple needs of the sector.
- Supports improvement strategies through:
 - * The process of agricultural commercialization
 - * Value chain approaches
 - * Production for targeted markets
 - * Research into storage and processing – create strong link with the Nigerian Stored Products Research Institute.
 - * Education and information relevant to technology uptake.
- ADB has commenced 2 projects to address the food crisis viz:
 - * National Fadama Development project – 22m UA (IUA – 1.6 USD/₦183)
 - * NERICA Rice Dissemination Programme – 5.6 m UA.
- The Fadama Project is addressing:
 - * Infrastructural development
 - * Capacity building
 - * Advisory services
- Commenced in January and has provided 4.3m USD as a Rapid Response Action for the first 6 months for:
 - * Purchase of seeds
 - * fertilizer procurement
 - * tractor
- Fadama I of ADB is being implemented in 6 States:
 - Borno
 - Jigawa
 - Katsina
 - Plateau
 - Kwara
 - Kogi

The NERICA project is providing 800,000 USD to procure seed, fertilizer and tractors. This response will last for 6 months and subject to review. Constraints identified include rural infrastructure problems, farm power and poor access to credit. These projects affectively commenced February 2009 and will proceed for 6 months.

Action:

- i) Plan to include the community Based framework following Government request.
- ii) Would incorporate the NFCRP following review of ongoing projects

- iii) Need to build synergy and ensure multiplication of best practices to other areas;
- iv) National Planning commission to set up a mechanism for benchmarking of needed assistance and areas of coverage to ensure proper monitoring of development assistance.

Dams and Irrigation Department – FMAWR

- Jointly reviewed the concepts for the establishment of river basins and progress made.
- Showed some regrets over the policy distractions leading to disposal of the non-water assets of the RBDAs.
- Identified potential areas to be addressed in the NFCRP viz:
 - (a) Rehabilitation of existing and abandoned projects
 - (b) Restructuring the management of dams.
 - concession to private sector
 - partial commercialization of RBDAs
 - use river basins as 'One Stop-Shop' for farmers in the irrigated areas. Private sector marketing of agricultural inputs
 - promote value chain in irrigated agriculture
 - (c) Energy from small dams to support processing and water requirements
 - (d) Creation of agricultural parks in irrigated areas.

Action:

The Department has submitted concept notes for consideration in the NFCRP.

Department for International Development (DFID)

On the invitation of Mr. Julian Peach (M.D, PropCom), consultant attended a seminar presented by William Grant (DAI, Maryland, USA on the Kenya Business Market Development Programme which is in line with the market approach of PropCom and USAID Markets. The seminar provided an overview of the project, mythologies and approaches for developing market oriented agricultural production programmes, subsector specific results from activities of the Dairy and Horticultural projects and shared information on impacts and lessons learned from the programme.

PropCom

- Provided documentary evidence of the approaches, strategies and reports of on-going programmes in the agricultural sector such as:
 - Developing the entrepreneurial skills of Nigerian farmers and processors.
 - Kano Rice Value Chain Programme
 - Development and promotion of Viable Rice De-stoning equipment
 - Participation in the NESG Rice Network.

PropCom is an innovative market-driven programme funded DFID that aims to reduce poverty in Nigeria based on a framework "Making Markets Work for the Poor" (M4P). This is achieved through facilitating basic changes in market systems and institutions to improve market operations leading to increased profits and revenue for the poor on a sustainable basis. Its current programmes are:-

- Improving the Ofada Rice Value chain – Ogun State
- Enhancing the “Kano – Kura Corridor “rice Value Chain – Kano State.
- Making the soya Value Chain work efficiently – Kaduna, Nasarawa States.

Action:

Documents on the M4P and Propcom activities were provided.

DFID / PrOpCom’s Critical Contribution

DFID’s PrOpCom goal is to improve project growth in selected agricultural sectors by increasing profitability, employment and access to marketers. The Rationale is to use M4P approach to understand and improve market systems so that marketers can support their own growth.

The M4P sets to understand institutions, informal rules, relationships, culture and society, history, market incentives, market linkages, what causes poverty, media relations, policies, public-private dialogue, policies and regulations. Actions taken include to:

- Facilitate and catalyze
- Enterprise training to boost ability of agents to supply goods and services to meet demand
- Provision of market information
- Sharing of market research with stakeholders
- Support for appropriate policy formulation
- Changing cultural incentives to encourage entrepreneurs
- Linkages to financial institutions
- Better B2B co-ordination and innovation
- Self supporting radio programmes on market issues/opportunities
- Increased marketing services to raise the market price of rice.

Suitability is assured:

- Based on market incentives and market prices
- Local leadership and solutions
- Growth based on business commitments and enabled by supporting government policies, laws and investments
- Donor programme in supporting backseat role offering very little direct finance.

National Seed Council

Jointly highlighted major constraints in the agricultural sector of which the provision and availability of improved seeds was identified as key. It was agreed to:

- Develop a national framework for seed production, multiplication and distribution.
- Major partners should be encouraged to contribute to the development of this project in a sustainable manner.
- Need to review agronomic practices in view of severe climate changes.

Action:

Submitted a concept note for a national framework for seed development, multiplication and distribution.

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

- Strongly agrees with a need to develop the NFCRP. However, proposes a mechanism that will address Nigeria's ability for predicting and shaping emergency preparedness for future food and environmental crisis.
- The Agency is currently funding the agricultural Policy support Facility under implementation by IFPRI.
- Agency will support the development of an internal capacity for food policy analysis rather than depend on unstable presence of private and foreign consultants.
- Will fully support the establishment of a National Research Centre for Food Policy analysis.

Action:

- Will response to checklist highlighting areas of possible CIDA interventions
- Dialogue with partners especially the Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria for the establishment of a Research Centre for food Policy analysis.

International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

IFPRI has wide experience in analyzing and developing strategies for responses to food crisis and food security issues at global levels. Issues relating to the soaring food prices were discussed and suggestion received on the way forward.

Series of documentations on the food crisis and coping mechanism were received.

Action:

IFPRI will prepare a supporting document to the Consultant on the development of a response programme.

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

The Agency set up a Programme to respond rapidly to the food crisis. The outcome of the programme will be discussed at a meeting of stakeholders in March 09 which will be shared with the Consultant at a later date.

Action:

Agency will forward the Consultant's checklist to IFAD Headquarters Rome for a possible contribution by the appropriate Desk Officer.

National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA)

The Agency reported on the release of \$500,000 by FAO to Member Countries in 2008 as an immediate intervention to protect the most vulnerable to food price shocks. The aim was to prevent nutritional deprivation resulting in acute malnutrition and loss of livelihoods by increasing domestic supply of secondary crops and agricultural tools. This was under the TCP/NIR/3201 titled "Input supply to vulnerable under the FAO Initiative on Soaring Food Prices (ISFP)".

Further action recommended for developing the NFCRP include:

- Review of on-going projects and their relevance to NFCRP.
- Critique on-going actions
- Select projects for special attention in the NFCRP especially the projects with short to medium term impact.
- Strengthen coordination, monitoring and evaluation of responses from all partners.

