



2013-  
2017

# FAO COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK (CPF) FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

FAO-  
Nigeria

2013-  
2017

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACBI	African Capacity Building Initiative
ATA	Agriculture Transformation Agenda
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CPF	Country Programme Framework
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAPDA	Food and Agriculture Policy Decision Analysis
FCT	Federal Capital Territory (FCT)
FMARD	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
FMEEnv	Federal Ministry of Environment
FMH	Federal Ministry of Health
FMWR	Federal Ministry of Water Resources
FMTI	Federal Ministry of Trade and Investment
FNS	Food and Nutrition Security
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoN	Government of Nigeria
MAFAP	Monitoring African Food and Agriculture Policy
MAN	Manufacture Association of Nigeria
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NAIP	National Agricultural Investment Plan
NAQS	National Agricultural Quarantine Service
NASC	National Agricultural Seeds Council
NEEDS	National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy
NMTIP	National Medium Term Investment Plan
NMTPF	National Medium Term Priority Framework
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPC	National Planning Commission
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OMT	Operations Management Team
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNIDO	UN Industrial Development Organization
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UPOV	Union for Protection of New Varieties of Plants
USAID	United Nations Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WSMS	Water Sector Management Strategy
WUAs	Water-User Associations

## Executive Summary

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) which opened the Nigeria Representation Office in 1978 has been providing unabated support to the country in the formulation and implementation of policies, strategies, programmes and projects in food, agriculture and natural resources that aim to improve food security and nutrition in a broad-based, equitable and sustainable manner and reduce poverty. In providing this assistance, FAO has always focused on enhancing the livelihood of smallholders, who form the bulk of the rural poor, in a way that is technically, economically, socially and environmentally sustainable.

FAO's current field programme in Nigeria is guided by the National Medium Term Priority Framework (renamed to Country Programming Framework, CPF) covering the programming cycle for 2009-2012. Because the programming cycle ended in December 2012, the Government of Nigeria formally requested FAO to initiate the preparation of another round of CPF that will further consolidate the achievement of the on-going Nigeria economic transformation agenda.

This new CPF for Nigeria describes FAO's medium term assistance priorities and results, derived from nationally defined priorities and objectives, to be achieved over the five-year period of the country's programming cycle (2013-2017). In order to ensure its national ownership, the CPF has been prepared in close collaboration with key Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) including, among others, the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD), Federal Ministry of Water Resources, Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEEnv) and National Planning Commission (NPC) and other relevant stakeholders namely representatives of the States Ministries of Agriculture and Natural Resources (SMANR), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and major development partners. The process culminated in the identification of the following five broad priority areas and specific CPF outcomes for FAO assistance in the country:

- A.** *Improvement in national food and nutrition security:* A1. Government institutions and their partners implement gender-responsive policies, strategies and programmes addressing food insecurity and malnutrition for vulnerable groups;
- B.** *Support for agricultural policy and regulatory framework:* B1. Inclusive and evidenced-based development of policies and strategies for agriculture and natural resources strengthened and institutionalized at the federal level and in selected states; B2. Regulatory framework for agriculture and management of natural resources improved;
- C.** *Support to the Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) for priority value chains and promote decent employment for youth and women:* C1. By 2017, producers adopt practices that increase agricultural productivity and production in agricultural priority value chains (crops, livestock and fisheries) in targeted areas; C2. Conducive and enabling environment for increased market access, and improved generation of employment for youth and women in priority agricultural value chains;
- D.** *Sustainable management of natural resources:* D1. Capacity of the relevant stakeholders strengthened to sustainably manage natural resources (land, water, forest) and climate change;
- E.** *Improved disaster risk reduction and emergency management:* E1. Integrated Disaster Management and Response Systems systematically applied by 2017.

The CPF Priority Areas Matrix, presented in Annex A, demonstrates the linkages of the identified priorities with the Government's priorities, FAO regional and sub-regional priorities, UNDAF and other national frameworks. Specific outcomes that FAO commits to achieve, jointly with the Government as well as outputs that FAO intends to deliver, along with the description of the type of the interventions, is presented in the section on Programming for Results, while the performance indicators, and targets are presented in the Results Matrix in Annex B. The Results Matrix also identifies the specific UNDAF outputs and FAO Organizational Outcomes, to which the CPF outputs are contributing.

The total estimated resource/financial requirements for the implementation of the CPF outcomes is USD 64,200,000, out of which FAO is expected to provide USD 11,928,990 through its Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP), global, regional and sub-regional projects. The balance sum of USD 52,271,010 would be sourced mainly from the Development partners and Government budgetary allocations. A detailed breakdown of the resource requirements and commitments by each of the CPF outcomes and outputs is presented in Annex C. The CPF resource requirements represent an indicative cost which includes projections on approved budget for the on-going intervention programmes and pipeline programmes/projects and projects whose cost estimates are based on provisional figures drawn from available documentation.

In terms of management of CPF, a consultative CPF Implementation Team (CIT) would be set up to assist the FAOR in steering the implementation of the CPF in strategic planning, advocacy and liaison with Government and resources partners, monitoring of implementation, and advice. The Team will be made up of representatives of partners (especially those funding projects or activities under the CPF). In line with the current global best practices as outlined in the FAO guidelines, an effective monitoring and evaluation system has been developed alongside the CPF in order to enhance accountability, transparency and monitoring of results against the defined CPF outcomes and outputs. Key elements of the Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism for the CPF will include: (i) A comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) calendar of activities and schedules; (ii) Periodic progress review meetings, preferably annually, on the implementation of CPF between FAO and representatives of the ministries most involved in the CPF's implementation of CPF; (iii) A Mid-Term Assessment of the CPF to review progress of implementation. The CPF End of Term Assessment of the CPF, which will take place at the end of the year 2017. This assessment will precede the final progress review meeting, which should be undertaken during the last few months of the CPF cycle, before launching the formulation of the next CPF.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background Information

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is one of the UN agencies in the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Our core mandate is for development partnership in agriculture and natural resources management. FAO, which opened the Nigeria Representation Office in 1978, has been providing unabated support to the country in the formulation and implementation of policies, strategies, programmes and projects in food, agriculture and natural resources aimed at improving food security and nutrition in a broad-based, equitable and sustainable manner and reducing poverty. In providing this assistance, FAO has always focused on enhancing the livelihood of smallholders, who form the bulk of the rural poor, in a way that is technically, economically, socially and environmentally sustainable. In pursuit of its global mission, FAO will continue to assist Nigeria to address the various persistent and emerging **issues** such as:

- the need to effectively identify, formulate and implement adequate policies to increase employment and enhance income generation, increase access to food, improve productivity and production in a sustainable manner with a view to reducing inequality and poverty, feed the growing population and contribute to overall economic development;
- the need to diversify the economy, which currently relies largely on the oil sector and oil revenues;
- the concerns about food safety and bio-security issues, including trans-boundary pests and diseases;
- the rapidly increasing pressures on, and mismanagement of natural resources such as land, pasture, water, forest, aquatic resources and biodiversity, which are increasingly the sources of conflicts between communities and individuals;
- the weather variability, climate change and concomitant severity and frequency of weather-related disasters such as droughts and floods on food production and food security, prompting frequent need for humanitarian assistance;
- growing gender and social inequalities in accessing productive resources and services, and rapidly increasing rural unemployment, particularly by women, young and other vulnerable people in rural areas, aggravating their vulnerability to food insecurity and poverty; and
- the employment challenge, both in terms of employment creation and quality of existing jobs, addressing the skills mismatch in particular for the young generation.

These issues form some of the key priority areas detailed in the new policies and programmes under the Government Economic Transformation Agenda, with a greater emphasis on agricultural transformation geared towards achieving Vision 20:2020 which envisages Nigeria becoming one of the world's largest 20 economies by 2020, with a GDP target of USD 900 billion and a per-capita income target of USD 4,000 by that year<sup>1</sup>. These key priorities are articulated around the following **strategic objectives**:

- Diversifying income sources within and outside the agriculture sector;
- Reducing poverty and inequalities, including cross-state inequalities and imbalances;
- Improving food and nutrition security of the country's rapidly increasing population;
- Increasing production and productivity and creating decent employment opportunities in priority commodities value chains;
- Developing institutional capacity for agriculture, rural development, income diversification and natural resources sectors;
- Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources; and
- Developing institutional capacity for disaster risk reduction and emergency management.

FAO-Nigeria will assist the Government by supporting the attainment of these strategic objectives, amongst others, taking also into account the macro-economic country framework, the inter-sectoral and international linkages in development processes, towards the realization of the Government Economic Transformation Agenda, through the implementation of its Country Programming Framework for 2013-2017.

## 1.2 CPF formulation process and structure of the document

The Country Programming Framework (CPF) for Nigeria describes FAO's medium term assistance priorities and results, derived from nationally defined priorities and objectives, to be achieved over the five year period of the country's programming cycle (2013-2017). In order to ensure its national ownership, Nigeria's CPF Document has been prepared in close collaboration with key Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) including, among others, the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD), Federal Ministry of Water Resources, Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv) and National Planning Commission (NPC) and

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<sup>1</sup> Nigeria's Vision 20: 2020 Economic Transformation Blueprint

other relevant stakeholders, namely representatives of the States Ministries of Agriculture and Natural Resources (SMANR), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and major development partners. In addition to the core MDAs, consultations and/or review of policies and strategies were extended to other relevant institutions that included the Federal Ministries of Youth Development, Women Affairs and Social Development, National Directorate for Employment (NDE), National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP).

The process went through different phases of consultation meetings and validation workshops, culminating in the identification and agreement with the Government, UN agencies, development partners and other stakeholders in the sectors related to FAO's mandate, on a limited set of medium-term priorities and results. These priorities were areas where FAO has proven comparative advantage and where it can help contribute to achieving perceptible and sustainable impact. The CPF is aligned to the national development objectives outlined in national overall agricultural and rural development policy documents set out in the Vision 20:2020, the Government's Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) and the National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP). The NAIP was articulated after Nigeria signed its ECOWAP Compact for the actualization of the objectives of CAADP. The CPF is also consistent with FAO's Strategic Framework and Regional Priorities, UNDAF, the MDGs and other Internationally Agreed Development Goals (IADGs)

The CPF is expected to guide the mobilization of resources required for the implementation of the FAO technical assistance programme. In addition, the document has added value in that it will serve as a framework for the development of the FAO Plan of Work for Nigeria. It can also be used by FAO, Government, Resource Partners and other stakeholders to monitor and appraise implementation progress and achievements made by FAO as well as that of other partners whose projects are captured in the CPF.

The CPF document is articulated and presented in nine sections

- I. **Introduction:** Preamble and presentation background information and rationale for formulating the CPF.
- II. **Nigeria Country Profile:** Describes the agricultural sector within the context of food security and economic development; gives a summary of the agriculture and food security situation, natural resources management, environmental and climate change challenges.
- III. **Agricultural Institutional Structure and Policy Frameworks:** Provides brief information on the institutional structure supporting agriculture in Nigeria, the policies and strategies and priority areas most relevant to FAO's mandate.
- IV. **FAO's Comparative Advantages and FAO Priority Areas:** Spells out the FAO Institutional and organizational comparative advantage, the FAO mandate and regional priorities, expertise and competencies and how all these can be deployed towards the implementation of the CPF. Areas of cooperation and synergies with development partners and other stakeholders operating in Nigeria were presented, along with their areas of current support to agriculture and food security, as well as possible areas of collaboration and partnership with FAO under the CPF.
- V. **Programming for results – CPF priorities and results:** Provides the details of the five priority areas to be addressed by the CPF vis:
  - Priority A: Support for improved National Food and Nutrition Security.
  - Priority B: Support for increased agriculture production and productivity for the selected commodity value chains.
  - Priority C: Support for Institutional capacity for agriculture trade and market.
  - Priority D: Support for Sustainable Natural resources management.
  - Priority E: Support for Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management.
- VI. **Financial Resource Requirements and Mobilization Strategy:** Presents the estimated resources required for the implementation of the CPF supported by a resource mobilization plan.
- VII. **Management Arrangements for the implementation of the CPF**
- VIII. **Monitoring and Evaluation** of the implementation of the CPF with provision of reviews.
- IX. The CPF is supported with **Annexes** that provided details and additional information on the content.

## Nigeria Country Profile

### 1.3 Country context

Nigeria is located in the tropical zone of West Africa between latitudes 4°N and 14°N and longitudes 2°2'E and 14°30'E and has a total area of 923 770 km<sup>2</sup>. Nigeria has an oil-based economy, but is mainly an agrarian country. The population of Nigeria from the 2006 Census figures was 140.4 million, and has been estimated to have grown to 166.1 million in 2011 (National Population Commission). About 50 percent of the population is now estimated to live in the rural areas (World Bank 2012). The country has rich vegetation and abundant water resources capable of supporting a large population of livestock. The country has about 79 million ha of arable land, 214 billion m<sup>3</sup> of surface water and 87 km<sup>3</sup> groundwater both of which can partly be used for irrigation (AQUASTAT-FAO). Despite this large natural resource endowment, total cultivable area is estimated at 61 million ha, which is 66 percent of the total area of the country. The cultivated area was 33 million ha, of which arable land covered 30.2 million ha and permanent crops 2.8 million ha. Irrigation potential estimates in Nigeria vary from 1.5 to 3.2 million ha. The latest estimate gives a total of about 2.1 million hectares of land, of which about 1.6 million from surface water and 0.5 million ha from groundwater. Thus, the country has to do more to make effective and efficient use of the natural and human resources, particularly women, who constitute the backbone of the rural labour force but have limited access to these resources. Between 60 to 79 per cent of the rural work force is women, but men are five times more likely to own land. With the population growth, Nigeria's unemployment rate is spiralling, driven by the wave of 4 million young people entering the workforce every year with only a small fraction able to find formal employment. The general unemployment rate increased from 12.3% in 2006 to 20.6% in 2010 with an annual increase of 11% (ATA Blueprint Document 2011).

Prior to the oil boom of the early 1970s, the country was among the world's leading producers of cocoa, palm oil and kernel, groundnuts, cotton, rubber, hides and skins. The agricultural sector contributed over 60 percent to the GDP, 70 percent of export and 95 percent of its food needs. Unfortunately, however, the discovery of oil and its commercial exploration in the early 1970s contributed to the neglect of the agricultural sector and the resulting decline in productivity and growth. Despite this downturn, agriculture remains dominant in Nigeria's economic growth. In 2011, the agricultural sector contributed 40.2 percent to GDP, followed by wholesale and retail trade with 19.4 percent, and oil and natural gas with 14.7 percent, while remaining sectors (including services, ) contributed with 25.7 percent of GDP (National Bureau of Statistics –NBS-, 2012). In spite of its importance, the budgetary allocation to agriculture has consistently remained below the 10 percent goal set by African leaders in the 2003 Maputo agreement (FPRI 2008).

The country's economy is witnessing appreciable growth. Over the past 3 years, the real growth rate was estimated between 7.4 percent and 8.0 percent per year. It is expected to grow at 6.5 percent in 2012, 8.1 percent in 2013, 7.4 percent in 2014 and 7.3 percent in 2015 (NBS, 2012).