Action:

- To review on-going programmes of NFRA with short to medium term implications.
-

New Partnership for Africa Development (NEPAD)

- Reviewed the philosophy of NEPAD and in relation to national priorities in agriculture.
- Examined the progress on the implementation of the CAADP and agreed that progress was slow despite efforts by various partners
- A need to set up more efficient coordination of the CAADP. Mechanisms discussed include:
 - Building synergy between MDGs and CAADP
 - Set up clear roles for FAO
 - Build synergy with development partners
 - Assist in FSTG processes through funds for a secretariat.
- Set up an early famine warning system for Nigeria. NEPAD willing to make contributions to this activity.
- Discipline in programme implementation when NFCRP is developed including clear timelines of activities and allocating responsibilities
- Emphasis should be on small farmers and promoting value chain to markets
- Strengthen irrigation component of agriculture
- Conduct survey on ground water bodies or review constantly due to climate change
- Identified priority crops to address food security initiatives
- Conduct research on change in food habits
- Supports elimination of trade barriers so producers can key into regional markets
- Suggested establishment of a \Steering committee on the Food Crisis to drive the response.
- Develop a 10 years plan to address food self-sufficiency to be backed by legislation.
- Examine the Thai Experience in Rice Revolution backed by:
 - Indigenizing the food industry
 - Promote value chain and timing of trade patterns
 - Create a 'one-stop' approach to input suppliers

- Domesticate the NEPAD framework in the national Planning Policy
 - Food self sufficiency
 - Irrigation
 - Rural infrastructure
 - Information on markets and Trade
- Strengthen the role of Research Institutes for technology, e.g. yield improvement
- Facilitate agreements Banks and Insurance in the agricultural sector.

Action:

- i) Has given a firm commitment to contribute to the NFCRP
- ii) Provide support to strengthen FSTG and Regional Agreements.
- iii) NEPAD has submitted area of participation on:
 - Setting up of Food Security Advocacy Group
 - Baseline Study of major traditional trade centres
 - Development of Market infrastructure
 - Setting up of Commodity Development Centres (Agri-Businesses Support Centres)
 - Provision of Fertilizer and other Inputs
 - Provision of Farm Power and Development of appropriate Technologies.
 - Capacity Building of Stakeholders in the commodity Value chain
 - Market Information systems
 - Accessing Finance
 - Support for land and rural Infrastructure Development

These will be developed further into concrete concept notes between FAO AND NEPAD.

UN – HABITAT

The NFCRP was extensively discussed in relation to its impact on food availability to the urban population. Further issues highlighted include:

- Policy implications
- Rising population and the impact on agriculture and environment
- Food demands in the urban centres
- Loss of jobs in the rural agriculture resulting in rural urban drifts
- Declining population in agric.
- Outward expansion on cities encroaching on rural and peri-urban agric.
- Land loss in agric due to urban expansion
- Review of the Greenfields Programme in UK for experience
- Land use planning implications for food security such as:
 - Rights protection on land
 - Use of marginal lands
 - Allotment gardens in urban areas
 - Agric extension and farmer education

Action:

Submitted a concept note on ‘Urban Development and Management for Agriculture and Flood Security’. Hopes for assurances on funding especially through IDRC.

Millennium Development Goals (MDG) (OSSAP)

Consultant had a full meeting with the Management of OSSAP-MDG and shared ideas on the programme focus and activities of OSSAP-MDG. It was agreed that the food crisis has the potential to negatively influence achievements of the MDGs dealing with hunger, poverty, income, employment generation, material health, infant survival and infrastructural development. Highlights of the discussions are:

- ✓ Scale strategies to mitigate crop loss
- ✓ Dealing with issues likely to influence achievement of poverty reduction
- ✓ Strategies for community storage and pest control
- ✓ Up scaling salable technologies from Research Institutes
- ✓ Interest in commercial agriculture if it will promote necessary linkages with smallholder production system
- ✓ Concerns over poor coordination of Federal, States, LG agricultural strategies. Supports cooperative Federalism in strategizing agricultural production.
- ✓ Willingness to participate in FSTG to foster collaboration with development partners and/or set up a coordinating Group on food Security.
- ✓ Develop strategy to leverage all opportunities for improving agriculture and nutrition.
- ✓ Promote livestock and fisheries to enhance nutrition of vulnerable groups
- ✓ Willingness to participate in setting up Famine Early Warning system and food Security Database for Nigeria.
- ✓ NFCRP should primarily focus on poor (rural and urban) and the vulnerable
- ✓ NFCRP must address gender dimensions to agriculture and set up projects to mitigate the impact of the food crisis on women.
- ✓ Will creating Rural Marketing Boards stabilize prices of commodities or help to ensure that food price increases are translated as profits to producers?
- ✓ How to address multiple funding source son food security issues.

Action:

OSSAP – MDG would welcome proposals for consideration especially those that have great potential in achieving the MDGs such as:

- Projects to reduce shocks among the vulnerable, poor and rural households.
 - Small scale processing, identity storage technologies for promotion
 - Home gardens project
 - Reforming extension and build capacity to enable LGAs take over the extension
 - Identify sustainable projects that will key into specific goals
- A meeting is to be arranged between FAO and OSSAP-MDG as soon as these potential proposals are developed.

National Research Institutes (NARIS)

From ex-ante point of view and in view of the recurring concerns for agricultural technologies as a major driver in the NFCRP and other agricultural production strategies, contacts were mad

with the Agricultural Research Council (ARCN) and the zonal and other key research institutes. Research Institute contacted are:

- (i) National Root Crops Research (NCRI) Umudike
- (ii) Institute for Agricultural Research and Training (IAR&T) Ibadan
- (iii) Institute for Agricultural Research (IAR) Samaru Zaria
- (iv) National Agricultural and Extension Research Liaison Services (NAERLS) Zaria.
- (v) National Animal Production Research Institute (NAPRI) Zaria
- (vi) National Institute for Stored Products Research (NSPRI) Ilorin
- (vii) Lake Chad Research Institute (LCRI), Maiduguri
- (viii) National Institute for Oceanography and Marine Research (NIOMR) Lagos
- (ix) National Institute for Freshwater Fisheries Research (NIFFR) New Bussa

Action:

Concept notes have been received from:

- NAERLS – A conceptual framework for mitigating the food crisis in Nigeria.
- LCRI – Meeting national Demands for Millet and Wheat through Intensive local Production using Improved High Yielding Varieties.
- NIFFRI –
 - i) Clupeid Enrichment of Small Water bodies in six Agro-Geo Political Zones of Nigeria.
 - ii) Fish Seed Release Centres for the Riverine Communities of the Niger Delta Wetlands of Bayelsa, Edo, Delta and Rivers States.

Department Of Forestry- FMAWR

There are available forest reserves currently not in use but with rich, fertile land which can be used to address about 100,000 farm families to mitigate the impact of the food crisis. These lands are in States Forest reserves and currently not in use due to managerial problems. The strategy to optimize these rich land resources include:

- Allocation to farmers in need of land
- Provision of tree seedlings to reestablish forest cover over 23-3 years period.
- Provision of inputs for farmers to produce crops within a value chain approach
- Organize farmers in labour camps with provision of health and other infrastructural facilities schools, etc.
- These lands are allocated to farmers in dire need or afflicted by food crisis of local and national dimensions for 2-3 years to raise income.
- Produce is sold to the communities or processed for more distant markets through efficient storage mechanisms.
- Has the potential for immediate response an impact.

Action:

The Department will develop a proposal and suggests a visit to similar programmes by the Ondo and Ogun State Governments.

Ministry Of Niger Delta Affairs

The Ministry has only recently been established but welcomes the development of the NFCRP especially in the dimensions of solving agricultural problems of the Niger Delta region. Fundamental issues discussed include:

- Impact of oil exploration on environmental degradation
- Land use and improvement strategies in agriculture
- Fostering integrated approach to agricultural development
- Food processing and preservation
- Political commitment to promoting value addition
- On-farm storage techniques and capacity building among States and Local governments.
- Market infrastructure

Action:

- (1) Ministry is to set up a meeting with Consultant and FAO for a later date in April 2009.
- (2) A proposal for a Special Study on the Agricultural Potentials of the Niger Delta to be funded by the Ministry.

International Labour Organization (ILO):

Preliminary discussions suggested another date to enable involvement of the Country Representative due to engagement with Regional office.

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

The UNFPA supports programmes in reproductive health and rights, population and development and gender rights. Developing the NFCRP was acknowledged as timely but emphasized the need to leverage issues dealing with the vulnerable particularly women, children and youths. These main highlights suggest a re-examination of the roles of UNFPA in the implementation of the NFCRP, when finalized.

Action Aid

Consultant met with Dr. Thomas Odemwingie who explained the strategy of the Organization as enumerated in its 2000 Country Strategy Paper. Hitherto focusing on Education, Health, women rights, Governance, Human Society, Action-Aid has now developed a new strategy documents which focuses on right to food effective 2009. Issues discussed include:-

- FAO Voluntary Guidance on Right to food not fully implemented by Government
- Previous indications of food shocks in the system not promptly addressed
- Benefits of Action Aid's Hunger Free Campaign and Photo Exhibition
- Development of a right to Food program as an agenda.
- Commissioned reports by Action Aid
- Women's Access to land
- The Food Crisis Perspectives

Further Action

Action-Aid would participate fully in the following areas and proposals to be developed viz:

- (a) Opportunities for Social Protection – Strategies and the Way forward
- (b) Building a Coalition against Hunger
- (c) Community agricultural Centres as a Development Strategy
- (d) School Feeding and Health Programme

Partners will be identified to collaborate on the projects

Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NIMET)

NIMET produces advisory services on a weather conditions to guide agricultural production practices. The Agency is also a member of the African Centre for Meteorological Applications for Development based in Niamey. Meteorologist and other experts in the Agency apply modern modeling methods to produce synopsis of expected conditions and associated information in terms of rainfall and temperature.

NIMET produces:

- Quarterly bulletins
- Ten Day Bulletins

These are important for routine agricultural planning, 7-Day rainfall forecast for fertilizer application during the cropping season. A system to access this information by farmers via internet, email are ongoing and mobile phone application is being developed.

Action:

NIMET has made a forecasts for the rest of 2009 which will be useful in planning agricultural production strategies. This will be referenced in the NFCRP.

Consultant shared maps and information on climate change over the last 4 years to support its influence on the food crisis.

Special Climate Change Unit

Discussions with the head, Special Climate Change Unit highlighted the following:

- i) Climate Change is now a global phenomenon which is evident in Nigeria. The negative impacts of climate change such as temperature rise, erratic rainfall, sand storms, desertification, low agricultural yields, drying up of water bodies and flooding are real in the eleven front line states of Nigeria;
- ii) Environmental degradation and the attendant desertification are major threats to the livelihoods of the inhabitants of the frontline States of Nigeria;
- iii) The factors of environmental degradation and ensuing desertification included: increasing population pressure, intensive agricultural land use, overgrazing, bush burning, extraction of fuel wood and other biotic resources;
- iv) Women and children are particularly vulnerable to impacts of climate change;
- v) Most frontline states have inadequate policy and regulatory laws for sustainable natural resources management. Water and forest resources are in particular not regulated;
- vi) Baseline data and information on ecological issue sin the frontline states are inadequate.

- vii) There should be appropriate legislations and mechanism for enforcement of relevant environmental laws in the frontline states;
- viii) Build effective collaboration with NIMET.

Recommendations for the Agricultural Sector:

- a). The workshop calls for the reclamation of existing stock routes and grazing lands,
- b). Planting of early maturing, drought and pest resistant crop species, moving from a mono-cropping to mixed cropping culture, should be pursued by governments and communities;
- c). It further calls for revitalization of wetlands through artificial flooding;
- d). Government and private sector should invest in and support research activities in agronomy and biotechnology with the view of improving indigenous crops and fish species and their storage technologies so as to ensure food security;
- e). The workshop calls for encouraging composting and refinement of domestic waste to provide alternative to in-organic fertilizers in soil fertility management;
- f). Government at all levels, private sector and community based organizations should enhance the procurement of veterinary vaccines and manpower development, agricultural extension services and improved farming technologies;
- g). There is the need to mainstream insurance and other financial institutions into sustainable development and actively participate not only pooling the risks or losses of farmers during extreme events such as drought, flooding, animal diseases outbreaks and etc. but also invest in projects that have climate change adaptation benefit;
- h). Enforcing fisheries regulations, sustainable fishing practices and developing aquaculture should be pursued by government at all level.

Recommendations for the Water Sector:

- a) Government should urgently implement the Inter-Basin Water Transfer Initiative to rejuvenate Lake Chad;
- b) The workshop calls for the urgent inventorization of bankable CDM projects that will improve water resources optimal utilizations as well as the creation of suitable investment climate for foreign investment in this sector;
- c) There is the need for Integrated Water Resources Management Plan for Hadejia- Jamaare-Komodugu-Yobe, Chad Basin, Sokoto-Rima and others;
- d) There is the need to review the whole irrigation schemes and identify those to be revitalized in the frontline states;
- e) Development of appropriate water harvesting techniques should be promoted by Governments, Private Sector, Community Based Organization and the like;
- f) There is the need to emphasize non-structural flood management measures e.g. land-use control.

Kano Agricultural and Rural Development Programme (KNARDA)

In benchmarking the response of the State Governments to the food crisis /soaring food prices, one of the key states in the North was visited to examine a typical response and its effectiveness in mitigating the problem.

There are indications that Kano State had anticipated the crisis long before it assumed national dimension. This was with the assistance of the M & E Unit which also monitored commodity prices. Actions taken by the State Government include:

- a) Setting up of a Special Mass Food production programmer.
This commenced in 2005 with the imminence of food prices increase viz:
 - 12,000 small holder farming groups
 - Provided improved technologies for crops, livestock, fish
 - Subsidized input support
 - Demonstration of technologies to farmers
 - Funded with N1.5 billion annually.
- b) Mass training of extension agents, 150 annually for LGAs.
- c) New project for Rehabilitation of Dams and irrigation Schemes involving:
 - Expansion of areas under formal and informal schemes - `10,000 hectares.
 - Interventions in the fadama – 5000 hectares
 - Seed multiplication
 - Support for processing and value addition
 -
 - Project cost N6 billion approved for 2009
 - Final cost N30 billion over 5 years.

Appendix-X

Proceedings of Validation workshop on National food Crisis Response Program (NFCRP) held at Main Hall, United Nation Building, Organized by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on August 4th 2009

BACKGROUND

The combined factors of climate change and the recent phenomenal rise in crude oil prices have been associated with the soaring of food prices. Increased crude oil prices have been associated with the increased use of grains and other food crops to produce bio-fuels. This has in turn affected the availability and prices of grains in the international market. The cost of energy has impacted negatively in the inputs supply chain, increased production and transport costs of food in several countries. The impacts are being felt in Nigeria as in many other countries.

To compound the situation in Nigeria, the 2007, rainy season in the northern part ended prematurely in early September and resulted in poor yield and low harvest in all the states in the extreme north. Kebbi, Sokoto, Zamfara, Katsina, Kano, Jigawa, Yobe and Gombe were most affected. Various consultations were held by agencies and development partners at different levels with government. At one of such consultations, it was agreed that the Food Security Theme Group (FSTG) should develop a framework for an articulated approach to provide Nigeria with assistance to address the challenges.