Despite this growth, the human development indicators remain unacceptably low and are not expected to improve because the governance at the three levels of Government continues to be rather poor. The situation is being aggravated by socio-political insecurity that has resulted in some terrorist attacks. These affected the north eastern states of the country, forcing many residents to abandon their businesses and farmlands with subsequent effects on farming, livestock rearing and commerce. The effect was worsened by periodic drought and flood related agro-ecological conditions, partially induced by climate change in the north and environmental degradation caused by oil-extracting activities in the south and Niger Delta. Nigeria has arguably fallen behind its potential to significantly improve its human development indices. With a Human Development Index of 0.459, Nigeria is ranked 156<sup>th</sup> out of 187 countries<sup>2</sup> and the Gini Coefficient, a measure of income inequality, has increased slightly from 0.4296 in 2004 to 0.4470 in 2010<sup>3</sup>. Nigeria is also ranked the 120<sup>th</sup> in the 2011 Global Gender Gap Index (out of 135 countries), which is an important indicator for persistent gender inequalities, which contribute to low human and economic development. The rate of urbanization is high at about 3.8 percent with more than 50percent of the total population currently living in urban areas with significant implications for socio-economic policy and planning. Nigeria is also reported as not on track to meeting most of the MDGs by 2015.

Economic growth is not being translated into the creation of sufficient jobs for the 4 to 5 million young people that annually enter the labour market, where only a small fraction of this cohort is capable to find formal

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<sup>2</sup> 2011 Human Development Report

<sup>3</sup> Nigeria Common Country Assessment (CCA), UNCT, 2012



employment. Youth accounts for 70 percent of all unemployed, mostly due to lack of adequate skills, despite high education levels. The unemployment rate in rural areas increased from 14.8 percent in 2006 to 24.2 percent in 2010, while rural youth unemployment reached 37.3 percent in 2010 (NBS 2010). In addition, there is also a substantial problem of underemployment that does not support a living wage. The working poor in Nigeria has reached a level of almost 60 percent on average and 65.3 percent for the youth, meaning that two thirds of young people who do have a job are living on less than USD 1.25 per day.

The 2012 Report on Gender in Nigeria reveals that infant mortality is about 545 deaths per 100,000 live births, nearly twice the world average. The same report notes that 47 percent of Nigerian women are mothers before they reach 20 years of age. In the last 20 years, the number of children enrolling for secondary school increased only marginally. About 10.5 million of children are out of school; the average number of years of school in Nigeria has stagnated at 5.0 between 2005 and 2011.

From the 1980s, the number of Nigerians living in poverty has been growing every year, moving from 17.1 million in 1980 to 112.5 million in 2010. The percentage of people living in absolute poverty - those who can afford only the bare essentials of food, shelter and clothing – rose from 54.7 percent in 2004 to 60.9 percent in 2010, and then shot up to 64.4 percent in 2011. Although the economy is projected to continue growing, the NBS (2012) envisaged this poverty trend to continue based on the indicators of the Nigerian socio-economic governance. The magnitude of poverty in Nigeria shows a north-south divide. The poverty in the north, which is prone to droughts, is in stark contrast to the more developed southern states. The data shows that the northeast and northwest are the poorest regions in Nigeria, while the southwest had the lowest levels of poverty.

## 1.4 Situation of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment

### *The Agriculture Sector*

In spite of the oil, agriculture remains the base of the Nigerian economy, providing the main source of livelihood for most Nigerians. The sector faces many challenges, notably an outdated land tenure system that constrains access to land (1.8 ha/farming household), a very low level of irrigation development (less than 1 percent of cropped land under irrigation), limited adoption of research findings and technologies, high cost of farm inputs, poor access to credit, inefficient fertilizer procurement and distribution, inadequate storage facilities and poor access to markets have all combined to keep agricultural productivity low (average of 1.2 metric tons of cereals/ha) with high postharvest losses and waste.

Even though agriculture still remains the largest sector of the Nigerian economy and employs two-thirds of the entire labour force, the production hurdles have significantly stifled the performance of the sector. Over the past 20 years, value-added per capita in agriculture has risen by less than 1 percent annually. It is estimated that Nigeria has lost USD 10 billion in annual export opportunity from groundnut, palm oil, cocoa and cotton alone due to continuous decline in the production of those commodities. Food (crop) production increases have not kept pace with population growth, resulting in rising food imports and declining levels of national food self-sufficiency (FMARD, 2008). The main factors undermining production include reliance on rainfed agriculture, smallholder land holding, and low productivity due to poor planting material, low fertilizer application, and a weak agricultural extension system amongst others.

Nigeria is the continent's leading consumer of **rice**, one of the largest producers of rice in Africa and simultaneously one of the largest rice importers in the world. As well as an important food security crop, it is an essential cash crop for it is mainly small-scale producers who commonly sell 80 per cent of total production and consume only 20 per cent. Rice generates more income for Nigerian farmers than any other cash crop in the country. In 2008, Nigeria produced approximately 2 million MT of milled rice and imported roughly 3 million metric tons, including the estimated 800,000 metric tons that is suspected to enter the country illegally on an annual basis.

Moreover, the country is the largest producer of **cassava** in the world, with about 50 million metric tons annually from a cultivated area of about 3.7 million ha. Nigeria accounts for cassava production of up to 20 per cent of the world, about 34 per cent of Africa's and about 46 per cent of West Africa's. The national average yield of cassava is estimated at about 13.63 MT per ha, as against potential yield of up to 40 metric tons per ha. Close to two-thirds (66 per cent) of total production is in the southern part of the country, while about 30 per cent is in the north-central, and 4 per cent in other parts of the north. The crop is predominantly grown by smallholders on small plots for family consumption and local sale. Large scale commercial plantations are rare.

Nigeria is the world's largest cassava producer and Africa's largest rice importer. The government and private sector therefore need to join efforts to develop ways to enhance cassava's competitiveness in the international market and improve the efficiency of domestic rice production and processing. Under the ATA, the Government of Nigeria is expressing its determination to end the era of food imports, particularly rice, and develop cassava and rice value chains to produce and add value to these selected products and create domestic and export markets for farmers. A range of policies and initiatives to strengthen cassava and rice value chains, from production to marketing are being put in place. However, because of the country's massive size and diversity, different regions may face different constraints because of a decentralized approach to designing industrial policies and initiatives that may not be in sync with the agricultural policies (IFPRI- Policy Note No. 32, 2012).

The Nigeria **fisheries sub sector** contributes about 3-4 percent to the country's annual GDP and is an important contributor to the population's nutritional requirements, constituting about 50 percent of animal protein intake. In addition, the sub-sector generates employment and income for a significant number of artisanal fishermen and small traders. Although capture fisheries has now been declining, Nigeria has a big potential in both marine and fresh water fisheries including aquaculture. In spite of this high potential, domestic fish production still falls far below the total demand, which was estimated at 2.2 million metric tons per year in 2008. As a result, the country imports about 60 percent of the fish consumed. To reduce the level of fish imports, aquaculture has been selected as one of the priority value chains targeted for development in the next four years. The National Aquaculture Strategy Plan has just been finalized with the assistance of FAO to guide support for the value chain.

**Livestock development** is an important component of Nigeria agriculture with abundant social and economic potentials. About 60 percent of the ruminant livestock population is found in the country's semi-arid zone and mostly managed by pastoralists. Domestic production of livestock products is far below the national demand, resulting in large imports of livestock and livestock products. Except for eggs, the domestic production of animal products is less than half the demand for beef mutton and goat meat, while for milk and pork products it is less than quarter the demand (NV20:2020, 2009). About 30 percent of live animals slaughtered in Nigeria are imported from neighbouring countries. Like other subsectors, livestock industry development is constrained by low productive breeds, inadequate access to feeds and grazing lands, frequent farmer – pastoralist conflicts, lack of processing facilities and low value addition and low technical inputs in the management of the animals, including diseases. The livestock sector can create new opportunities for farmers and provide more affordable and healthier diets for future generations. Managing this growth also requires a complex institutional response that can stimulate income and employment opportunities in the rural areas, protect the livelihoods of small farmers, improve resource use efficiency at all levels of the value chain, minimize negative environmental and health consequences, and ensure adequate access by the poorer sections of society to the food they need to live healthy lives.

### *Natural Resources and Environment*

**Forest resources** account for approximately 2.5 per cent of the country's GDP. They provide employment for over 2 million people, particularly in fuel wood and poles enterprises, including those who work in log processing industries, especially in the forest zones of the south. Forests also provide up to 80 percent of total energy requirements in the rural areas. Significant felling of timber coupled with over-harvesting arising from increasing demand for wood products have all contributed to the enormous deforestation in the country. It is estimated that between the years 2000 and 2010, the land area covered by forest shrank by one third, from 14.4 per cent to 9.9 per cent.

At the global level, deforestation and forest degradation, through agricultural expansion, conversion to pasture land, infrastructure development, destructive logging, fires etc., account for nearly 20 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions, more than the entire global transportation sector and second only to the energy sector. Nigeria can be a major partner in Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD). This initiative attempts to create a financial value for the carbon stored in forests, offering incentives for developing countries to reduce emissions from forested lands and invest in low-carbon paths towards sustainable development. The Government of Nigeria has, in September 2012 signed a two and a half year Nigeria REDD + Readiness Programme with the objective to build the REDD + mechanism in Nigeria, using Cross Rivers state as a demonstration model. Given the potentially large REDD+ revenue flows into the forest sector, the Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme could lead to environmental benefits (such as improved local environmental quality), economic benefits (such as income from employment and/or carbon payments) and social benefits (such as increased voice of vulnerable groups in decision making processes).

**Desertification** is an important constraint to Nigeria's quest for sustainable environmental management. The extent and severity of desertification in Nigeria is not well documented. However, there is visible gradual shift in vegetation from bushes and occasional trees to grass and expansive areas of sand. There are indications that between 50-75 percent of parts of Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, Jigawa, Kano, Katsina, Kebbi, Sokoto, Yobe and Zamfara States are being affected by desertification. Entire villages and major access roads have been buried under sand dunes in the extreme northern parts of Katsina, Sokoto, Jigawa, Yobe and Borno States.

Overgrazing, poor land management systems, dependence on firewood as the major energy source and inadequate capacity to implement mitigation strategies against climate change aggravate this situation. The frequency of droughts and floods is likely to intensify and cause greater crop and livestock losses, but also land and forest degradation. These changes require the development of national adaptation plans, as well as increasing investments to enhance adaptive capacities.

Since 2006, the country has a National Forest Policy which is currently being implemented. Among areas seen as limiting factors to proper management of forest resources is the lack of community based forest management plans as well as lack of information/data on forest resources. The Division of Forest Resource Assessment and Management in the Federal Ministry of Environment is currently in the process of mobilizing funds from Government to start a programme on forest resource assessment and monitoring. A draft National Guideline on Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) has been produced as a policy instrument for promoting sustainable forest management (SFM) in Nigeria (a useful tool for community engagement) while an effective web-based National Forestry Information System (NFIS) has also been established to improve access to and utilization of quality information on forests in Nigeria.

**Land management and administration** in Nigeria is yet another issue affecting natural resources management. Incentives to invest in agriculture are undermined by existing policies regarding land ownership and tenure. The Land Use Act of 1978 invested proprietary rights to land in the State. User rights are granted to individuals through administrative systems rather than a market allocation system. The Land tenure system is being reviewed by a national committee with a view to making land accessible to investors. As far as equal access to and ownership of land are regarded, Nigerian women have very limited ownership rights, only a few states have enshrined equal inheritance rights into law, but certain customary laws stipulate that only men have the right to own land. Women's ability to obtain land often flows solely through marriage or family.

Southern Nigeria is affected by massive and expanding gully erosion, an advanced form of land degradation. Gullies and areas exposed to erosion tripled; the total area affected by rill, sheet or gully erosion increased from about 1.33percent (1,021 km<sup>2</sup>) in 1976 to about 3.7 percent (2,820 km<sup>2</sup>) in 2006. Damage to infrastructure includes severed roads, highways, and pipelines, collapsed houses and buildings, and silted waterways, reservoirs and the Calabar port. Losses to natural assets include loss of productive farmland and forest. Forest and farmland degradation also compromise watershed functions. This process exacerbates erosion downstream and siltation, compromises biodiversity important for livelihoods, and weakens natural buffers against climate and erosion risk. Many of the region's land degradation hotspots are also the most densely populated areas, such as Anambra state. Ongoing attempts by states and federal institutions to stabilize or prevent gullies have been ineffective for various reasons. The 500 million USD World Bank-funded Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project (NEWMAP), which is an eight-year project designed with the technical support of FAO, has just been finalized and will contribute to the national efforts to halt soil erosion.

### ***Water Resource Management***

Nigeria is reported to have water resources in excess of 20 million hectares of water bodies: lakes (677,000ha); rivers (10,812,000 ha), flood plains (515,000ha), ponds (7,764.5 ha), miscellaneous stagnant pools of seasonal rivers (200,000 ha) and miscellaneous reservoirs (275,534 ha). Notwithstanding these water resources, the country faces serious water shortages for domestic and agricultural purposes, mainly because of the following factors: (i) Inadequate and very poor water redistribution infrastructure, which limits water supplies for various purposes, particularly irrigation; (ii) Pollution of fresh water supplies by industrial and domestic wastes and oil spillages; (iii) Climate variability and change, increasing temperatures resulting in water loss from high evaporation and lengthy dry seasons diminishing water in-flow into dams; (iv) Growing concern on aquatic weeds that are gradually inhibiting capture fisheries and water transportation; (v) Inadequate capacity in the management of water resources, especially large water bodies and irrigation technology; (vi) The Federal Ministry of Water Resources is developing a strategy to overcome some of these challenges. World Bank, JICA and other development partners are currently intervening through studies and capacity building of professionals. Although the overall national capacity in managing water resources, including irrigation, needs

major improvement, the situation in northern Nigeria requires special attention due to the need for irrigation to ensure sustainable crop production and considering the very limited capacity available in the area. The World Bank expects to support the Nigerian Government in launching a USD 500 million irrigation-focused integrated water resources management project (IWRMP) for these areas, through completion and rehabilitation of existing irrigation schemes and dams and improving their irrigation water management system.

### *Food Security and Nutrition*

According to the FAO Status of Food Insecurity in the World (2012), Nigeria is among countries with indications of meeting the World Food Security (WFS) and MDG 1 targets by 2015. The number of undernourished people in Nigeria declined by 28 percent, from 19 million (1990-1992) to 14 million (2010-2012). Similarly, the proportion of undernourished in the total population also declined by 56 percent from 19 percent (1990-1992) to 8.5 percent (2010-2012). Food security, however, remains a challenge especially in the arid northern part of the country. In 2007, about 65 percent of the population was food insecure, with 34 percent consuming below the minimum level of dietary energy, as compared to 39 percent in 1990. The prevalence of children under five years of age, who are underweight, was estimated at 23 percent in 2008 against 35.7 percent recorded in 1990. Although the prevalence of underweight has declined, stunting is still very high at 40 percent. In an effort to address food insecurity and under-nutrition, the Government committed significant resources to support food security programmes in all states with the assistance of development partners.

However, despite successes, there are still issues of poverty, which continue to inhibit availability of adequate food to households, which predisposes them to weak resilience to cope with shocks Nigeria's urban slums and rural communities. In addition to this, the importance of food safety in the context of household consumption, markets (raw and processed products, as well as those for export) are the areas that the Government has given particular attention. In this respect, issues of policies and institutional strengthening need to be addressed. The effect of climate change and inadequate access to information on mitigation actions on natural disasters such as flooding, soil erosion, crop and livestock pest and diseases epidemics. will continue to expose rural farmers and the urban slum population to risk of food insecurity. A recent UNDP Human Development report argues that sub-Saharan Africa, including Nigeria, can extricate itself from pervasive food insecurity by acting on four critical drivers of change: greater agricultural productivity of smallholder farmers; more effective nutrition policies, especially for children; greater community and household resilience to cope with shocks; and wider popular participation and empowerment, especially of women and the rural poor (UNDP, 2012).