The FSTG held an emergency meeting on 13th May 2008 solely to deliberate on the issue and develop a road map on the way forward. To set the theme for discussions, a committee set up by the HMAWR briefed the Group on the measures taken so far by government as well as its short, medium and long term strategy to ensure food security for the country. FEWS NET presented the outcome of its joint FAO/CILSS assessment with possible scenarios that could emerge in the medium to long term. IFPRI presented an international perspective and how it could affect the home front emphasizing policy options and their possible implications.

The FSTG set up a sub-committee to partner with the government committee and develop a proposal for a robust response to the challenges posed by the soaring food prices in Nigeria. It was agreed that a wider assessment of the situation and analysis be conducted with a view to determine the impact of the soaring food prices on the country, especially among the more

vulnerable in society. This was also to provide information on who was most affected and possible coping mechanism employed by such groups.

The assessment was to be wider than what had earlier been carried out in terms of geographical coverage and parameters measured. Initial assessments conducted , put a lot of emphasis on price changes as measures of efficiency of response to situations. But prices have been known to change for variety of reasons caused by market distortions other than supply of the commodity. Also there is a linkage between agricultural sub-sectoral issues such as livestock, fisheries and crops. The outcome of the assessment was to provide information needed by the FSTG to adequately advise government and partners with different strategies adapted to each scenario .

The Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research (NISER) Ibadan presented the report of the assessment during the Stakeholder Forum on Sustainable Agricultural Development Strategy and Food Crisis Response Programme held at the Transcorp Hilton Hotel Abuja, February 17 and 18, 2009.

The study highlighted the short term impact and policy implications of the global food crisis in Nigeria.

The above concerns and the need to work closely with Nigeria's development partners form the basis for developing a food crisis response programme whose goal is to assist the government's current agricultural development strategy and evolve measures for achieving the desired growth rates in the sector.

The main objectives of the response programme are to:

- (a) Reduce the negative impact of high food prices on the lives of the poor in a timely manner.
- b) Support government in the design of sustainable policies that mitigate the impacts.
The NFCRP also seeks to
- c) identify and address critical gaps in overall efforts of Government to deal with the soaring food prices through building effective partnerships and,
- d) build synergy in the support of medium to long term agricultural development strategies of Nigeria

OBJECTIVE

The objectives of the validation workshop are therefore to :

- a) review the recommended strategies for ameliorating the soaring food prices ,
- b) critique the proposed programme

- c) make specific recommendations on its relevance for contributing to mitigating further price increases ,
- d) identify gaps that should be incorporated , and
- e) recommend implementation strategies that will ensure wide stakeholder participation including clear roles and responsibilities for all partners.

ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED :

- Relevance of the programme to national macroeconomic agricultural development strategy developed by the GON
- Contribution to subregional dimensions of the soaring food prices
- Identify and propose possible gaps and issues to be included in the proposed response programme

Organization of the workshop

The workshop was organized into three parts; opening session during which a draft report of the program was presented; four syndicate group- work and a plenary session during which each of the syndicate groups presented an overview of their discussion/ recommendations.

Opening Session

During the opening session, remarks were made by Mr. Helder Muteia,. (FAO Representative in Nigeria), and by Mr. Rabe Mani, (Assistant FAO Representative (Programme)). Their remarks highlighted the determination of FAO to rapidly resolve the prevailing global food crisis especially in Nigeria. They noted that the food crisis requires innovative and systematic approaches that can stem the problem on the short and long term basis and that the validation workshop was to ensure that only interventions with potential to yield expected outcomes are promoted. The FAO officials thanked the participants for expressing their desire to contribute to the efforts of the Agency by coming to the workshop and encouraged participants to critically review the draft document and to make recommendations that would improve the draft document on NFCRP.

Presentation of draft Document on NFCRP

Prof E O Oyedipe (National Consultant (NC)) presented an overview of the draft document on NFCRP. According to the NC,

- Food prices are rising rapidly
- The increases are likely to last longer than envisaged – By consensus
- Nearly all major food and feed prices are rising
- Factors driving price increases (Both Global and National)

Also, the NC reported that the indicators to watch out for in devising sustainable strategies for resolving the food crisis include:

- Food price inflation
- Correlation between domestic and international agricultural commodity prices
- Food crop production variability
- Food demand-supply gap
- Fuel price and transportation cost increases that could affect food prices and consumption
- High cost of cereal crops such as maize, sorghum, could reduce substitution options for poor households

He expressed concern that though prices of major food crops have stabilized, they still remain higher than the five year average by about 21-23% in major markets. He reported that prices of some grains (millet and sorghum) which usually drop about March/April, rather increased (25 & 65 % respectively) presumably due to increased transport costs. That of cowpea remained high instead of dropping at harvest due to import restrictions from Niger Republic. Price of cassava products are still raising steeply despite productivity increases generally reported.

The scenario he presented is that

- Rapid growth will continue to put upward pressure on food commodity prices through increased food demand.
- If cost of petroleum/diesel prices continue to rise, we should anticipate - Increased cost of agricultural production, cost of processing and transportation as well as increased cost of in-country and cross-border markets

The NC noted that Nigeria's food security policy has the following concerns

- Achieve substantial import substitution
- Achieve sustainable food security
- Attain gainful employment
- Promotion of modern agricultural practices
- Natural resources conservation and management

According to him the Government of Nigeria has already put in place a range of medium term actions to boost food security which broadly include:

- Fertilizer supply programme
- Revitalization of Cooperatives
- Tractorization Programme
- Outgrower Programme/Seed Centres
- Agricultural Support Extension Programme
- Rehabilitation and Construction of Silos
- Commercial Warehousing
- Community Warehousing

- Government has set a target of an average annual growth rate of 10% in the next five years;
- It also identified rice, cassava, wheat, tomatoes, cotton, livestock and fish as priority commodities that the country should be self sufficient within five years
- Guaranteed Minimum Price Scheme
- Rice Intervention Fund through PPP
- Development of Market Infrastructure for Fruits and Vegetables
- Development of Conditioning Centres for Export Crops
- Establishment of Cottage Cassava Processing Industries
- Commercial Agriculture Development Programme
- Livestock and Fisheries Development

Considering the above action, he opined that the critical Gaps to be bridged include

- Enhancing transportation and removing bottlenecks in food distribution
- Ensuring food access and reducing nutritional vulnerability through effective targeting
- Up-scaling of the MARKETS approach in key commodities
- Capacity building of major stakeholders on the value chain approach
- Establishment of an all inclusive and participatory famine early warning system for the agricultural sector
- Capacity building for research and analysis on poverty and vulnerability tracking, information dissemination and advocacy

He introduced participants to the main components of the draft NFCRP document and stated that the document was a work in progress and the contributions of participants would be useful in improving it. He expressed his gratitude to those who had earlier sent in their comments and for the high enthusiasm various stakeholders had shown in the Programme.

The four components of the Programme he presented include

- Component 1: Improving Produce Markets and Enhancing Trade
- Component 2: Ensuring Food Access and Reducing Nutritional Vulnerability
- Component 3: Enhancing Domestic Food Production and Marketing Response.
- Component 4: Agribusiness Promotion and Improving Service Delivery to Farmers and Rural Communities.