### *Gender Equality Issues in Agriculture*

Although women make significant contributions to agriculture and food production in Nigeria, current information indicates that female farmers in particular are more disadvantaged and marginalized. In most farm operations, women have been shown to contribute 50 to 80 percent of the labour requirement. But they have limited access to production resources, including land ownership, when compared to their male counterparts. Among farmers having access to production resources, women accounted for 26.7 percent for chemical inputs, 22.8 percent for extension services, 26.0 percent for storage facilities, 15.8 percent for land ownership and 21.0 percent for credit. Efforts need to be made by Government and other partners to ensure that this marginalization of women is eliminated, and more incentives provided along value chains, if agriculture is to be developed as intended to improve livelihoods of the rural households. Combinations of socio-economic and socio-cultural factors contribute to women marginalization in accessing public goods and services. Some initiatives, such as the Women in Agriculture component of the agricultural extension system, have been tried with interventions targeting women and youth. More of these initiatives are needed.

### *Youth in Agriculture*

The Nigerian youth represent the majority of the unemployed population of the country, particularly in rural areas. Main factors limiting the involvement of rural youth in the agricultural sector are common problems such as access to land, access to credit, access to markets, adequate training/skills, as well as a major issue on perceiving agriculture as a job for poor people and as a last resort in terms of employment and choice of livelihood. In addition to being handicapped with lack of access to land and other production inputs, they do not find primary agricultural production attractive, due to its tedious labour needs and low return on such labour investment compared to menial employment in the urban centres. Given an aging farm population in rural areas and steady rural-urban migration, there is a tremendous need to restructure and transform the

agricultural sector of Nigeria to make it attractive to the youth by creating decent employment opportunities for them.

## 2 Agricultural Institutional Structure and Policy Frameworks

### 2.1 Institutional Structure of Nigeria's Agricultural Development

Agriculture is an important sector of the economy with special recognition in the Nigeria constitution, which provides for each of the 36 State Governments and the Federal Capital Territory establishment of its own Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MANR), with concurrent responsibility for agricultural development and policy. The administrative framework for articulating and implementing agricultural policies and plans consists mainly of the federal and state ministries of agriculture; the local governments also have departments of agriculture.

The policy actions of these ministries and departments are coordinated by National Council on Agriculture (NCA), which has the Federal Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development as the chairman and the State Commissioners of the same as members. The specific function of NCA involves the adoption of new agricultural policies and periodic provision of policy advice to the authorities about the implementation of existing agricultural programmes. Federal Ministries of Water Resources, Environment, Finance, Trade and Industry and other agencies, which have related activities relevant to agriculture and natural resources management, are also active participants at NCA meetings. There is also the existence of some individual State Councils on Agriculture, even though they may not be as vibrant as National Council on Agriculture at the federal level.

**The Federal and State Legislatures** also play an important role in agriculture development through their budgetary appropriation and oversight responsibility for supervising the policy process in agriculture at both the federal and state levels. Even though the institutional structures provide for all actors implementing agriculture and natural resources policies to work harmoniously for effective development and management of the resources, there still exists need to create and strengthen synergies in order to fully take advantage of the huge potentials that abound in the country. Therefore, increased policy linkage and cohesion, inter-agency collaboration and cooperation between FMWR, FMARD, FMTI and FMEnv are essential.

Planning and Policy units at Federal and State levels also have the responsibility to assess food and nutrition security programmes and policies, but the function is not currently carried out. An FAO project on monitoring of food security policies is assisting in monitoring the implementation of the food and nutrition security related policies. In addition, there is no national food and nutrition security system in place. The country relies on the Mapping Actions for Food Security and Nutrition (MAFSAN) to track and map food and nutrition security actions at national and sub-national levels. The system is based at and maintained by the NPFS coordination in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Within the agricultural subsector itself, the responsibility for **research and extension system** is shared between the three tiers of government, federal, state and local. While the agricultural research institutes are owned and funded by the federal government, the states' ministries of agriculture and their agricultural development projects (ADPs) carry out the extension of research findings and technologies in collaboration with local government authorities, community leaders and other stakeholders. The research-extension linkage has been weak since the withdrawal of the World Bank support for the ADPs. The extension system itself has not been fully functional. Government is considering reviving the extension system as a vital element for the success of the transformation agenda.

There are other non-state actors in the agricultural sector whose roles and responsibilities need to be strengthened if the country is to attain her goal of sustainable agriculture development. **The private sector** as the driver of economic growth must take the lead in agriculture transformation, while the state provides the enabling environment for the growth of agriculture and allied businesses in the sector. The Agriculture Transformation Agenda (ATA) is already mobilizing the private sector into the development of agricultural value chains.

**NGOs and CSOs** are also key agents of change that are expected to move the country's agriculture forward, but their roles are yet to be exploited for the growth of the sector. Considering the unorganised nature of the small-scale farmers in the country, these organizations should serve as sources of policy advocacy and brokerage functions, and also as partners and watchdogs of Government in the agricultural development

process. There is a need to mobilize and promote the activities of the farmers' organisations (AFAN, Commodity Associations, Marketers etc.) and cooperative groups to ensure farmers' drive and ownership of changes in the sector.

## 2.2 Nigeria's Agricultural Policies and Strategies

Presently, agricultural development in Nigeria is guided by two strategic frameworks that provide broad priorities for development of agriculture to improve food security, create jobs, increase incomes and reduce rural poverty. These strategic frameworks have therefore informed and provided the basis, rationale and legitimacy for the CAADP National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP), the National Agriculture and Food Security Programme and FAO's priority action plans for assistance to the country. These overarching frameworks are:

- (i) National Agricultural and Food Security Strategy now embedded in the Agriculture Transformation Agenda;
- (ii) Nigeria Vision 20:2020 Economic Transformation Blueprint, which is Government's overarching national plan for economic growth. Vision 20:2020 is an expression of Nigeria's intent to improve the living standards of her citizens and place the country among the top 20 economies in the world with a minimum GDP of USD 900 billion and a per capita income of no less than USD 4000 per annum by the year 2020.

**The Nigerian Vision 20:2020 (NV20:2020)** aims to transform agriculture to a sustainable profitable sector with focus on increasing agricultural productivity and production for direct consumption and processing for local market and export. To this end, the Vision seeks to attract large-scale investments for mechanised production/processing of agricultural produce in which Nigeria has comparative advantage (e.g. tubers, cereals, oil palm, cocoa), as well as agricultural produce that serves as inputs to processing plants (e.g. citrus fruits, pineapple, hide and skin). This Vision is a harmonized view of the key principles and thrusts of the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS), MDGs, and the Seven-Point Agenda within a common perspective that is consistent with Nigeria's long-term national aspirations. The country's sector objectives and goals are clearly linked to FAO's own Strategic Objectives as indicated in Table 1. In order to achieve the broad objectives, a National Implementation Plan (NIP) 2010-2013 (the first of its kind) has been launched with specific goals and key strategies to enable accelerated pro-poor growth, achieve an average GDP growth rate of 13 per cent, raise the GDP per capita from USD 1,075 in 2009 to USD 2,009 by 2013, generate jobs, improve the nation's global competitiveness and raise public confidence in governance and the political system. These are geared towards attaining the MDGs by 2015, and moving the nation towards achieving its Vision. This development paradigm shift has macro, socio-economic and environmental implications. FAO can bring its global experience and play a crucial role in advising about the pros and cons of the various development paradigms being adopted by the country

With regard to the agricultural sector component of Vision 20:2020, the focus is on five key sector objectives as presented in the table below.

**Table 1: Agriculture Sector Plan: The Nigeria Vision 20:2020 - The Economic Transformation Blue Print**

Agriculture Sector Objectives	Agriculture Sector priority Projects
1. Secure food and feed needs of the nation ( <i>Linked to FAO Strategic Objectives A and B.</i> )	1. Commercial agriculture development project aimed at developing major crops, livestock and fisheries along the entire value chain.
2. Enhance generation of national and social wealth through greater exports and imports substitution. ( <i>Linked to FAO Strategic Objective G.</i> )	2. Construction, completion and rehabilitation of silos and warehousing.
3. Enhance capacity for value addition ( <i>Linked to FAO Strategic Objective G.</i> )	3. Research and development including equipping of existing institutes for research in agricultural biotechnology.
4. Efficient exploitation and utilization of available agricultural resources ( <i>Linked to FAO Strategic Objectives A and B.</i> )	4. Completion and rehabilitation of existing irrigation schemes and dams.
5. Enhance the development and dissemination of appropriate and efficient technologies ( <i>Linked to FAO Strategic Objectives A and B.</i> )	5. Restructuring of agricultural commodity marketing companies.

The Federal Government National Economic Transformation Agenda was launched in 2011 to diversify the economy and enhance foreign exchange earnings, among other goals. The Agriculture Transformation Agenda (ATA) is another pillar designed to ensure food security, with the main focus of the agricultural value chains, including:

- The provision and availability of improved inputs (especially seeds, fertilizer and support for credit).
- Increased productivity and production, as well as the establishment of staple crop processing zones.
- The reduction of post-harvest losses.
- Improving linkages with industry with respect to backward and forward integration, as well as access to financial services and markets. (FMARD, Sept 2011).

According to the FMARD ATA Report, the vision of the transformation strategy is to achieve a hunger-free Nigeria through an agricultural sector that drives income growth and distribution in an equitable manner, accelerates the achievement of food and nutritional security, generates decent employment and transforms Nigeria into a leading player in global food markets to grow wealth for millions of farmers. Agriculture transformation in Nigeria is based on five key drivers:

- Rapid urbanization – the percentage of the population of urban areas has doubled in 40 years from 24 percent to 49 percent.
- Rising population: In the last 30 years, the population has reached 166 million in 2012, and is projected to reach 450 million by 2050.
- Growth in food demand – increased population coupled with increased livestock products consumption.
- Need to create jobs, with 4 million youth entering the workforce every year, and address youth unemployment and underemployment.
- High post-harvest losses: 50 percent for vegetables and fruits, 30 percent for tubers and roots and 20 percent for grains.

The transformation agenda sets out to create over 3.5 million jobs from rice, cassava, sorghum and cotton value chains, with many more jobs to come from other value chains under implementation. The programme also aims at putting over 300 billion Naira (USD 2 billion) of additional income in the hands of Nigerian farmers. Over 60 billion Naira (USD 380 million) is to be injected into the economy from the substitution of 20 percent of bread wheat flour with high quality cassava flour. Consequently, Nigeria would be enabled to become food secure by increasing the productivity and production of key staples.

Currently the FMARD and other involved ministries have very limited capacity of well-trained and skilled policy officers who can effectively drive policy processes to meet the objectives of the ATA, and more generally to achieve sustainable development, food security and inclusive growth. FAO is already responding to Government request for technical assistance in capacity building for National staff to be equipped with better and up-to-date tools and analytical skills, specially designed to provide policy guidance and to help effective implementation and monitoring of programs in the agricultural sector and rural development. In addition to increasing productivity levels, the policies also need to address in a concrete manner issues of sustainable use of natural resources and equity as essential elements of good governance. FAO is also responding to Government requests for technical assistance and support in designing and formulating a Youth employment in Agriculture Programme (YEAP).

### 2.3 Summary of Government Priorities Relevant to FAO's Mandate

Following the above analysis and the review of a number of policy, strategic and investment documents, the following are the major priority areas relevant for FAO to enhance the country's agricultural transformation agenda and to be pursued during the period of the country's CPF and UNDAF III.

**Increased food and nutrition security.** Ensuring food and nutrition security is one of the goals of Nigeria's agricultural policy. This would be achieved through sustainable access, availability and affordability of quality food to all Nigerians. The policy also entails the promotion of the production of agricultural raw materials to meet the needs of an expanding industrial sector and export market, and create jobs and wealth to enhance farmer's income and reduce poverty in the country. Since agriculture has strong and widespread backwards and forward multiplier effects in the entire economy of the country, there is a need for Government to provide an enabling and inclusive environment that supports investments along the value chains to increase farm productivity and efficiency, competitiveness and profitability. These would significantly enhance food security, provide gainful employment, create wealth and stem rural-urban migration. There is also the need to promote the diversification of small scale agriculture and to stimulate rural development and income generation from non-farm rural income generating activities.

**Accelerated agricultural production of high value agricultural commodities and value addition.** It is the priority of government in the medium term to achieve import<sup>4</sup> substitution with respect to commodities such as rice, sugar, meat, milk, fish and many other food items, as well as boost export of those commodities in which the country has comparative advantage such as cocoa, cotton, oil palm, rubber and groundnuts. Development of Staple Crop Processing Zones/ agro-industrial parks and development of cottage industries will be achieved through accelerated production as outlined under the ATA.

**Attracting private sector investment.** Because the private sector is the engine for economic growth it requires substantial visibility and investment in the implementation of public programmes and projects in the following ways: (i) as sources of enterprise initiatives to drive the implementation process; (ii) working in partnership with Government in executing programmes of infrastructure development through public private partnerships (PPP) arrangements; (iii) as service providers including extension, credit provision, etc.; and (4) policy advocacy by producer organizations and brokering services by NGOs.

**Adoption of best agricultural practices.** For the country to attain industrialized status by 2020, Government has strategized under the ATA a paradigm shift from the current subsistence agriculture to commercial agricultural production, storage, processing and marketing. This will be achieved largely through private sector linkages and participation with the necessary support and incentives from Government in promoting the dissemination and adoption of cutting-edge science-based best practices at every segment of the agricultural value chain. This would help improve efficiency and thus the productivity and the competitiveness of the farm sector.

**Sustainable natural resources management.** Declining soil fertility, reoccurrence of soil erosion and desertification, phenomena whose magnitude is aggravated by climate change, are key issues threatening the ability to produce sufficient food. There is need for capacity building on improved know-how and innovative farming methods to produce more food on limited resources in a more sustainable way, as well as a good knowledge and understanding of the dynamics of natural resource base. This calls for the need to emphasize conservation of land and water (including improved irrigation water management) as well as forest and other vegetation.

**Providing Incentives and opportunities for young men and women to engage in agriculture.** It is recognized that the population of farmers is ageing. There is need to provide resources to existing farmers to flourish and reduce drudgery in farming activities through adoption of appropriate technologies (tractor, herbicides, threshers, etc.) that will increase efficiency to small-scale and resource-poor producers to make farming profitable. There is need for deliberate policy, strategies and investments that mainstream and promote decent employment in agriculture for youth and women.

**Risk management.** (i) Promoting policy on disaster risk management (DRM), including disaster risk reduction (preparedness, prevention and mitigation); (ii) Boosting institutional capacity for emergency preparedness, response and rehabilitation to address the specific needs of agriculture-based populations, in particular smallholders, pastoralists, fishers, forest users, landless farm workers and their dependents including food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable groups; (iii) Strengthening institutional arrangements to reduce the investment risks in agriculture.

**Promoting credible farmer organizations.** These are necessary to render professional services in advocating policy best practices for agriculture and rural development in the country, and in brokering policies for piloting and experimentation where necessary. Such organizations, ideally from private sector or civil society, shall ensure the integrity of the food security programmes in terms of responsibility and accountability, due policy process as well as full participation of the stakeholder community. Up-scaling stakeholders' participation in policy development and implementation, especially among: (1) All Farmers Associations at national, state and local levels; (2) Commodity Associations – for crops, livestock and fishery commodities; (3) Agricultural Input Dealers Associations dealing in individual inputs or a combination of inputs; (4) Private sector including the organized private sector (NACCIMA, NESG), (5) Commercial Banks and Micro-finance Institutions; (6) Professional bodies and associations; (7) Academia and Research Centres.