In his concluding remarks, the NC stated that the programme now offers;

- Opportunity for all stakeholders to deal comprehensively with the problem of the soaring food prices
- Common platform for partners to pool resources to address food insecurity and vulnerability
- Assist Govt to monitor the country's progress towards achieving food security

Syndicate Group Work

Mr T E C Palmer (of FAO) assisted with the organization of the participants into four syndicate groups according to the four Components of the Programme enumerated by the NC.

The groups worked independently in separate rooms for about 2 ½ hours after which each of them presented their reports to a plenary session.

The Group Reports

WORKING GROUP ONE:

IMPROVING PRODUCE MARKETS AND ENHANCING TRADE

1. Prof. Aderibigbe Olomola- Chairman
2. Dr. (Mrs.) M. Adesida- member
3. Dr. A.N. Okaeme – member
4. Dr. Sunday E. Uhiene- member
5. Mr. Adeyemi - member
6. Miss Aishatu Silas- rapportuer

The chairman introduced the components and welcomed suggestions on how to approach the review of the document and the group agreed on a step by step approach to the review of the components. The group took 20 minutes to read through the document and noted the following gaps;

SPECIFIC OBSERVATIONS

Project 1.1.1; Development of trade and transport corridors (S & M Terms)

- ✓ Fruits and vegetables & fisheries are omitted.
- ✓ Emphasis on policy should be down played or re-aligned with the general macro
- ✓ Critical look at the production procedure should be looked at i.e. production, processing & transportation.

Project 1.2: Not of priority

Project 1.3: On- going, so emphasis should be on 1.3.1

Project 1.4: It should be noted that while emphasis is on livestock , fisheries & crops, there is need for the federal government and other developmental partners to look into it.

Project 1.5: The baseline study of the major traditional Trade centres (1.5.1) does not appear to be of priority

Projects 1.5.2 & 1.5.3 are in order.

Project 1.5.4: Projects 1.4.3 and 1.5.4 should be integrated to cover all commodities e.g crops, fisheries & livestock.

Project 1.6: The entire general focus of the project is not so clear and so, may not generate any possible positive outcome. We may need to think over this.

Project 1.6.1: Focus not clear. Not of priority since it does not specify alternative energy source to solve the identified problem.

Project 1.6.2: Establishing research institutes will be a duplication of existing on-going projects, so partnering with existing research institutions will bring out more positive results. Even then, this will not be a priority project.

Project 1.6.3: Not clear enough.

Project 1.7: Clearly stated in line with the objectives of the group.

PRIORITIZATION OF PROJECTS

PROJECT	RANK	REMARK
1.1	1	Very Good
1.2	6	Measures are in place to strengthen the policy framework therefore, this project is not critical.
1.3	5	The GMP is on-going but project 1.3.1 is necessary to provide appropriate support for the pricing policy.
1.4	2	Good
1.5	3	Good
1.6	7	This project should be stepped down.
1.7	4	Good.

OBSERVED GAPS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❖ **Component 1.4.** Although UASAIID has the prerogative to focus on practical commodities, there is need to expand project 1.4 to cover other commodities such as cereals, roots & tubers, fruits & vegetables and fisheries in addition to livestock.
- ❖ Projects that will deal with regional trade need to be put in place especially, improvement of trade routes, customs procedures, improving infrastructure for cross border trade.
- ❖ There is need for project on capacity building to meet standard and safety regulations for international trade.
- ❖ The structure of the report needs to be streamlined such that the numbering of projects in the main report will correspond with the arrangement of projects in the main report for easy reference.
- ❖ The funding of the project should be critically looked into so that Nigeria will not have to incur external loans for this purpose. Funding should be in the form of grants, aids, and contribution from partners and beneficiaries.

REPORT OF WORKING GROUP 2 – ENSURING FOOD ACCESS AND REDUCING NUTRITIONAL VULNERABILITY

A. Membership of the Group

1. Ayodeji Ajayeoba - OXFAM GB - Chairman
2. Odeyemi T.J. (Dr.) - FMAWR (Federal Department of Agriculture)
3. Voh A.A. Professor - NAPRI
4. Abimbola M.O. - OSSAP – MDGs
5. Okpalefe T.E. - NPC / ISFP Project
6. Abioye A.O. - FMAWR (Department of Fisheries) - Secretary

B. Issues Addressed

- a) Relevance of the Programme to National Macro-economic Agricultural Development Strategy
 - 🚩 The Programme is very relevant to National Macro-economic Agricultural Development Strategy as food is critical to national security;
 - 🚩 There exists national and sub-regional food crises;

- ✚ The poverty level is very high in Nigeria;
- ✚ Low purchasing power
- ✚ Low farming effort
- ✚ Need to institutionalize food production just like the defunct Operation Feed the Nation and Green Revolution;
- ✚ Institutionalizing Home Grown School Feeding and Health Programme will enhance the physical and mental development of school children and stimulate higher school enrolment;
- ✚ There is a strong linkage between nutritional vulnerability and poverty

b) Gaps and Issues to be included in the Proposed Response Programme

- ✚ There seems to be no framework for social protection and welfare;
- ✚ The definition of the vulnerable groups in the country should be stated;
- ✚ The yardstick for measuring poverty and vulnerability should be defined;
- ✚ A Framework to ensure that assistance gets to target groups should be established;
- ✚ The roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders should be spelt out, so also the coordinating mechanism;
- ✚ All stakeholders along the value chain should be identified, viz. Federal Government, State Governments, Local Governments, Communities, Farmer Groups, Donors, Development Partners, Specialized Groups, etc.
- ✚ A framework for effective programme delivery should be established including logistics and monitoring. There should be greater collaboration with Development Partners and Non-Government Organizations especially in project monitoring;
- ✚ There should be participatory approach in project delivery mechanism.

c) Review Expected Outcomes and determine the extent to which they will contribute to mitigating the soaring food prices

- ✚ Institutionalizing Home Grown School Feeding and Health Programme will improve access to food in the short term and enhance increased school enrolment;
- ✚ Increased demand for food by schools will be met by the School Gardening programme in the short run. Sustainable food production is enhanced in the medium and long term;
- ✚ Reducing Nutritional Vulnerability among Rural and Urban Poor Women will help to mitigate the rising food prices, increase food production and enhance family income;
- ✚ The nutrition education programme will enhance nutritional security through the provision of balanced diet / diversity of agricultural production;
- ✚ Building national Reserves for Food Commodities should bring about effective collaboration / partnership between stakeholders in capacity building including storage infrastructure;
- ✚ Management of the silos should be at community level with technical assistance provided by the programme. Management includes renovation, training of personnel, maintenance, etc.;
- ✚ Participatory approach to project management with government and community collaboration;
- ✚ Optimum storage capacity will have great impact in mitigating soaring food prices and ensuring food security;
- ✚ Renovation of existing storage infrastructure will enhance high produce quality and reduce post-harvest losses to the barest minimum. This would go a long way in strengthening the ability of the government to influence food prices as the buyer of last resort;
- ✚ Training of skilled personnel will lead to improved management of the silos / storage infrastructure;
- ✚ Specialized storage facilities for fruits, vegetables, meat and fish should be established at strategic areas.

d) Prioritize the interventions on the basis of their importance in meeting the stated objectives of the Programme

- ✚ Sub-Component 2.2 - Reducing Nutritional Vulnerability Among Rural and

Urban Poor Women

This should come first as women are very important in the family set-up. Their children will also benefit from the food produced.

- ✚ Sub-Component 2.3 - Building National Reserves for Food Commodities.

The reserved food helps to stabilize food prices and sustain the school feeding programme.