**Social safety nets.** The need to address the issue of safety nets for certain segments of the population on grounds of vulnerability, implying that certain people are already in the poverty trap and can no longer help themselves out unless they receive help from outside sources, e. g. children from poor homes, physically challenged people, people living with HIV/AIDS, widows and the aged. The Government has an obligation to make special provisions for vulnerable groups in the society. For children, a school feeding program is

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<sup>4</sup> This consumes about USD 2.68 billion annually in foreign exchange.



considered as important under the scheme and as the provision of food to other vulnerable groups. Necessary safety nets should be designed according to the nature of the food problem facing each group.

**Other cross-cutting issues:** (1) Ensuring attainment of the objectives of Nigeria's gender policy by mainstreaming gender equality issues in all policy strategies and programmes fronts, especially in increased food and nutrition security (production), natural resources management (e.g. land rights), social safety nets (targeting), access to productive resources (technology, credit, insurance, extension etc.) and wealth creation; , (2) Accommodating Climate Change and sustainable environmental management in the implementation of programmes. Environmental Impact Assessment should be integral in design phases and components of M&E of implementation of programmes.

### 3 FAO's Comparative Advantages and FAO Priority Areas

#### 3.1 FAO's Mandate and Regional Priorities

The FAO Office in Nigeria, in line with its organizational mandate - Global Goals, Strategic Objectives and Organizational Outcomes (Ref. Annex G) and the regional priorities defined at the 26th Regional Conference.(Ref. Box 1) is committed to supporting the Government of Nigeria (GoN) to tackle the current and emerging challenges facing food security and nutrition, agriculture and rural development, particularly the issue of the large and increasing number of undernourished in the country; the prospect of rising inequality; the challenge of youth unemployment and the need to create more and better jobs in rural areas; problems of access to food by the most vulnerable populations; and the increased scarcity of natural resources worsened by climate change. Under the CPF and in sync with Government priorities under the ATA, FAO technical assistance and support will be provided for rural employment creation, access to land and income diversification, actions required to protect the interests of small producers and processors, especially women and youth, and the proposed Youth Employment in Agriculture Programme (YEAP), which is being designed by the Government with FAO's assistance.

**Box 1.** The FAO Regional (SFW) Priority Areas for Africa for 2010-2015

**Priority Area 1:** Sustainable increase in agricultural productivity and diversification for better nutrition of the most vulnerable (women, youths, small farmers, pastoralists, marginalized ethnic groups, people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS) affected by short, medium and long term food insecurity.

**Priority Area 2:** Sustainable management of natural resources (forests, trees, fisheries, land, water, fauna and genetic resources) encompassing women and vulnerable groups' specific needs.

**Priority Area 3:** Enabling an attractive, competitive and gender-sensitive environment for markets and improved food quality and safety for better trade.

**Priority Area 4:** Knowledge management, advocacy and policy coordination in Africa.

#### 3.2 FAO Areas of Expertise and Competence

FAO has the technical expertise to partner with Government and other stakeholders to implement the CPF and achieve the agreed upon results. FAO's well-established field and technical expertise in sustainable agriculture and natural resource management at global level and in Nigeria are relevant to the CPF priority areas identified. Specifically, FAO's well recognized comparative advantages are deeply rooted in its following core functions (Ref. Annex G):

- *Ability to deploy technical expertise to the field.* FAO has the capacity, wherewithal and global network connections to draw technical expertise in any field of agriculture from the international pool and deploy same to areas of critical need. FAO provides the kind of behind-the-scenes assistance that helps people and nations to help themselves.
- *Sharing policy expertise.* FAO has capacity and experience in supporting the setting of development goals, supporting evidence-based decision making, identifying and formulating policy options for sustainable development, food security and inclusive growth, supporting planning, drafting effective legislation and creating national strategies to achieve rural development and hunger alleviation goals.
- *Supporting Government and IFIs to design/formulate and implement investment programmes for improved FS,* the development of the agricultural sector and sustainable management of natural resources.

- *Provision of agricultural information:* FAO has the most extensive agricultural databases and other information that cuts across issues of research, development, trade, consumer protection, food safety etc.
- *Rallying point for stakeholders:* Policy-makers, agricultural experts, extension agencies, NGOs, farmer organizations look up to the FAO on all aspects of agriculture, food security, environmental management, forestry, etc. As a neutral forum, FAO provides the setting through which stakeholders can build common understanding and provide assistance to multiple beneficiaries through various projects. FAO also provides more opportunities and sponsorships to Government counterparts in leading Ministries to participate in dialogue and conventions at international levels to forge agreements on major food and agricultural issues.
- *FAO builds international partnerships and synergy* that benefits regional approaches to addressing issues of agricultural production, food security, environmental management and poverty eradication.
- *FAO's own global staff expertise* is comprised of agronomists, foresters, fisheries and livestock specialists, biotechnologists, nutritionists, social scientists, economists, statisticians and other professionals that collect, analyse and disseminate data that aid development planning. This extensive expertise is based on years of work in the field and interaction with other agencies, collaborators and stakeholders around the world.
- *Promoting rural gender equality and the empowerment of rural women:* Gender equality is central to FAO's mandate to achieve food security for all by raising levels of nutrition, improving agricultural productivity and natural resource management, and improving the lives of rural populations. FAO can accomplish its goals only if it simultaneously works toward gender equality and supports the empowerment of rural women as agricultural producers. CPF will be the instrument for deploying FAO's unique expertise in Nigeria in the following technical areas: gender equality in access to land, gender equitable employment and income generating opportunities, gender and rural institutions, gender participation and voice, gender and climate change; gender disaggregated statistics in agriculture.

In addition to the above, FAO is a key member of three development partner (DP) groups active in the Nigerian agriculture sector whose resources and capacity can be tapped towards actualizing the Nigeria CPF. These are:

- DP Group for Agriculture; currently chaired by USAID. Engages the GoN in policy discussions and coordinate assistance. The group has played a major role in coordinating assistance provided in support for the Agriculture Transformation Agenda. This strengthened collaboration and synergy between the partners helps avoid duplication; thus optimizing resource allocation.
- DP Group for Food Security (FSTG); currently chaired by FAO with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) as secretariat. This group serves as the UNCT Food Security Cluster in Nigeria. In 2011, the FSTG met three times and deliberated on a wide range of issues that have long-term implications on agriculture and food security issues in Nigeria. The discussions focused mainly on food security and nutrition. During the year 2012, the FSTG provided leadership in technical assessment of the floods that affected food and agricultural production in Nigeria.
- DP Group on Statistics, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Group was reconstituted during 2011 with new Terms of Reference. The purpose of the group is to maximize the impact of DPs' support in improving production and use of M&E and statistics in Nigeria, by providing a forum where Members interact, plan and decide how best to assist Nigeria to improve and effectively disseminate and use its statistics and M&E tools and instruments.

In the last five years, within the context of the National Medium-Term Priority Framework (NMPF) for FAO's assistance, FAO has assisted GoN in the implementation of over 34 projects across the country in different subsectors of agriculture and natural resources. One major area of intervention in Nigeria is in the National Programme on Food Security (NPFS), which represents the main focus of the previous administration. The first phase covered 109 sites (one site for each senatorial district) across the nation and; its financing of USD 67.5 million was provided by the FGN (roughly USD 45 million for the main projects and USD 22 million for Experts and Technicians sourced from the People's Republic of China under the South-South Cooperation Programme). The second (expanded) phase, which covered 327 sites (i.e. three sites per senatorial district), was jointly financed by the three tiers of Government (federal, state and local) and the international donor community for a total of USD 364 million (Nigeria 60 percent; international donors 40 percent). The major donors include the Islamic Development Bank, the Arab Bank for Africa Economic Development, and the African Development Bank. FAO provides technical assistance and advisory services through a USD 19 million trust fund. The modules implemented under the NPFS contributed to increased production and incomes of rural households and beneficiary communities in the programme sites.

FAO also contributed to the design and formulation of major investments in the agricultural and natural resource management sub-sectors within its cooperative programmes with the World Bank, IFAD and the African Development Bank.

FAO also supported the country through regional actions, with particular reference to activities under the Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases (ECTAD), with focus on *peste des petits ruminants* (PPR); African swine fever (ASF); foot-and-mouth disease (FMD); avian and swine influenza (A/H1N1); contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP); rabies; and tuberculosis. Although rinderpest has been eradicated, rinderpest virus (RPV) is still present in Nigeria laboratories. These, in addition to Newcastle disease (NCD), represent serious threats to critical food security in Nigeria and in the rest of West Africa Region. The lessons learnt from implementation of these projects and other interventions inform the need for continuous support and justify the development of the CPF to guide FAO's technical assistance in Nigeria for 2013-2017 period. In line with the resolution adopted during the 37<sup>th</sup> FAO Conference, all RPV should be sequestered in biosecure laboratory and Nigeria should up-date its contingency plan to be able to react in case of any rinderpest re-emerging outbreak. The resolution also called to applying lessons learnt from rinderpest eradication for controlling other transboundary animal diseases impacting food security. Using these lessons learnt and the World Organization for Animal Health PVS and/or gap analysis, national disease management strategies will be formulated for each of the above diseases. In line with the One Health initiative, emphasis will be made on strengthening the veterinary services' capacity to enable it to better respond to any disease.

Additionally, FAO, at the request of the Nigerian Presidential Technical Committee on Land Reform (PTCLR), which has a series of land reform pilots planned, is providing training, technical support and mentoring to local software developers to provide them with the skills and confidence to customize the FAO SOLA open source software for use in Nigeria. (SOLA software has been developed to provide all countries with access to affordable and sustainable computerized registration and cadastre systems). Specifically, the PTCLR have pilots in Kano and Ondo states dealing with systematic registration and improved registration services. PTCLR expects to use customized versions of the SOLA software to support these pilots. This work is being supported through the GEMS3 project, co-funded by United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) and the World Bank. The scope of FAO assistance may be widened in the future, though support to implementation of the *Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security*, to include the extended use of customized versions of the SOLA software to make systems of land administration more accessible and more relevant to the people of Nigeria.

### 3.3 Cooperation and Synergies with Development Partners and Other Stakeholders

FAO works in partnership with institutions, including public agencies particularly the national governments, other public institutions, private sector, private foundations, grassroots organizations, professional associations, IFIs, multilateral agencies and other United Nations agencies. The major development partners that have in recent years contributed to the agricultural development of Nigeria alongside FAO include:

- The main bilateral agencies active in the sector including United States Agency for International Development (USAID), DFID, Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), and the German International Cooperation (GIZ).
- The key multilateral agencies such as World Bank, IFAD, ADB and the Common Fund for Commodities (CFC).
- The prominent international NGOs in agriculture sector, notably OXFAM and Action Aid, and the national NGOs active in the agriculture sector.

The priority matrix of the key development partners showing their current priority areas of intervention in the sector and the expected key areas of collaboration and partnership with FAO is shown in Annex F. Some of the key areas include: development of a model rural youth employment strategy; support for investment project identification, preparation/appraisal and implementation of projects; support for policy analysis, investment and statistics including capacity building for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) under the Agricultural Transformation Agenda; development of a strategy to strengthen Nigeria's extension system; building institutional capacity to address food safety and phytosanitary issues within the region (especially aflatoxins and other contaminants); and formulation of a comprehensive agricultural mechanisation strategy.

In line with the Paris declaration, UN Agencies engaged in development activities as well as emergency humanitarian operations in the country operate under a common UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). As a member of the UN Country Team, FAO contributes to the UNDAF with the results defined in the

CPF. The highlights of the key UNDAF outputs to which FAO's CPF outcomes are contributing are presented in Annex E. In the next five years running from 2013 to 2017, FAO Nigeria will be working with the GoN and its partners to address the key issues and challenges affecting agriculture and natural resources through the six priority areas described below.

As part of the consensus building and to promote ownership for the CPF process and the need to implement the UN Delivering as One initiative, extensive consultations were held with major stakeholders (Government, development partners, UN agencies in Nigeria, NGOs and some private sector entities), to identify priority areas for FAO's intervention based on the Organization's comparative advantages and mandate. The consultative process was also used to mobilize the support and partnership of major Resource Partners in priority areas identified for the implementation.

### **3.4 FAO Nigeria CPF Priority Areas**

In the light of the foregoing analysis and several consultations with the stakeholders (relevant MDAs, NGOs, IFIs and development partners), the following five key priority areas for FAO's assistance have been agreed upon:

- 1. Support for improved national food and nutrition security for vulnerable groups.*
- 2. Support for agricultural policy and regulatory frameworks.*
- 3. Support to the Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) for priority value chains and promotion of decent employment for youth and women.*
- 4. Support for sustainable management of natural resources.*
- 5. Support for disaster risk reduction and emergency management.*

The rationale for these five areas stems from the national commitment to attaining sustainable national food and security nutrition, as well as re-positioning agriculture as a vehicle for economic growth and employment creation. The ATA is the Government's strategic framework for a paradigm shift that will address agriculture from a business rather than a developmental perspective. Hence, the Government's need for technical support and assistance as well as capacity building in value chain development. Environment, climate change and population growth challenges are putting pressure on Nigeria's natural resources. These are compounded by natural and man-induced disasters, which often result in draw backs to development. Government is putting priority on natural resource management and disaster risk reduction.

The CPF Priority Matrix, presented in Annex A describes the nature of FAO's assistance and its alignment to Government's priorities, other national frameworks, FAO regional and sub regional priorities and UNDAF's main pillars.

## **4 Programming for results – CPF priorities and results**

To define the outcome and output that will be generated from the FAO priority areas of intervention, a result matrix was developed using the results-based management approach. ANNEX B provides the Results Matrix for the Nigeria CPF 2013-2017, which defines expected outcomes for each of the five priority areas and the anticipated outputs from various related activities, along with their performance indicators and targets. The matrix also shows the various FAO organizational outcomes and the relevant UNDAF outputs to which the CPF will be contributing. Currently ongoing and proposed FAO interventions are provided in ANNEX D.

### **4.1 Priority A: Support for National Food and Nutrition Security**

For 13 years, FAO has been involved in the implementation of the National Programme for Food Security, with appreciable results and impact on the livelihoods of rural farming communities across the country. FAO will continue, in collaboration with the key Government stakeholders (Agriculture, Women, Health, Education, Water) and development partners (UNICEF, WHO, and WFP) to support the Government in its efforts to build its capacity to act on food and nutrition security (FNS), particularly to implement gender-responsive and evidenced-based policies, strategies, and programmes addressing insecurity and malnutrition. Particular attention will be given to the integration of food-based approaches and nutrition-sensitive agriculture at the community level, food-based dietary diversification, and production and consumption of safe and nutritious food. The above contribution will be measured through the achievement of the following outcomes and related outputs.

**Outcome 1: Government institutions and their partners implement evidenced-based gender-responsive policies, strategies and programmes addressing food insecurity and malnutrition.**

Indicators s	Baseline	Target, by 2017	Assumptions
Existence of a National Policy on FNS at National and State levels with accompanying strategies and guidelines.	Zero draft Policy available, not yet adopted at national or state level.	Policy adopted at national level and domesticated in at least in 6 states – one in each geopolitical zone.	Availability of adequate human and financial resources at federal and state levels address malnutrition and food insecurity. The Government is committed to promote gender equality.
Number of states implementing FNS programmes targeted to vulnerable groups under the NPFS.	10 states operating effectively the NPFS	36 States and FCT, with the facilitation of FAO	

**Output A1.1:** *Strengthened capacity of relevant MDAs to develop and implement gender responsive cross-sectoral policies and investment programmes for food and nutrition security.*

FAO will contribute to *multi-sectoral and inter-agency initiatives, policy and planning* efforts to ensure that the important role of food and nutrition security is enshrined in the national economic development agenda. In this context, FAO will provide policy advice and technical assistance in an evidence-based review and finalization of the draft National Policy on Food and Nutrition and its domestication in selected states. It will also provide support to the Government in *building its capacity to review, systematically monitor and evaluate* FNS policies and investment programmes through provision of technical assistance in the development and application of standard methodologies, M&E and food security information tools, as well as building the capacity of the extension agents in the selected states to apply those tools in the context of the food and nutrition security programming. In addition, it will *contribute to the implementation of FNS programmes* and small-holder modules in crops, livestock and fisheries, for increased productivity and household food security through *sharing of lessons learned and good practices available through FAO technical expertise* as well as south-south cooperation arrangements. Particular attention will be given to the most vulnerable states, and where the opportunities for the engagement with other development partners are higher to strengthen synergies.

**Output A1.2** *Increased public awareness and capacity of state and non-state actors in food safety and quality systems.*

FAO will support the Government in its efforts to develop capacity to effectively manage food safety and quality as a key factor to safeguarding the health and well-being of Nigerian people as well as to accessing domestic, regional and international markets. The activities will focus on the three main actors in the food control system (i) a provision of policy advice in support of the *State actors* to update or prepare new policies, strategies and programmes addressing food safety and quality systems; (i) strengthening capacities of medium and large *food industry actors and operators* in the private sector in meeting their food safety and quality responsibilities through the implementation of quality assurance systems along the food production chain; (iii) provision of advice to the relevant state actors on how to increase awareness and knowledge of the *consumers* about the consumption of safe food, through appropriate Information, education and communication initiatives (IEC).

## 4.2 Priority B: Support for Agricultural Policy and Regulatory Frameworks

The ability of the sector to deliver on Government expectations - contribution to increasing food and nutrition security as well as serving as a vehicle for rural employment, depends on robust evidence-based *policies*, capable of repositioning the sector to contribute effectively to economic development, as well as on prerequisite *regulatory frameworks*. In collaboration with other development partners (USA, Spain, Sweden, World Bank), FAO is already contributing to Government efforts in building this capacity, addressing evidence based policy decision-making as well as regulatory frameworks (transboundary plant and animal diseases), and will continue to do so within the new programming cycle, with the aim of achieving the following outcome and related outputs.

**Outcome 1: Inclusive and evidence-based development of policies and strategies for agriculture and natural resources strengthened and institutionalized at federal level and in selected states.**

Performance Indicators	Baseline	Targets, by 2017	Assumptions
Number of MDAs with improved capacity for policy monitoring and evaluation and inclusive evidenced based decision making.	Weak capacity for M&E and for inclusive evidence-based decision making at federal level and in all states.	6 MDA and 4 state MDAs with the improved capacity.	Policy makers continue to demand and use better analysis for decision making.
Number of inclusive and evidenced based sector and subsector policies in place.	Currently, 1 policy in place [National forestry policy].	At least 3 additional policies in place ( <i>Revised agricultural policy, Agricultural Mechanisation, Irrigation policy</i> ).	

**Output B1.1.** *Enhanced skills of core teams of policy analysts at federal and state levels in using the improved tools and methodologies, to carry out Economic, Social and Environmental Policy Impact Analysis and setting up development goals under various macro-economic development scenarios.*

**Output B1.2.** *Provision of technical advisory services for policy development, monitoring and evaluation, focusing on (i) policy advice in the development or review of existing policies reflecting new emerging issues (e.g. Agricultural sector policy, Mechanization, Irrigation policy) and preparation of relevant implementation strategies where required; (ii) Promotion and application of existing or new tools (e.g. MAFAP, FAPDA) for policy monitoring, evaluation and preparation of the related policy briefs. Inclusiveness of all relevant actors (MDAs, CSOs and private sectors) in the policy dialogue will be particularly emphasized.*

**Output B1.3:** *Strengthened capacity of national and state level institutions providing agricultural statistics, routine data and agricultural information, through (i) promotion of pooling, sharing of data and statistics and information dissemination for evidence-based policy making, and strategy and programme implementation; (ii) building capacity in the use of updated protocols and tools; (iii) provision of technical advice in the preparation of the action plan for strengthening agricultural statistics, routing data systems and information dissemination, as well as in design of the agricultural related surveys carried out by federal and state MDAs, using updated protocols and tools.*

**Outcome B2: Improved regulatory framework for agriculture and management of natural resources.**

Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target, by 2017	Assumptions
Existence of national livestock and plant disease monitoring and reporting system aligned with international standards.	Zero ( <i>Draft guidelines</i> )	System in place	Government commitment to improve trans-boundary disease control systems and processes.
Number of states that adopt revised legislations and new guidelines on establishment of grazing reserves and stock routes.	Zero ( <i>Currently out-dated Laws</i> )	3 states	Government willingness to sustainably manage grazing reserves and stock. Farmers and graziers cooperate in developing and accepting new system.

**Output B2.1:** *Agricultural biosecurity systems updated and strengthened, and aligned with international norms and standards through the provision of technical support in (i) the development and use of a harmonized systems for monitoring and reporting system for Transboundary Animal Diseases and emergencies across relevant states; (ii) review of the relevant inspection protocols and standards (e.g. meat); (iii) awareness raising and building capacity for the adoption of all relevant international phytosanitary standards and provisions for imports and exports.*

**Output B2.2:** *Regulatory provisions and guidelines for establishment and management of grazing reserves and stock routes updated*, through the provision of technical advice, in line with FAO voluntary guidelines on responsible governance of land tenure.

### 5.3 Priority C: Support the Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) for Priority Value Chains, with Promotion of Decent Employment for Youth and Women

FAO has been leading other UN agencies in supporting GoN in her efforts to boost agriculture and food security through mobilization of resources and technical assistance in the implementation of programmes and projects across the country in support of the achievement of key ATA objectives. Complementary to these efforts – mainly focusing on increasing agricultural production and productivity, and those of other development partners - FAO will continue to support GoN in addressing its other ATA objectives related to access to improved agricultural inputs (primarily seeds), reduction of post-harvest losses and improving access to markets. In addressing the above, FAO will support the Government in creating an enabling environment for (i) farmers to access and adopt new or improved practices (Outcome 1); and (ii) increased access of key actors to markets, with the particular focus on youth and women engagement in value chains activities (Outcome 2). FAO will thus support the government in promotion of employment-intensive and socially equitable agricultural growth, fostering the rejuvenation of the agricultural sector and economic empowerment of rural women.

**Outcome C1: By 2017, producers adopt practices that increase agricultural productivity and production in agricultural priority value chains (crops, livestock and fisheries) in targeted areas.**

Performance Indicators	Baseline	Targets, by 2017	Assumptions
% Change of EA-to-Farmer ratio against the baseline.	Baseline for selected states to be determined. <i>Low extension reach in most states (Extension Agent - Farmer-Ratio 1:2,500-10,000).</i>	25 % decrease of EA-to-farmer ratio against the baseline in 6 selected states.	Government is committed to support the implementation of ATA by ensuring the enabling environment.
% Change in the production level for selected priority commodities against the baseline.	Baseline to be determined for target areas. <i>(On average, production levels of priority commodities are below national potential.)</i>	25% increase of production levels of selected commodities against the baseline.	

**Output C1.1.** *Strengthened capacity of the institutions to provide technical support services (extension, irrigation, seeds) to relevant actors in the agriculture priority value chains*, through (ii) promotion of policy dialogues and advocacy geared towards addressing issues and challenges inhibiting agriculture production and farm productivity in the selected priority agricultural commodities (crops, livestock and fisheries/aquaculture); (ii) provision of *technical advice* in reforming the extension service, including preparation of a new strategy for revamping the agricultural extension service, aimed at increasing access of farmers to extension agents; (iii) promoting and strengthening the research-extension-farmer linkages and gender sensitive technologies; (iv) building the capacity to use information and communication technology for promoting technology transfer, rural education and rolling out Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for selected commodities, promotion of use of various participatory models for training of farmer groups/associations such as Farmer Field Schools, etc.; (v) building the capacity of irrigation service providers (e.g. strategy, design of irrigation schemes); (vi) providing technical advice and support in building a functional quality control system within the National Agricultural Seed Council, including the review of seed law, protocols and procedures and its harmonization with ECOWAS and international standards.

**Output C1.2.** Strengthened capacity of Government and key stakeholders for the development and implementation of a consolidated M&E system for the priority value chains under ATA, in support of evidence-based decision making, and the type of support service needed.

**Outcome C2: Conducive enabling environment for increased market access, and generation of youth and women employment in priority agricultural value chains improved**

Performance Indicators	Baseline	Targets, by 2017	Assumptions
% change in volume of trade of selected commodities.	To be determined by April 2013.	To be determined by April 2013.	Government implements its ATA strategy of establishing

Performance Indicators	Baseline	Targets, by 2017	Assumptions
Number of decent jobs created for youth in priority value chains (disaggregated by sex and age).	To be determined by April 2013	10% increase from the baseline in 4 targeted states by 2017.	commodity processing zones, and support for youth employment in agriculture.

Agricultural trade and market development is an important ingredient in stimulating and sustaining high agricultural production growth and creating more and better employment opportunities. FAO will assist government in its efforts to develop agricultural trade and markets that will support the growth of the sector and ensure that this will lead to increased decent rural farm and non-farm employment opportunities, through the delivery of the outputs stated below. Complementary to these, FAO's support in strengthening its food safety control and quality systems, as noted in Priority A, will also contribute to improving access to markets and consumer protection by ensuring the safety and quality of the food supply, for both domestic and international markets.

**Output C2.1** *Enhanced capacity of key actors (MDAs, private sector, women and youth groups) for better post-harvest handling and improved market access in priority commodities value chains*, through (i) building the technical capacity of relevant actors (e.g. commodity associations) in good post-harvest handling practices and storage for the selected priority value chains; (ii) strengthening the capacity of relevant organizations (e.g. extension providers) to provide appropriate post-harvest services to their clients; (iii) awareness-raising activities and provision of technical support to Government in strengthening market information services (e.g. Agricultural Market Information System – broadening its scope, geographical coverage and access to users); (iv) promotion of improved working conditions in rural areas, particularly in the informal agricultural sector and related occupations, in partnership with main relevant stakeholders such as the International Labour Organisation (ILO). This would not only contribute to increased agricultural productivity but also facilitate access to international markets.

**Output C2.2** Increased capacity of Government to implement the Youth Employment in Agriculture Programme (YEAP). FAO will continue to provide support to the Government in the design and implementation of YEAP, focusing on the creation of an enabling *policy environment* – policy advice mainstreaming decent employment in agricultural policies and programmes for youth and women; an enabling *institutional environment*, through the promotion of inter-institutional collaboration and partnership, promotion of youth-friendly information and communication technologies for *knowledge management and dissemination*; and facilitation of training initiatives in agricultural, business and life skills training programmes for young agricultural entrepreneurs for the selected priority value chains.

#### 5.4 Priority D: Support for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources

FAO, complementing the efforts of other agencies (World Bank, JICA, IFAD, USAID), will assist GoN to build its institutional capacity for managing land and water resources for enhanced agricultural productivity, with the focus on (i) building MDAs and community's capacities in the sustainable integrated management aspects of land and water, (ii) and supporting the creation of a policy and regulatory enabling environment for effective programme implementation in the areas of land, water, forest resources and climate adaptation, all in line with and benefiting from the international best practices. The activities will also contribute to the promotion of the Nigerian private One Health initiative, recognizing that animal health, human health, and ecosystem health are inextricably linked, and thus seeking to promote, improve, and defend the health and well-being of all species by enhancing cooperation and collaboration between physicians, veterinarians, other scientific health and environmental professionals. FAO already has regional and sub-regional programmes from which expertise and experience can be brought to benefit Nigeria.

##### **Outcome D1: strengthened capacity of the relevant stakeholders to sustainably manage natural resources (land, water and forest) and climate change.**

Performance Indicators	Baseline	Target by 2017	Assumptions
Number of new initiatives in sustainable management of natural resources.	To be determined by April 2013.	At least 5 new initiatives adopted by the Government.	Political will to enforce regulations.
Number of new FAO guidelines, tools and methodologies for Sustainable / integrated land, water, forest and climate change in use.	1 (Forestry)	At least 1 guidelines/tool/ or methodology adopted for land, water, forest and climate change initiatives.	Communities will to take part in sustainable management of natural resources.



**Output D1.1** Public awareness and capacity of relevant MDAs and communities in selected states enhanced for *sustainable integrated management* and use of land and water resources. FAO will provide support in (i) awareness raising and promotion of responsible and sustainable management of land and water resources, and sharing of best practices; (ii) identification, testing and adoption of the new tools and methodologies for assessing land use potential, and support in updating land use classification and land use maps.

**Output D1.2** Capacity of relevant MDAs strengthened in updating of *policies and regulatory frameworks* and in programme implementation for land, water, forest resources and climate change, through (i) promotion of a policy dialogue among key stakeholders, and provision of advice in review of existing policies or formulation of new ones; (ii) promotion of gender responsive community based forest management practices and technical advice in the implementation of the programmes and their rollout; (iii) technical advice and capacity development activities for the introduction of the Measurement Reporting Verification system in the context of the REDD+ initiative in the selected states.

## 5.5 Priority E: Support for Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management

Nigeria is prone to natural disasters such as flood, drought, pests and diseases of crop and livestock, desertification and soil erosion. These disasters are aggravated directly or indirectly by weather variability and climate change phenomenon, which require humanitarian emergency and rehabilitation measures. During the next five years, and in concert with other development initiatives, FAO will work with the Government and other development partners in mainstreaming the food and agricultural component of the overall National Disaster Response system, contributing to the development of an *integrated Disaster Management and Response System and building the capacity of key actors in its systematic application* (Outcome E1). This will contribute to reducing potential threats and help in building internal resilience of the community against impacts of climate change and the attendant disasters.

### Outcome E1: Integrated Disaster Management and Response Systems systematically applied by 2017

Performance Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Assumptions
Existence of effective technical and institutional coordination mechanism for disaster/crisis management for food and agriculture	Weak food and agricultural component in the draft of the <i>Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Humanitarian Assistance</i> and the <i>National Disaster Response Plan</i>	Food and agricultural component mainstreamed	Governments, partners and donors recognise the importance of agriculture, food and nutrition security in the entire short and long term aspects of DRR and DRM.

**Output E1.1** *Institutional capacity of state and local governments strengthened for gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and response in the agriculture sector.*

In this context, FAO will provide support in creation of an enabling policy environment for disaster risk reduction and management, along with supporting the preparation of related strategies (National strategy for early warning and emergency response for agriculture), as well as in the preparation of the disaster preparedness and contingency plans in selected states, while ensuring that the multi-sectoral plans, policies and strategies are based on sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis. FAO will also support Government efforts to strengthen institutional capacity for emergency preparedness, response and rehabilitation to address the specific needs of agriculture-based populations, particularly smallholders, pastoralists, fishers, forest users, landless farm workers and their dependents including food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable groups in disaster-prone regions of the country. FAO will also support the Government in the implementation of the Great Green Wall of the Sahara and the Sahel, an area in which FAO is already active in other countries.