- ✚ Sub-Component 2.1 - Institutionalizing Home Grown School Feeding and

Health Programme

- e) Suggest appropriate implementation strategy and assign roles and responsibilities to partners and other stakeholders

- ✚ Community-Based and Community-Driven Management Approach

- ✚ Effective Coordination of Programme

Roles and Responsibilities of Partners

- Federal Government – Formulation of appropriate agricultural and food security policies, Setting of Standards, Programme Coordination, Capacity Building, Provision of Legislative Framework, Project Implementation and Monitoring.
- State Government – Capacity Building, Extension Services, Facilitating Farmers to organize themselves into viable cooperative groups, etc.
- Local Government - Implementation of policies and programmes through Action Plans.
- Communities – Owning the programme and direct programme management at community level.
- Farmer Groups – Involvement at all levels of project implementation
- Donors – Adequate and timely release of funds to implement the programme. Provision of logistics, and Capacity Building.

- Development partners – Technical support in thematic areas. Assisting in the provision of logistics. Capacity Building.

f) Recommendations that will assist in the development of the final programme document

- 🇳🇮 The outcomes of the Validation Workshop should be incorporated into the final programme document.
- 🇳🇮 The final programme document should be submitted to the National Council on Agriculture for adoption / ratification.

g) Contribution to sub-regional dimensions of the soaring food prices

- 🇳🇮 The food demand situation in neighboring countries should be properly monitored and factored into national policies,
- 🇳🇮 Strategic international / regional trade routes should be identified with a view to putting up necessary infrastructure including storage facilities there.
- 🇳🇮 Movement of agricultural produce across the country's borders should be properly documented for national agricultural planning purpose.
- 🇳🇮 Coordination of Sub-regional efforts to address the global food crises should be spear-headed by Nigeria in line with the terms of ECOWAP (ECOWAS Agriculture Policy).

Nigeria should enter into bilateral and multilateral agreements with countries in the sub-region in order to minimize informal trade in agricultural produce

Group Three report Enhancing Domestic Food Production and marketing Response Validation Workshop

Members

- Dr A M Falaki _ Chairman
- Prof J E Onyibe –Secretary
- Engr Juddy N Okpara
- Engr shiaku Mohammed
- Chief O J Shobowale
- Alh Imam Umar
- Prof Isa Onu
- Dr Ann Umar

- Dr Ojo P Olusegun
- Dr A S Abdullahi

3:1: Increasing Agricultural Productivity

3:1:1 Access to Science and Technology

- Clarification: WASA's role should be targeted at capacity building for the seed system in line with its mandate
- Clarify the role of RBDAs in seed production (RBDA's should be facilitators and to enhance access to facility for seed production)
- Integrate ADPs and out-scale the project to cover other areas

3:1:2 Enhance resource management and irrigation

- Correction: Imo-Anambra RBDA (not Owerri-Anambra)
- Adopt non- religious bias (delete Islamic)
- Intensification should be mindful of Natural management at project sites

3:1:3: Dev of Agro-processing capacity

- Project is tangential to goal of NFCRP

3:1:4: Scaling-up State Government USAID MARKETS (PPP)

- Efforts to up-scaling this Project require stronger partnership with research & development agencies with defined roles for partner institutions and funding structure involving lower tiers of government to ensure sustainability

GAPS in 3:1

- Accurate weather data collection and early warning System
- Develop a project on this aspect
- USAID should have been here to provide insights

3:2: Development of Irrigations and Dams

The nation has over 200 dams and one billion cubic meters of water that are under utilized

3:2:1 Rehabilitation of Abandoned Irrigation Schemes

- Build farmers capacity to partner with government in Rehabilitation/ maintenance
- Accelerated rehabilitation and mobilize incentives (e.g. small pumps) for optimizing farmers use of the land
- Minimize the use of diesel powered systems for water distribution by exploring alternative energy sources
- Advance Self- generating energy systems for irrigation

3:2: Gaps

- The nation has enormous ground water resource and huge water reservoirs that need to be channeled towards food production

- Dams and reservoirs need to be put to immediate use e.g Zobe Dam
- Capacity building for WUAs and entrepreneurship
- Farmers and community ownership of Project

3:2:3 Re-construction of Large Scale Irrigation Project

- Capacity building for WUAs and entrepreneurship
- Farmers and community ownership of Project

3:2:4: Hydropower Generation from Dams using small turbines

- Area coverage should be expanded beyond 15ha proposed
- Use of Small Pumps viable interim option
- Development of Dams dadikowa for Tomato linked to processing enterprises
- Oyan Dam in Ogun State has energy generating component that is not being used (facilities abandoned)
- Area coverage should be expanded beyond 15ha proposed
- Use of Small Pumps viable interim option
- Development of Dams dadikowa for Tomato linked to processing enterprises
- Oyan Dam in Ogun State has energy generating component that is not being used (facilities abandoned)

3:2:6

Private –sector linked Seed production and creation of demand for seeds by RBDAs to backstop NFCRP (New protocols needs to be developed on how this will done)

3:3 Promoting Efficient diversifications into Agric- Livestock

- Capacity building
- Pasture seed development
- Collaboration between Seed Council and NAPRI,
- Examples from SG2000 and ILRI need to be factored into this project

3:3:2: Intensive Livestock production

USAID has on-going Projects on Peri-Urban dairy production and out-scaling may be viable option

3:3:5 Expansions of dairy cooperatives

- OK

3:4:1 Clupeid Enrichment of small water bodies in Six Agro-geo zone

- Government should privatize the fish farms (full or partial privatization)
- Establish only demonstration farms
- Develop skill acquisition centers for fisheries

- A farmer is producing over 400 metric tones of fish in Ekiti State – replication necessary
- Advisory support to farmers to Sell their fishes at 500- 600 g (best)

3:7:1 Increasing Millet production

- Seed scarcity is a critical issue
- Situate that project in an IPs with emphasis on its value chain
- There is need for emphasis on processing and marketing or millet

3:7:2 Increasing wheat production

- High cost of production because yield are low (Atila-dan atila variety)
- Limited land
- Peculiarity of Wheat seed production (production in one season and sold in another season 9 months later)
- Encourage patronage of locally produced wheat
- Develop heat tolerant varieties

3:7:3 Sustainable management of Cassava production System

- Increased plant density from 10,000 to 20,000 per hectare
- The technology as presented needs further development and refinement
- Immediate action should be on Building capacity for adoption of recommended packages

3:8 Promotion of improved seed production

- Encourage Planning for seed supply by indents
- Quality control regulations on seed need to be enforced
- Coordinated seed programs with defined roles for stakeholders
- Current improved seed supply is 20% for mainly maize and rice
- Other crops is as low a 3 % adoption
- Against a national requirement of 80% un met
- Promote Adoption of improved seeds

There is need for integration and comprehensive project on seed

3:9- 3: 10 Promoting Agro-forestry and Soils

These are M-L projects that should to taken up together with other crop production projects

3:9- 310:1 Taungya system

- Emphasis should be on degraded land
- Focus on capacity building for tree crop management

Supplementary Projects considered

Promoting and out-scaling farmer-led extension model

- By Oxfarm GB
- Project already piloted at Kano and seeking to expand into Nassarawa and Yobe State
- Decentralization of extension
- Consider Leventies Model