**Output E1.2** *Strengthened state and national capacities to regularly monitor food and nutrition security as part of the early warning system.*

FAO will provide support in setting up of a Food Security Information System on a pilot basis in selected states, to be further rolled out around the country, as well as in building the capacity of relevant MDAs to operate it. FAO will also build the capacity of relevant MDAs in all states for carrying out systematic, rapid vulnerability assessments for food and nutrition security to provide input for evidence-based, gender responsive policy decisions and contingency planning. Particular attention will be given to ensuring that gender considerations are adequately addressed, including gender expertise in the risk assessment teams, and to ensuring that women's representatives from disaster-affected communities are consulted; FAO will also contribute to hazard mapping and vulnerability assessment standards.

## 6. Implementation Arrangements and Monitoring and Evaluation

### 6.1 Implementation Arrangements

The FAO-Nigeria office operates under the leadership of the FAO Representative, supported by programme and administrative units. The CPF is a programme activity implemented with the support of the administration units in operational matters. Because implementation of the CPF will increase the FAO Nigeria Programme, additional human resources are needed. As part of resource mobilization, the FAOR has already engaged the FMARD to second staff to the Representation as part of FAO's core function of capacity development. With additional staff the FAO Nigeria programme unit will be able to consign its implementation arrangements in the following sub-units:

- I. Food security and nutrition and support for the ATA
- II. Natural resources management and DRR

A consultative CPF Implementation Team (CIT) would be set up to assist the FAOR in steering the implementation of the CPF in strategic planning, advocacy and liaison with Government and resource partners, monitoring CPF implementation, and advice. The team will include representatives of partners (especially those funding projects or activities under the CPF).

The CIT will be accountable to FAO Representative who will pass on the reports to FAO sub-regional, regional and HQ technical divisions as required. The Government of Nigeria at both federal and state levels will implement the programme identified in the CPF, while FAO will provide technical assistance. Membership of the CIT may evolve from the CPF Core Team that led the formulation of the CPF.

### 6.2. Monitoring and Evaluation and Reporting

In line with the current global best practices as outlined in the FAO guidelines, an effective monitoring and evaluation system has been developed alongside the CPF preparation in order to enhance accountability, transparency and monitoring of results against the defined CPF outcome and outputs. The M&E mechanism for the Nigeria CPF has multiple purposes so that FAO is accountable to a variety of stakeholders at the country level. These are:

- (a) The Government of Nigeria;
- (b) All national stakeholders involved in or touched by FAO country level activities;
- (c) Other UN agencies that are members of the UN Country Team, in the context of the UNDAF processes, and in particular those with which FAO has established specific partnerships for the implementations of activities included in the CPF;
- (d) Resource partners, whether bilateral donors, other multilateral organizations, or other entities that are going to provide financial support to activities programmed in this CPF; and
- (e) FAO's Member countries, to the extent that country level activities correspond to FAO's corporate Strategic Objectives articulated in FAO Strategic Framework and Medium-term Plan, and the regional priorities endorsed by its Regional Conferences for Africa.

The M&E system for the CPF herein specified is based on the assumption that results achieved by FAO in the implementation of this medium-term programming framework are closely related with the national priorities decided by the Government. As regards FAO's internal accountability regarding the CPF process, it is the responsibility of the FAO Representative to report to the FAO Sub regional Office for West Africa, and to the Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for that region, on progress achieved in the implementation of the CPF and comparison between country level results and regional priorities, so that these country level results can eventually inform regional results to be submitted at FAO Regional Conferences. The basic tool for the M&E mechanism embedded in this CPF process is the *CPF Results Matrix Part A*, which includes performance indicators, with targets and baselines, specifications of the assumptions and risks on which the formulation of the CPF outcomes and outputs and their corresponding indicators are based, and the indication of the means of verification of the actual performance (FAO, 2012).

Key elements of the CPF monitoring and evaluation mechanism will include:

- a. A comprehensive M&E calendar of activities and schedules.

- b. Annual progress review and planning will be instituted by the Country Office during the five years of implementation, involving stakeholders and all implementing partners.
- c. A mid-term review will be undertaken to assess progress in implementation of the CPF and its continuing relevance.
- d. Six months before the end of the programming cycle (2017), the CPF will be evaluated to assess its relevance and effectiveness in contributing to the country's development goals in the target sectors. In addition the evaluation will identify lessons learnt to inform the formulation and implementation of the next CPF.

Throughout the implementation of the CPF, reporting will be part and parcel of the M&E process (FAO, 2012). Reporting will take place at various levels. The first is within projects, ensuring that the goals and objectives of each project are contributing to the CPF outputs significantly and directly. Each project has its own M&E cycle defined by FAO's normative regulations and in line with agreements with donors. Project baseline data and indicators will correspond with targets and indicators of the CPF and will be incorporated directly into each project. At a second level, CPF outputs and indicators will be monitored on a six-month and an annual basis. The six-month report will be short and will only note any issues that may need quick attention while the annual report will be more detailed. These will be presented in ways similar to reporting on project logical frameworks.

## ANNEXES

### ANNEX A: CPF Priority Matrix

CPF Priority Areas	Relevant National Sector Priorities	FAO Regional/Sub-regional priorities*	Relevant UNDAF priorities/pillars	Other National/Regional and international frameworks (CAADP/National Investment plan)
<b>Priority A:</b> Support for Improved National Food and Nutrition Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small Holder Modules for diversified and increased production and productivity of Crops, Livestock, Fisheries etc.</li> <li>• Promotion of nutrition sensitive agriculture and food-based dietary diversification at the community level.</li> <li>• Technology transfer through SSC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SFW Priority 1</li> <li>• SFW Priority 3</li> <li>• RAF Priority 1</li> <li>• RAF Priority 2</li> <li>• RAF Priority 4</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outputs 2.2.2</li> <li>• 3.3.2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ECOWAP –Compact: CAADP Pillar 3</li> <li>• NIAP Outcome 1</li> <li>• MDGs 1,3,4,5</li> </ul>
<b>Priority B:</b> Support for agricultural policy and regulatory framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis-based policy decision making</li> <li>• Agricultural Data and Statistics</li> <li>• National Seeds Systems &amp; Quality Control Development</li> <li>• Food Safety, Codex, Standards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SFW Priority 1</li> <li>• SFW Priority 4</li> <li>• RAF Priority 2</li> <li>• RAF Priority 3</li> <li>• RAF Priority 4</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outputs 3.3.1</li> <li>• 3.3.2</li> <li>• 3.3.3</li> <li>• Outputs 1.5.2</li> <li>• 3.4.1</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ECOWAP –Compact CAADP Pillars 2, 3, 4</li> <li>• NIAP Outcomes 2,3,5</li> <li>• MDGs 1,3,4,5</li> </ul>
<b>Priority C:</b> Support the Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) for priority value chains and promote decent employment for youth and women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• M&amp;E Systems Development</li> <li>• Agricultural Extension and technology adoption</li> <li>• Rural Entrepreneurship and job creation</li> <li>• Agricultural Trade and Market Access (3ADI)</li> <li>• Agro-processing, Post-harvest and Storage</li> <li>• Rural Entrepreneurship and job creation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SFW Priority 1</li> <li>• SFW Priority 1</li> <li>• SFW Priority 3</li> <li>• RAF Priority 3</li> <li>• RAF Priority 1</li> <li>• RAF Priority 4</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outputs 3.3.2</li> <li>• 3.3.3</li> <li>• 3.5.2</li> <li>• Outputs 1.5.2</li> <li>• 3.1.2</li> <li>• 3.4.1</li> <li>• 3.5.2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ECOWAP –Compact CAADP Pillars 2, 3, 4</li> <li>• NIAP Outcomes 2,3,5</li> <li>• MDGs 1,3,4,5</li> </ul>
<b>Priority D:</b> Support for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soils fertility and land management</li> <li>• Water Resources Management</li> <li>• Irrigated Agriculture</li> <li>• Forest Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SFW Priority 2</li> <li>• RAF Priority 2</li> <li>• RAF Priority 4</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outputs 4.3.1</li> <li>• 4.3.2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ECOWAP –Compact CAADP Pillars 1, 3</li> <li>• NIAP Outcomes 4</li> <li>• MDGs 1,3,4,7</li> </ul>
<b>Priority E:</b> Support for Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food Security Vulnerability Assessment</li> <li>• Early Warning System</li> <li>• Emergency Response</li> <li>• Mainstreaming Environment</li> <li>• Climate Change Adaptation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SFW Priority 1</li> <li>• SFW Priority 2</li> <li>• SFW Priority 2</li> <li>• RAF Priority 2</li> <li>• RAF Priority 4</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outputs 4.1.2</li> <li>• 4.1.3</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ECOWAP –Compact CAADP Pillar 3</li> <li>• NIAP Outcome 4</li> <li>• MDGs 1,3,4,7</li> </ul>

\*FAO - West Africa Sub-Regional (FAO-SFW) Priority Areas:

**Priority Area 1:** Sustainable increase of agricultural productivity and diversification for better nutrition of most vulnerable (women, Youths, small farmers, pastoralists, marginalized ethnic groups, People Living with or affected by HIV/AIDS) affected by short, medium and long term food insecurity

**Priority Area 2:** Sustainable management of natural resources (forests, trees, land, water, fauna and genetic resources) encompassing women and vulnerable groups' specific needs

**Priority Area 3:** Enabling attractive, competitive and gender sensitive environment for markets and improved food quality and safety for better trade

**Priority Area 4:** Knowledge management, advocacy and policy coordination in West Africa.

## ANNEX B: CPF Results Matrix 2013 – 2017

CPF Priority Area A: Support for improved National Food and Nutrition Security *					
CPF Results	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means and source of verification	Assumptions
<b>Outcome A1:</b> Government institutions and its partners implement gender responsive policies, strategies and programmes addressing food insecurity and malnutrition for vulnerable groups  <i>[Ref. SO1.3; SO4.1]</i>	Existence of the National Policy on Food and Nutrition security at National and State levels with accompanying strategies and guidelines	Zero draft on National Policy on Food and Nutrition not yet adopted at national level and by any State	Policy adopted at national level and domesticated in at least in 6 states – one in each geopolitical zone	National Planning Commission, Policy documents	Availability of adequate human and financial resources at Federal and State levels are available to address malnutrition and food insecurity.
	Number of States implementing FNS programmes under NPFS targeted to vulnerable groups.	10 States operating effectively the NPFS	36 States and FCT, with the facilitation of FAO	FMARD, SMANR, NPC MAFSN database, Budget allocation & implementation reports	The Government (Federal and State) is committed to promote gender equality, and they equally benefit food security and nutrition programmes based on their needs.
<b>Output A1.1:</b> Capacity of the relevant MDAs to develop and implement cross-sectoral gender responsive policies and investment programmes for food and nutrition security strengthened.  <i>[Ref. SO1.3.1, SO1.3.2]</i>	Existence of national FNS policy	<i>Zero draft policy available</i>	FNS policy reviewed by 2017	Project annual reports, NBS statistics, Adoption study NBS Statistics, DP and UN Project reports	Federal and State governments provide resources and supportive institutional and technical mechanism to implement cross sectoral food and nutrition security policies, programmes and actions through NPFS.
	Existence and application of standard methodologies and food security information tools at Federal and State levels	No standard methodologies, M&E and FS information tools in use	50% of all states MANR adopt standard M&E methodologies		
	Number of States with the extension agents who acquired skills in the application of new FNS tools.	Extension agents in 6 States with acquired skills	Extension agents in 18 States with acquired skills		
	Existence of national sectoral and inter-sectoral investment programmes that address food insecurity and malnutrition with FAOs support	NPFS and 12 States	NPFS and 36 States + FCT		
<b>Output A1.2:</b> Public awareness and capacity of State and non-state actors in food safety and quality systems increased.  <i>[Ref. SO4.1.3]</i>	Number of states with new or updated policies, strategies and programmes for improving food safety and quality systems, including meet hygiene and inspection.	Outdated or missing Food safety policies in the States Outdated and non-enforcement of meat inspection protocols and standards	National food safety policy updated and implemented in at least 6 states Meat inspection protocols and standards reviewed, updated and enforced by 2017	Policy documents and Reports from Ministries of Health at Federal and State level	Nigeria remains committed and actively engaged in the development of Codes and standard as the basis for international harmonisation of food safety and quality standards.  State governments are willing to domesticate and implement codes of food safety and quality guidelines in their states.
	Percentage of medium and large food processing industry actors in the private sector who are better informed on Codex Alimentarius	<i>To be determined</i> (source: SMEDAN study in Dec 2012)	15% more principal food industry actors are knowledgeable in food safety and quality system.		

	Existence of the communication strategy	No strategy available	Strategy available	Reports and publications from FMTI, MAN, SON reports, NAFDAC	
	Number of appropriate type of Information, education and communication (IEC) developed in project states.	<i>To be determined</i>	<i>To be determined</i>	Communication materials, FMH, FMARD, media outfits	
<b>UNDAF Output 2.2.2:</b> Capacities of government and partners at all levels including inter-sectoral linkage and coordination are strengthened to implement high impact, equitable, gender responsive and innovative nutrition and food security interventions, enhance nutrition friendly agricultural productivity especially at household level and promote crop and livestock diversification to improve nutrition outcomes (reduced stunting, acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies rates) amongst most vulnerable groups especially children and women.					
<b>FAO Organizational Outcome:</b>					
SO1.3. Member countries and their development partners formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate policies, programmes and investments to eradicate food insecurity and malnutrition.					
SO4.1. Policies, regulatory frameworks and public good enhance inclusiveness and efficiency of food and agriculture systems.					

\* References under each of the CPF outcome and output statement, such as SO1.3, refer to FAOs Organizational Outcomes, while, reference such as SO1.3.2, refer to its respective Organizational Outputs.

CPF Priority B: Support for agricultural policy and regulatory framework					
Results	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means and source of verification	Assumptions
<b>Outcome B1:</b> Inclusive and evidenced based development of policies and strategies for agriculture and natural resources strengthened and institutionalized at Federal level and in selected States [Ref. SO2.4]	Number of MDAs with improved capacity for policy monitoring and evaluation and inclusive evidenced based decision-making	Weak capacity for M&E and for inclusive evidence based decision making at Federal level and all States	6 MDA and 4 State MDAs	Reports of target MDAs and institutions	Policy makers continue to demand and use better analysis for decision making
	Number of inclusive and evidenced based sector and subsector policies in place and informing the development agenda	Currently, 1 policy in place [National forestry policy, 2006]	At least 3 additional policies in place (Revised agricultural policy, Agricultural Mechanisation and Irrigation policy) by 2017	Project implementation reports Policy documents (relevant MDAs)	
<b>Output B1.1:</b> Enhanced skills of core teams of policy analysts at Federal and State levels in using improved tools and methodologies [Ref. SO2.4.2]	Number of MDAs using the new analytical tools for policy analysis	Existing analytical tools in 6 Federal MDAs and corresponding State MDAs are manual	Analytical software installed and used in at least 4 MDAs by 2017	Project reports Policy briefs available at MDAs Updated and completed Policies in place	Trained policy analysts remain in MDAs to use skills and provide support for the sector
<b>Output B1.2:</b> Technical advisory services provided for policy development, monitoring and evaluation. [Ref. SO2.4.3]	Number of policy monitoring reports	Zero	At least two reports completed	ARMTI reports, FMARD Reports	Relevant MDAs and other users continue to demand high level training on policy from ARMTI
	Number of policies and strategies Developed or reviewed reflecting new emerging issues	Currently two relevant policies or drafts available [Draft national agricultural policy; National forestry policy, 2006]	At least three policies reviewed or developed by 2017 (Revised agricultural policy, Agricultural Mechanisation policy, Irrigation policies)	Policy Documents	Relevant MDAs and stakeholders collaborate in developing the policies
<b>Output B1.3:</b> Capacity of national and state level institutions providing agricultural statistics, routine data and agricultural information strengthened [Ref. SO2.4.3]	Existence of an Action Plan for strengthening agricultural statistics, routine data systems and information dissemination	Not available <i>(Initiative by Dept. of Policy FMARD to develop a Plan)</i>	Full Action plan for strengthening agricultural statistics, routine data systems and information dissemination by 2014	Plan Document	Relevant MDAs and other users continue to demand high level training on policy from ARMTI
	Number of agricultural and related surveys carried out by Federal and State MDAs using updated protocols and tools.	Zero	At least 5 surveys in agriculture related areas	NBS, FMARD, and relevant MDAs reports	

CPF Priority B: Support for agricultural policy and regulatory framework					
Results	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means and source of verification	Assumptions
<b>Outcome B2:</b> Regulatory framework for agriculture and management of natural resources improved [Ref. 2.3, 2.2]	Existence of national livestock and plant diseases monitoring and reporting system aligned with international standards	Zero  (Draft guidelines available)	Monitoring and reporting system in place	FMARD reports	Relevant MDAs committed to improve Transboundary disease control systems and processes.
	Number of States that adopt revised legislations and new guidelines on establishment and governance of grazing lands in line with FAO voluntary guidelines on governance of land tenure.	Zero  <i>(Currently, National land use act exists and States have out-dated Laws governing establishing and governing grazing land)</i>	3 states adopt the revised legislations and the new guidelines	Federal and State legislative reports	Government is willing to sustainably manage grazing reserves and stock. Farmers and graziers cooperate in developing and accepting new system
<b>Output B2.1:</b> Agricultural bio security systems updated and strengthened [Ref. SO2.3.1; SO2.3.3]	Existence of national monitoring and reporting system for Trans-boundary Animal Diseases and emergencies	No harmonized bio security monitoring and reporting system in place across the relevant States	Harmonized system in place across the relevant States by 2017	NASC documents Federal Department of Livestock document NAQS	Relevant MDAs sustain support to improve trans boundary animal disease control systems and processes.
	Number of international Phytosanitary standard provisions for import and export enforced at the port	<i>To be determined</i>	At least optimum standard provisions are enforced		
<b>Output B2.2:</b> Regulatory provisions and guidelines for establishment and management of grazing reserves and stock routes updated. [Ref. SO2.2.1]	Number of States with harmonized National and State regulatory provisions for governing establishment and management of grazing reserves and stock routes	Zero  <i>(for narrative: Grazing lands legislation conflicting with National Land Use Act in narrative of the text)</i>	3 States	Reports from MDAs (State and Federal) and Development partners.	Government is willing to sustainably manage grazing reserves and stock. Farmers and graziers cooperate in developing and accepting new system
	Existence of new guidelines for establishment and management of grazing reserves and stock routes	Existing guidelines outdated (prepared 10 years ago)	Guidelines updated		
<b>UNDAF Outputs:</b>					
<b>Output 1.5.2:</b> Statistical agencies, line MDAs and research institutions are better able to generate, analyse and use quality, timely disaggregated data and make it accessible for evidence-based decision-making and programming; <b>Output 3.3.1:</b> National Policies and strategies for strengthening productivity and enterprise development that is gender-responsive and youth-inclusive endorsed and monitored; with implementation framework put in place and operationalized at the federal and state levels for increased income, wealth creation and poverty reduction; <b>Output 4.3.1:</b> A comprehensive national regulatory framework developed and implementation supported for the sustainable management of Nigeria's natural resources including land, water, forest, air, oil, biodiversity and natural habitats					
<b>FAO Organizational Outcomes:</b>					
<b>SO2.4:</b> Stakeholders make evidenced-based decisions in the planning and management of agriculture and natural resources to support the transition to sustainable agriculture through monitoring, statistics, assessment and analysis; <b>SO2.3.</b> Stakeholders adopt and implement international governance mechanism needed to improve and increase provision of goods and services in agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner.					



CPF Priority C: Support the Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) for priority value chains and promote decent employment for youth and women					
Results	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means and source of verification	Assumptions
<b>Outcome C1:</b> By 2017, producers adopt practices that increase agricultural productivity and production in agricultural priority value chains (crops, livestock and fisheries) in targeted areas	% Change of EA to Farmer ratio against the baseline	Low extension reach in most states (currently, EA to Farmer Ratio 1:2,500-10,000). <i>Baseline for selected states to be determined.</i>	25 % decrease of EA to Farmer ratio against the baseline in 6 selected states, by 2017	FMARD ADP (Agriculture Development Projects) reports Survey Reports	Government is committed to support the implementation of ATA through ensuring the enabling environment
	% Change in the production level for selected priority commodities against the baseline	<i>Baseline for targeted areas to be determined.</i> (On average, production levels of priority commodities are below national potential)	25% increase of production levels of selected commodities against the baseline, 2017	NBS Statistics FMARD ADP reports ATA reports	
<b>Output C1.1:</b> Strengthened capacity of the Institutions to provide technical support services (extension, irrigation, seeds) to relevant actors in the agriculture priority value chains [Ref. SO2.2.4]	Existence of new strategy for revamping agriculture extension service	Obsolete agricultural extension strategy	<i>By June, 2014, strategy updated</i>	NBS Statistics, Project reports; Reports of Federal and State sector MDAs	Federal and State governments sustain support to improve performance of the value chains through budgetary allocations and an enabling policy environment.
	Number of institutions with capacity to provide irrigation service to beneficiaries	<i>To be determined</i>	+ 3		
	Existence of a functional quality control system within National Agriculture Seed Council (NASC) to enforce regulation and quality standards for seeds industry	Existent protocols and procedures are old and not harmonized with ECOWAS and international standards.	Protocols and procedures updated and harmonized with ECOWAS and international standards, by 2017	National Agricultural Seeds Council documents NBS Statistics	
<b>Output C1.2:</b> Strengthened capacity of Government and key stakeholders for the development and implementation of a consolidated M&E system for the priority value chains under ATA [Ref. SO2.4]	Existence of a consolidated M&E system	Currently existing M&E system is fragmented	An operational, consolidated M&E system by 2017	Project reports; Reports of Federal and State sector MDAs	Commitment of all stakeholders to adopt an evidenced and knowledge based M&E system, in the agricultural sector.
<b>OUTCOME C2:</b> Conducive enabling environment	% Change in volume of trade of selected commodities	To be determined, by April 2013	To be determined, by April 2013	NBS, ATA reports, project documents,	Government implements its ATA strategy of

CPF Priority C: Support the Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) for priority value chains and promote decent employment for youth and women					
Results	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means and source of verification	Assumptions
for increased market access, and generation of youth and women employment in priority agricultural value chains improved [Ref. SO4.1; SO3.4]				FMARD, FMTI.	establishing commodity processing zones, and support for youth employment in agriculture
	Number of decent jobs created for youth in priority value chains (disaggregated by sex and age)	Baseline study to be completed by April. 2013	10% increase from the baseline by 2017 in 4 targeted states (disaggregated by sex and age)	YEAP progress reports	
<b>Output C2.1:</b> Enhanced capacity of key actors (MDAs, private sector, women and youth groups) for better post-harvest handling and improved market access in priority commodities value chains (SO4.1.4 – rural urban linkages)	Existence of a broad based, accessible Agricultural Marketing Information System (AMIS) for market access	Existing MIS limited in scope, geographical coverage and access to users	1 node of MIS in FMARD on pilot bases, by 2017	AMIS in FMARD	Proposed staple crop processing zones are established and well managed Existence of enabling environment for linking producers to markets (infrastructure, financing, etc).
	Number of commodity associations, in priority value chains supported for improved post-harvest handling	0	At least 6 commodity associations by 2017	ATA reports, project documents, FMARD, FMTI.	
<b>Output C2.2:</b> Increased capacity of Government to implement the Youth Employment in Agriculture programme [Ref. SO3.2.2]	Number and type of policy initiatives at federal level to create an enabling environment for youth decent employment	To be determined	To be determined	YEAP reports	Government maintains commitment to implement YEAP Strong youth participation and interest in agribusiness Strong support from the private sector and relevant institutions e.g. input-suppliers and financial service providers
	Number of young agriculture entrepreneurs participating FAO facilitated agricultural, business and life skills training programs (disaggregated by sex and age)	To be determined by June 2013	At least 200 participants by 2017	YEAP reports	
<p><b>UNDAF Output 2.2.2:</b> Capacities of government and partners at all levels including inter-sectoral linkage and coordination are strengthened to implement high impact, equitable, gender responsive and innovative nutrition and food security interventions, enhance nutrition friendly agricultural productivity especially at household level and promote crop and livestock diversification to improve nutrition outcomes (reduced stunting, acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies rates) amongst most vulnerable groups especially children and women.</p> <p><b>UNDAF Output 3.5.2:</b> Human and institutional capacities of Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity, Nigeria Employers' Consultative Association, workers' organizations and other relevant institutions strengthened to develop, coordinate and monitor the implementation of pro-poor, gender-responsive, youth-inclusive and evidence-based employment policy; support the development of entrepreneurial vocational and ICT skills.</p>					
<p><b>FAO Organizational Outcomes:</b> SO2.2. Stakeholders in member countries strengthen governance – the laws, policies and institutions that are needed to support producers in the transition to sustainable agricultural systems; SO2.4. Stakeholders make evidence-based decisions in the planning and management of agriculture and natural resources to support the transition to sustainable agriculture through monitoring, statistics, assessment and analysis; SO4.1. Policies, regulatory frameworks and public good enhance inclusiveness and efficiency of food and agriculture systems; SO3.2. The enabling environment in member countries is improved for agricultural growth to generate increased decent farm and non-farm employment opportunities for rural men, women and youth.</p>					

**CPF Priority Area D: Support for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources**

Results	Performance indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means and source of verification	Assumptions
<b>OUTCOME D1:</b> Capacity of the relevant stakeholders strengthened to sustainably manage natural resources (Land, Water, and Forest) and the climate change. [Ref. SO2.1; SO2.2]	Number of new initiatives in sustainable management of natural resources	<i>To be determined by April 2013</i>	At least 5 new initiatives adopted by the Government by 2017	Reports from State and Federal MDAs and Communities	Political will to enforce regulations. Communities will to take part in sustainable management of natural resources.
	Number of new FAO guidelines, tools and methodologies for sustainable / integrated land, water, forest and climate change in use	1 (Forestry)	At least 1 guidelines/tool/ methodology adopted for land, water, forest and climate change initiative by 2017		
<b>Output D1.1:</b> Public awareness and capacity of relevant MDAs and communities in selected States enhanced for sustainable integrated management and use of land and water resources [Ref. SO2.1.2/SO2.1.1]	Number of MDAs and communities with increased awareness and enhanced capacities in land and water use and management [SO2.1.2]	<i>To be determined by April 2013</i>	<i>To be determined</i> (At least X n. of MDAs and X n. of communities in 4 new targeted states)	MDAs Reports	Communities have an interest to adopt appropriate natural resources approaches and practices
	Availability of updated Maps and publications on land use and classification [SO2.1.1]	Land use maps available but need updating	Updated land use classification and land use maps by 2015 in 4 targeted states		
<b>Output D1.2:</b> Capacity of relevant MDAs strengthened in updating of policies and regulatory frameworks and in programme implementation for land, water, forest resources and climate change. [Ref. SO 2.2]	Number of revised policies on natural resource management (land, water, forestry, climate change)	<i>To be determined by April 2013 (Currently, approved Forestry policy in 2006, Draft on climate change)</i>	<i>To be determined</i> (e.g. Forestry policy and legislation)	Federal and State Ministries of Agriculture, Environment and Water.	Government maintains commitment to international policies and agreements
	Number of States implementing gender responsive community based forest management programmes (CBFM)	6 pilot states	At least 4 new targeted States	Department of Forestry at Federal and State levels	Communities interest in adopting new, gender responsive natural resource management practices
	Number of States with capacity for Measurement Reporting Verification (REDD +) and Number of States implementing the global Forest Instrument (FI).	No monitoring system for forest resources in place	At least 4 targeted States	REDD+ Implementation Progress Report	
<b>UNDAF Output 4.3.1:</b> A comprehensive national regulatory framework developed and implementation supported for the sustainable management of Nigeria's natural resources including land, water, air, oil, biodiversity and natural habitats.					
<b>FAO Organizational Outcomes:</b> SO 2.1: Producers and natural resource managers adopt practices that increase and improve the provision of goods and services in agriculture, forestry and fisheries in sustainable manner. SO 2.2: Stakeholders in member countries strengthen governance – the laws, policies and institutions that are need to support producers in the transition to sustainable agricultural systems.					

Priority Area E: Support for Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management					
Results	Performance Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means and source of verification	Assumptions
<b>Outcome E1:</b> Integrated Disaster Management and Response Systems systematically applied by 2017	Existence of effective technical and institutional coordination mechanism for disaster/crisis management for food and agriculture	Weak food and agricultural component in Existent draft of the Inter-Agency Contingency Plan for Humanitarian Assistance and the National Disaster Response Plan	Food and agricultural component mainstreamed	NEMA/SEMAs Relevant MDAs Reports Humanitarian Country Team	Governments, partners and donors recognise the importance of agriculture, food and nutrition security in the entire short and long term aspects of DRR and DRM.
<b>Output E1.1:</b> Institutional capacity for Federal and selected State MDAs strengthened for gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and response in the agriculture sector. [Ref. SO5.1; SO5.4]	Existence of a draft national strategy for early warning and emergency response for agriculture	No comprehensive strategy exists	By 2017 a strategy is ready incorporating gender	Relevant Federal and State Ministries, NEMA/SEMAs	Government assigns sufficient priority to capacity development in risk analysis, early warning, preparedness and disaster risk management.
	Number of States with disaster preparedness and contingency plans for food and agriculture in place [SO5.4.1 Indicator]	0	At least 10 States		
<b>Output E1.2:</b> State and national capacities to regularly monitor food and nutrition security (as part of the early warning system) strengthened. [Ref. SO5.2]	Number of Rapid Vulnerability Assessments (RVAs) for food and nutrition security	No RVAs carried out at national and State Levels	At least 1 RVAs, on annual basis in all States	Relevant Federal and State Ministries, NEMA/SEMAs	Government recognises the need of addressing food security issues as part of its DRR and DRM response
	Existence of a Food Security information System (FSIS)	No Systematised FSIS in place	Food Security information System (FSIS) piloted in at least two states 2017		Information generated from RVAs and FSIS in demand and used for decision making by States and Federal governments.
<b>UNDAF Output 4.1.3:</b> Strengthened institutional capacity to coordinate, prepare for and respond to emergencies and to enhance coping capacity of communities.					
<b>FAO Organizational Outcomes:</b>					
<b>SO5.1:</b> Legal, policy and institutional systems and regulatory frameworks are enhanced for disaster and crisis risk management for food and agriculture.					
<b>SO5.4:</b> Disaster and crises affecting agriculture and food systems are effectively and accountably managed, including preparedness, robust responses and effective post-crises transition.					
<b>SO5.2:</b> Known and emerging food, nutrition and agricultural threats are identified, forecasted, analysed, monitor and trigger appropriate decisions and actions.					