Group Four Report

WKG 4: AGRICBUSINESS PROMOTION AND IMPROVING SERVICE DELIVERY TO FARMERS AND RURAL COMMUNITIES

GROUP MEMBERSHIP

1. Prof. Abubakar, S.Z.- NAERLS, ABU, Zaria
2. David Allu-OXFAM GB,
3. Sule Jonah O. -Sp. Climate Change Unit FME
4. Dr. G. N. Asumugha- NRCRI Umudike
5. Dr. H. U. Ahmed- FMAWR,
6. Dr. A. S. Abdullahi-ARCN
7. Engr. Olusola A. Kayode- PEMS GLOBAL LTD,
8. Prof. B. Bababe - LCRI, Maiduguri

IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT, COMMUNICATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The main objective of the component is to address mechanisms that will promote programme success and effectiveness. Several key issues will be addressed under this component particularly the constraining factors which though not directly linked to production, could jeopardize successful programme implementation. Among these are:

- Coordination strategies among stakeholders;
- Building support for implementation from MDAs, policy makers, donors, private sector, development partners;
- Extension delivery mechanisms;
- Addressing the causes of the food crisis;
- Service delivery as a component of project implementation

Added to the Components

- Framework for monitoring evaluation that engender development partner confidence;
- Improving communication among stakeholders;
- Privatizing input and produce markets, and services in the sector,
- Accessing finance and project support
- *Additional Components*
- **Enterprise and Entrepreneurship Development**

- **Agricultural Education Curriculum Development**
- **Vocational Training Programme to facilitate Technology Uptake**

Group Comments

- **Project 4.1.1: Expansion of Nigeria Agro Dealer Support Project (NADS-NIGERIA)**

This Project is still under pilot scale and needs to be up scaled therefore implementable but lack of regulatory framework for quality assurance and monitoring need to be incorporated

- **Project 4.1.2: Expansion of Nigeria Agro Dealer Network Project (NANS-NIGERIA)**

This project should provide the linkage platform with the relevant such institutes as NAERL, FC Cooperatives and NSPRI for the purposes understudying the lessons of best practices and success stories for the sustainability of the programme.

- **Project 4.1.3: Expansion of the Targeted Input Marketing Supply Project (TIMS – NIGERIA)**

Government should strengthen quality assurance mechanism to regulate the quality of fertilizers and agro-chemicals.

- **Project 4.1.4: Promoting Competitive Agricultural Systems and Enterprises**

This project should provide sustainable linkage with major marketers for cross border trade promotion. There should be strong link with the flour millers, breweries and feed millers.

- **Project 4.1.5: Community Cooperative Tractor Service Delivery: OK**

- **Project 4.2.1: Capacity Building for Extension Delivery at States and LGs**

Emphasis should be placed on farmer groups rather than LEAD farmers; The project should recognize the Training of Unemployed Youth intervention and mainstream into farmer organizations.

- **Project 4.2.2: Development of Community Agriculture Centres:**

This concept is welcomed but the content is not given; Who owns it; who manages it; who runs it in view of the diverse farmer cooperatives and other groups already in existence as a result of the various interventions

- **Project 4.2.3: Capacity Building for Pest Control and Other Input Management:**

This project should be managed with Project 4.1.2 and emphasis should be given to the trained 10000 extension agents and other agricultural trainees.

- **Sub-Component 4.3: Establishment of the Food Security Advocacy Group:**

Title should include REPRESENTATION

- **Project 4.3.1: Developing a Sustainable Framework for Food Security Advocacy**

Add Representation and Advocacy; de-emphasize PPP in favour of CBOs and NGOs.

- **Project 4.3.1: Developing a Sustainable Framework for Food Security Advocacy**

Add Representation and Advocacy; de-emphasize PPP in favour of CBOs and NGOs

- **Project 4.3.2: Development of a Dynamic Food Security Database:**

The project should strengthen the institutional framework for Agricultural Data Statistics and Information Management particularly for food security, marketing, etc.

- **Project 4.3.3: Advocacy on Provision of Fertilizer and other Inputs:**
This project should be linked to Project 4.1.3. and emphasis be placed on deregulation and institutional arrangement for effective distribution
- **Project 4.3.4: Advocacy on Provision of Farm Power and Deployment of Appropriate Technologies:** This project should be linked to Project 4.1.5
- **Sub-Component 4.4.: Establishment of a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework**
This Component should strengthen and make operational with the Data Base Project 4.3.2 with emphasis on capacity building.
- **Sub-Component 4.5: Accessing Finance and Project Support**
- **Project 4.5.1 Rural Finance Institution Building Programme**
- **Project 4.5.2 Rural Micro-Enterprise Development Programme (RUMEDEP)**

Projects 4. 5.1 & 2 be merged to read

Instructional and Organizational arrangement or Implementation of government support to microfinance, World Bank and IFAD projects

- **Sub-Component 4.6: Capacity Building in Project Implementation**
- **Project 4.6.1: Capacity Building on Making Markets Worked for the Poor**
Capacity building should empower vulnerable groups to access information with respect to market operation.
- **Project 4.6.2: Building Capacity of Rural Women to Respond to the Soaring Food Crisis**
- Identify gaps from existing programmes on food security being implemented. Expunge the bullets to be replace with women livelihood concept
- **Project 4.6.3: Restructuring and Capacity Building of Specialized Cooperatives OK**
- **Project 4.6.4: Capacity Building of Stakeholders in the Commodity Value Chain Process**
- Sensitization, information and communication to various stakeholders in the commodity value chain approach in relation to soaring food crisis
- **Sub-Component 4. 7: Private Sector Development in Agriculture Sector through MSMEs**
- Deliberate should be made to involve the organized private sector such as NASME, NASSI, NACCIMA, etc
- Regional intervention by Nigeria:
 - Promote cross border trades for staple food items
 - Information sharing with emphasis to market opportunities, incidence of pests/diseases outbreaks, climate/hydrological changes, immigration of livestock /humans, etc
 - Capacity building of experts from frontline states, including exchange programme
 - Advocacy for effective synergy amongst the states

Some of the Comments on the Group Presentations

The group reports were thoroughly discussed and the following observations/comments were made:

On Group 3 Report, the following comments were made

- Group reports- omission/editorial
- The following names were omitted in group 3- Oluniyi E O, Akinjogbin Z E and Badejo A Idewu
- A fast way to accelerate adoption of improved cassava varieties is by multiplication and distribution of cuttings
- Use the Million cubic meters for water
- Correct Name for RBDA (Anambra- Imo RBDA)
- Capacity building for farmer on Cassava production package is accepted
- But NSS should take up the task of making the cuttings available rather than leaving it to RTEP
- NSS does not have mandate for cassava cuttings but that of RTEP and RTEP is doing their job well
- National Seed Service
- The seed council has the mandate for cassava cuttings as seeds and not that of an intervention Project such as RTEP

On Group 4 Reports

- De-emphasize PPP in favor of CBOs and NGOs
- Dealing with Climate Change as it relates to food supply require accurate weather data collection and dissemination for agricultural purposes and this has not been clearly articulated
- Efforts on mitigating climate change should not be taken in isolation but linked to other project
- Farmer led extension is not usually tailored towards one input but also includes climate change issues

Other comments/observations

- Over coordination of the Project should be with National Planning Commission
- The NFCRP is not proposing establishing Research Institute
- But it is important to flag this issue of the need to identify who will play the role of Food policy guidance for this country especially if NISER has the capacity to play this role
- Food policy Issues need to take front burner and ARCN needs to note this issue
- NPC is a member of FSTG hence the coordination of the entire Project had been taken care of.

Some of the Recommendations

Based on the reports of the syndicate groups and comments and observations during the plenary session, some of the recommendations made by participants include:

- The NFCRP has great potential and key components should be implemented with some modifications
- The funding of the project should be critically looked into so that Nigeria will not have to incur external loans for this purpose. Funding should be in the form of grants, aids, and contribution from partners and beneficiaries
- The outcomes of the Validation Workshop should be incorporated into the final programme document. The final programme document should be submitted to the National Council on Agriculture for adoption / ratification.

- Projects that will deal with regional trade need to be put in place especially, improvement of trade routes, customs procedures, improving infrastructure for cross border trade.
- There is need for project on capacity building to meet standard and safety regulations for international trade.
- The structure of the report needs to be streamlined such that the numbering of projects in the main report will correspond with the arrangement of projects in the main report for easy reference.

- Ensure effective Coordination and cooperation among stakeholders;
- Building support for implementation from MDAs, policy makers, donors, private sector, development partners;
- Extension delivery mechanisms should be strengthened to enhance uptake of improved technologies;
- Service delivery as a component of project implementation
- Emphasis should also be placed on Enterprise and Entrepreneurship Development
- Contribute to Agricultural Education Curriculum Development for long term solution
- Develop Vocational Training Programme to facilitate Technology Uptake and youths involvement in agriculture
- The nation has enormous ground water resource and huge water reservoirs that need to be channeled towards food production
- Dams and irrigation reservoirs should to be put to immediate use
- Enhance Capacity building for Water user associations (WUAs) and entrepreneurship
- Promote Farmers and community ownership of irrigation Projects
- Develop a project on Accurate weather data collection and early warning System for farmers

- There is need for integration of the seed project and to have a comprehensive project on seed due to the critical role improved seed have to play in the NFCRP

CLOSING : The Workshop was declared closed at 6.30pm after remarks by the FAO Resident Representative ably represented by The Assistant Resident Representative Dr Rabe Mani.

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National Food Crisis Response Programme
Validation Workshop

Held on Tuesday, August 4, 2009 @ UN House

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Appendix-XI

Components of the Kano State Special Mass Food Production Programme.

Increase in crop production

Crop production plan to increase steadily from (its level of 1,610,940,00 metric tones in the year 2003) to 2,271,038.54 metric tones by the year 2007 as a result of Government intervention through KNARDA. This implies about 41% increase in the production of grain, legumes, oil seeds, tubers and vegetables in the State, by 2007

Increase in the area being cropped by the farmers

The area put under crop production by farmers will be increased from 1,305,020 hectares in 2002 to 1,355,561 hectares by the year 2007 (i.e. increase of about 4%) across the state largely as a result of increased availability of farm inputs, development of additional Fadama lands and the use of animal traction technology by farmers and farmer groups.

Increase in livestock production and protein intake

Increase in livestock production by 130 tones live weight (74 tones of meat) annually resulting to improvement in the protein intake of the populace. This will be achieved through the fattening of 500 bulls, 1,200 rams and 1,200 bucks annually by participating farmers.

Promotion of aquaculture and homestead fisheries

This commenced in the year 2005 with a demonstration on the use of burrow pits for fish production in three selected sites using the group approach. Each of the borrow pits will be stock with 6,000 fingerlings, which will lead to the production of 9.1 Mt of fish annually. Thereafter from 2006 onwards ten demonstrations will be conducted. In addition 1200 homestead fishponds will be constructed and stocked annually using members of farmer groups and other suitable non-group members for the production of fish. Each of these ponds shall be stocked with fingerlings. The target is to support farmers to produce 82.5 mt of assorted fish annually.

Capacity building of extension agents and farmers

A total of 30,000 organized farmer groups (10,000 groups annually) shall be formed. These groups shall form the basis for Sustainable agricultural development in the state. The technical and organizational skills of an average of 750,000 farms (250 groups) shall be improved through the groups annually.

At the take off of the programme 640 EAs and other field staff will be given re-orientation training, while an average of 8890 of such staff will receive pre-season training every cropping season.

Establishment of community orchards

Starting from the year 2005 twenty community orchards of one hectare each will be established in the state annually to boost the production of high value fruits of export quality, especially mangoes, citrus, guava, pawpaw and grapes.

Sustainable increase in area under small-scale irrigation

Area under Fadama irrigation shall increase by 2,000 hectares (500 ha annually). This will provide gainful employment to 2,000 fadama farmers annually. This will be achieved through the drilling of 200 tube wells/wash bores, provision of 1,000 pumps annually. In addition, the Watari Irrigation Project shall be properly maintained, and rain water-harvesting technologies for irrigation shall be sourced and promoted beginning from 2006.

Promotion of agro-processing technologies for value addition

Appropriate technologies for value addition to farm produce shall be introduced in order to create employment and increase farmers' revenue. This will include oil extraction, rice processing, grain milling, cassava processing. These technologies shall be disseminated to farmer groups, especially women groups through training and provision of appropriate machinery on loan. A total of ten processing (machinery) packages each of rice, oil extraction, grain milling and cassava processing will be disbursed to the farmers annually starting from the year 2006.

Appendix-XII

: International Experiences in Resolving the Food Crisis

	Type of Interventions	Country	Nature of Specific Interventions
1.	Supply –side interventions	Nigeria	Suspended tariffs on the rice imports for six months.
		Kenya	Has increased funding for expansion of strategic grains reserve over the next two years
		Mauritania	Has launched program of Special Intervention including distribution of inputs and credits to farmers for the next six months – planting season.
		Ghana	Increased subsidy on fertilizer and made free tractor available to farmers;
		Panama	Government will buy the whole of paddy production from farmers and sell at subsidized rates to consumers.
		In China	Exclusive supplies of diesel fuel will be available for farm vehicles during the cereals harvest season.
2.	Safety Nets Intervention	Egypt	Has always been operating a ration card system but has not extended the register of card holders in 12988. In order to support consumption by its teeming poor population, Egypt recently re-opened the system in June 2008 to cover 55 million out of its 75 million population and also doubled the amount of rice that card holders can receive;
		Rwanda	Will be distributing heads of cattle to at least 600,000 families by 2012. Flour and bread subsidies are being affected in some countries while rice seeds are being distributed free in others.
3	Price support Interventions	Algeria	Increased the purchase price of wheat by about 50% while bringing down the sale price to millers to support consumption of wheat products. Thereby the government is supporting production and consumption at the same time.
		Congo	Reduced the VAT on a range of imported foodstuff, Kenya reduced import tax on wheat to 10% from 35%.
		Zambia	Raised farm price of maize by almost 100% while countries like Mexico have frozen the price of about 150 food items until the end of 2008.
		India, Bangladesh, China,	Are operating Buyer programme for major crops like wheat at prices higher than 2007 level. These are all geared to stimulate supply response.
4.	Trade-related Interventions	Egypt	Has extended the ban on rice export to conserve for home consumption.
		Liberia	Has banned all kinds of food export.
		Bangladesh, India and China	Selective elimination of bans.
		Ghana	Has removed excise duty and tax on oil and fuel for fishermen and eliminated all import duties on rice, wheat, yellow corn and vegetable oil.
		Kenya	Has allowed up to 270,000mt of duty free maize, removed sales tax on rice and bread.

		Argentina	Despite a current ban on exports, Argentina government has authorized 100,000mt of wheat exports to Brazil as part of her effort to address the crisis in the latte. A monthly export quota is expected to monitor and regulate this compensatory policy as needed.
		Brazil	Has extended tariff free wheat import, down from erstwhile 10%. Also an ongoing social contribution tax on wheat flour and bread has been removed form 9.25%. This will cost the country 500 million BRL in lost tax revenue.

Source: NISER Report, 2009.