## ANNEX C: CPF Results Matrix: Resource requirements 2013-2017

CPF Results	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)			Implementing Partners		Resource partners
	Estimate of total resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target (gap)	National	International	
<b>CPF Priority Area A: Support for improved National Food and Nutrition Security</b>	<b>12,000,000</b>	<b>8,000,000</b>	<b>4,000,000</b> (TCP 500,000)	FMARD; State MA; FMHealth; States MHealth, FSTG	UN Agencies; DP Group for Agriculture; NGOs	Federal and State Governments; Bilateral donors; UN Agencies.
<b>Outcome A1: Government institutions and its partners implement gender responsive policies, strategies and programmes addressing food insecurity and malnutrition for vulnerable groups</b>	<b>12,000,000</b>	<b>8,000,000</b>	<b>4,000,000</b> (TCP 500,000)	FMARD; State MA; FMHealth; FSTG	UN Agencies; DP Group for Agriculture; NGOs	Federal and State Governments; Bilateral donors; UN Agencies.
<b>Output A1.1</b> Capacity of the relevant MDAs to develop and implement cross-sectoral gender responsive policies and investment programmes for food and nutrition security strengthened	8,000,000	8,000,000 (NPFS)	-	F MA FMARD; State MA; FMHealth; States MHealth	UN Agencies; DP Group for Agriculture; NGOs	Federal and State Governments; Bilateral donors; UN Agencies.
<b>Output A1.2</b> Public awareness and capacity of State and non-state actors in food safety and quality systems increased.	4,000,000	-	4,000,000 (TCP 500,000)	FMARD; State MA; FMHealth; States MHealth	UN Agencies; DP Group for Agriculture; DPGGroup for Health; Privates Sector in food industry and processing NGOs	Federal and State Governments; Bilateral donors; UN Agencies.
<b>CPF Priority Area B: Support for agricultural policy and regulatory framework.</b>	<b>13,000,000</b>	<b>846,000</b>	<b>12,154,000</b> (TCP 800,000)	FMARD; State MA; FMTI; FMWR; ARMTI, APRNET	IFPRI; WB	Federal and State Governments; Bilateral donors; UN Agencies.
<b>Outcome B1: Inclusive and evidenced based development of policies and strategies for agriculture and natural resources strengthened and institutionalized at Federal level and in selected States</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>746,000</b>	<b>9,254,000</b> (TCP 500,000)	FMARD; States MA; MWR; FMEn; NPC; ARMTI	IFPRI; WB	Federal and State Governments; Bilateral donors; UN Agencies.
<b>Output B1.1:</b> Enhanced skills of core teams of policy analysts at Federal and State levels using improved tools and methodologies	1,000,000	471,000 (TCP)	529,000	FMARD; States MA; MWR; FMEn; NPC	IFPRI; WB	Federal and State Governments; Bilateral donors; UN Agencies.
<b>Output B1.2:</b> Technical advisory services provided for policy development, monitoring and evaluation.	5,000,000	75,000 (MAFAP, MAFDA)	4,925,000 (TCP 500,000)	FMARD; States MA; MWR; FMEn; NPC	IFPRI; WB; UN Agencies	Federal and State Governments; Bilateral donors; UN Agencies.
<b>Output B1.3:</b> Capacity of national and state level institutions providing agricultural statistics, routine data and agricultural information strengthened	4,000,000	200,000 (BMGF ,CountryStat)	3,897,500	FMARD; States MA; NBS	DP Group for Statistics and M&E; UN Agencies	Federal and State Governments; Bilateral donors supporting statistics; UN Agencies.
<b>Outcome B2: Regulatory framework for agriculture and natural resources improved.</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>2,900,000</b> (TCP 300,000)	FMARD; States MA; MWR; FMEn; NPC	DP groups agriculture and water; UN Agencies	State and Federal government; Development partners.
<b>Output B2.1:</b> Agricultural biosecurity systems updated and strengthened.	2,000,000	-	2,000,000 (TCP 300,000)	FMARD; States MA; NPC	Agriculture DP group; UN Agencies	State and Federal Government; DPs

CPF Results	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)			Implementing Partners		Resource partners
	Estimate of total resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target (gap)	National	International	
<b>Output B2.2:</b> Regulatory provisions and guidelines for establishment and management of grazing reserves and stock routes updated.	1,000,000	100,000 (Adamawa State, NPFS)	900,000	FMARD; States MA; MWR; FMEEn;	Agriculture DP group; UN Agencies	State and Federal government; DP
<b>CPF Priority Area C: Support the Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) for priority value chains and promote decent employment for youth and women</b>	<b>21,500,000</b>	<b>1,952,000</b>	<b>19,548,000</b> (TCP200,000)	FMARD; States MA; MWR;	UN Agencies; DP Group for Agriculture; NGOs	Federal and State Governments; NIRSAL; Bilateral donors; UN
<b>OUTCOME C1: By 2017, producers adopt practices that increase agricultural productivity and production in agricultural priority value chains (crops, livestock and fisheries) in targeted areas</b>	<b>11,000,000</b>	<b>952,000</b>	<b>10,048,000</b>	FMARD; States MA; MWR;	UN Agencies; DP Group for Agriculture; NGOs	Federal and State Governments; NIRSAL; Bilateral donors; UN Agencies.
<b>Output C1.1</b> Strengthened capacity of the Institutions to provide technical support services (extension, irrigation, seeds) to relevant actors in the agriculture priority value chains	10,000,000 (Exten =4mil; Irrig= 3 mil; Seeds=1mil; PHH= 1mil; R&D=1mi)	452,000 (Irrig UNDP) ;	9,548,000	FMARD; States MA; MWR;	UN Agencies; DP Group for Agriculture; NGOs	Federal and State Governments; Bilateral donors; UN Agencies.
<b>Output C1.2</b> Strengthened capacity of Government and key stakeholders for the development and implementation of a consolidated M&E system for the priority value chains under ATA	1,000,000	500,000 (NPFS)	500,000	FMARD; States MA; NPC	UN Agencies; DP Group for Agriculture; DP Group for Statistics and M&E; NGOs	Federal and State Governments; Bilateral donors; UN Agencies.
<b>Outcome C2: Conducive enabling environment for increased market access, and generation of youth and women employment in priority agricultural value chains improved</b>	<b>10,500,000</b>	<b>1,000,000 (NPFS)</b>	<b>9,500,000</b> (TCP200,000)	FMARD; States MA; FMTI	UN Agencies; DP Group for Agriculture; NGOs	Federal and State Governments; NIRSAL; Bilateral donors; UN
<b>Output C2.1</b> Enhanced capacity of key actors (MDAs, private sector, women and youth groups) for better post-harvest handling and improved market access in priority commodities value chain	8,000,000	1,000,000 (NPFS)	7,000,000	FMARD; States MA; FMTI	UN Agencies; DP Group for Agriculture; NGOs	NIRSAL; Federal and State Governments; Bilateral donors; UN Agencies.
<b>Output C2.2</b> Increased capacity of Government to implement the Youth Employment in Agriculture programme	2500,000	-	2,500,000 (TCP200,000)	FMARD; States MA; FMTI; FMWR; FMEEn	UN Agencies; DP Group for Agriculture; NGOs	Federal and State Governments; Bilateral donors; UN Agencies.
<b>CPF Priority Area D: Support for Sustainable Natural Resources Management</b>	<b>12,000,000</b>	<b>1,130,990</b>	<b>10,869,010</b>	FMARD; States MA and FMEEn; FMWR	UN Agencies; DP Group for Environment and Water; NGOs	Federal and State Governments; Bilateral donors; UN Agencies.
<b>OUTCOME D1: By 2017, Capacity of the relevant stakeholders enhanced to sustainably manage natural resources (Land, Water, Forest) and the climate change</b>	<b>12,000,000</b>	<b>1,130,990</b>	<b>10,869,010</b>	FMARD; States MA and En; FMWR	UN Agencies; DP Group for Environment and Water; NGOs	Federal and State Governments; Bilateral donors; UN Agencies.
<b>Output D1.1</b> Public awareness and capacity of MDAS and communities in selected States enhanced for sustainable, integrated management and use of land and water resources.	6,000,000	-	6,000,000	FMEEn; States MEn;	UN Agencies; DP Group for Environment and Water; NGOs	Federal and State Governments; Bilateral donors; UN Agencies.

CPF Results	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)			Implementing Partners		Resource partners
	Estimate of total resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target (gap)	National	International	
<b>Output D1.2</b> Capacity of relevant MDAs strengthened in updating of policies and regulatory frameworks and in programme implementation for land, water, forest resources and climate change	6,000,000	1,130,990 (REDD+)	4,869,010	FMARD; States MA and En; FMEn	UN Agencies; DP Group for Agriculture; DP Group for Environment and Water; NGOs	Federal and State Governments; Bilateral donors; UN Agencies.
<b>Priority E: Support for Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management</b>	<b>5,700,000</b>	-	<b>5,700,000</b>	FMARD; FMWR; States MA and En; FMEn	UN Agencies; Humanitarian NGOs	Federal and State Governments; Bilateral donors; UN Agencies.
<b>Outcome E1: Integrated disaster management and response systems systematically applied by 2017</b>	<b>5,700,000</b>	-	<b>5,700,000</b>	FMARD; NEMA; SEMEs; States MA and En; FMEn	UN Agencies; Humanitarian NGOs	Federal and State Governments; Bilateral donors; UN Agencies.
<b>Output E1.1</b> Institutional capacity for Federal and selected State MDAS strengthened for gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and response in the agriculture sector.	700,000	-	700,000	FMARD; NEMA; SEMEs; States MA and En; FMEn; FMWR	UN Agencies; Humanitarian NGOs	Federal and State Governments; Bilateral donors; UN Agencies.
<b>Output E1.2</b> State and national capacities to regularly monitor food and nutrition security (as part of the early warning system) strengthened.	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	FMARD; NEMA; SEMEs; States MA	UN Agencies; Humanitarian NGOs	Federal and State Governments; Bilateral donors; UN Agencies.
<b>Total (by Outcomes)</b>	<b>64,200,000</b>	<b>11,928,990</b>	<b>52,271,010*</b>			

\* Out of a total Resource Mobilization target, a total of USD1.5m would be tentatively allocated through FAO Technical Cooperation Programme.

## ANNEX D: FAO Ongoing and pipeline projects within the framework of CPF

CPF Outcomes and Outputs	FAO Technical Units	On-going and Proposed Projects
<b>Priority Area A: Support for improved National Food and Nutrition Security</b>		
<b>Outcome A1: Government institutions and its partners implement gender responsive policies, strategies and programmes addressing food insecurity and malnutrition for vulnerable groups</b>		
<b>Output A1.1</b> Capacity of the relevant MDAs to develop and implement cross-sectoral gender responsive policies and investment programmes for food and nutrition security strengthened.	TC, SFW, ESW	On-Going: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UTF /NIR/048/NIR: Technical assistance to the expansion phase of Nigeria`s national programme for food security (NPFS)</li> </ul>
<b>Output A1.2</b> Public awareness and capacity of States and non-state actors in food safety and quality increased.		
<b>Priority Area B: Support for agricultural policy and regulatory framework</b>		
<b>OUTCOME B1: Inclusive and evidenced based development of policies and strategies for agriculture and natural resources strengthened and institutionalized at Federal level and in selected States</b>		
<b>Output B1.1.</b> Enhanced skills of core teams of policy analysts at Federal and State levels using improved tools and methodologies	FO, FI, AGPM, ESW, TCIA, SFW OEKR	On-Going: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TCP/NIR/3402: Support evidence-based decision making through impact analysis of policy options for sustainable development, food security and inclusive growth</li> </ul>
<b>Output B1.2:</b> Technical advisory services provided for policy development, monitoring and evaluation.		
<b>Output B1.3:</b> Capacity of national and state level institutions providing agricultural statistics, routine data and agricultural information strengthened		On-Going: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MTF /GLO/345/BMG: CountrySTAT for Sub-Saharan Africa: Strengthening the CountrySTAT System established in 17 Sub-Saharan African Countries - Phase II of GCP/GLO/208/BMG (Grant OPPGD1452)</li> <li>Support for agricultural statistics and food security information system</li> </ul>
<b>OUTCOME B2: Regulatory framework for agriculture and natural resources improved.</b>		
<b>Output B2.1</b> Agricultural biosecurity systems updated and strengthened	ESW, AGS, AGP, Food Safety, SFW EST OEKR	On-Going <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UTF NIR/047/NIR: focus on 109 (3 from each State) as pilots for improved management of high priority diseases: ASF, FMD and NCD.</li> <li>Proposed: to be extended to other states and communities,</li> <li>GCP /RAF/461/SPA: Building Capacity of ECOWAS for effective CAADP Implementation in West Africa"</li> <li>TCP/RAF/3202: "Surveillance for accreditation for Freedom from rinderpest in Africa"</li> <li>OSRO/RAF/119/USA: Control of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) and Other Transboundary Animal Diseases in Africa,</li> <li>OSRO/INT/604/USA: Support for FAO/OIE/WHO Collaboration on HPAI Rapid Response and Containment,</li> <li>OSRO/RAF/119/USA: Control of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) and Other Transboundary</li> </ul>



CPF Outcomes and Outputs	FAO Technical Units	On-going and Proposed Projects
		Animal Diseases in Africa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OSRO/RAF/717/USA: HPAI Early Warning, Early response and preparedness strategy support in Western and Central Africa,</li> <li>OSRO/RAF/722/SWE: Support for the control and prevention of Highly Pathogenic Influenza (HPAI) in Sub-Saharan Africa. Extension of Cooperation Agreement: Second Amendment to Sida A0000174 and Sida A0000180</li> <li>OSRO/RAF/813/WBK: Feasibility study on a socio-economics and biodiversity network in support of the control of HPAI and other emerging or re-emerging transboundary diseases in Africa</li> </ul>
<b>Output B2.2</b> Regulatory provisions and guidelines for establishment and management of grazing reserves and stock routes updated.		<b>Pipeline: UNJP:</b> Review and update the regulatory framework for establishment and management of grazing reserves and stock routes in Adamawa state in line with Land Use Act 2009
<b>Priority Area C: Support the Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) for priority value chains and promote decent employment for youth and women</b>		
<b>OUTCOME C1: By 2017, producers adopt practices that increase agricultural productivity and production in agricultural priority value chains (crops, livestock and fisheries) in targeted areas</b>		
<b>Output C1.1</b> Strengthened capacity of the Institutions to provide technical support services (extension, irrigation, seeds) to relevant actors in the agriculture priority value chains.		On-Going: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GCP /RAF/461/SPA: Building Capacity of ECOWAS for effective CAADP Implementation in West Africa"</li> <li>UTF /NIR/048/NIR: Technical assistance to the expansion phase of Nigeria`s national programme for food security (NPFS)</li> <li>TCP/NIR/3302 (10/VII/NIR/217): Strengthening of Plantain and Banana Production in Nigeria for Domestic Consumption and Export</li> <li>MTF /RAF/443/CFC: Improving the income generating potential of the oil palm in West and Central African region (Cameroon and Nigeria)</li> </ul>
<b>Output C1.2:</b> Strengthened capacity of Government and key stakeholders for the development and implementation of a consolidated M&E system for the priority value chains under ATA		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TCP/SFW/3402 (12/VII/SFW/8): Support to policy initiatives for the development of livestock/meat and dairy value chains in West Africa</li> </ul>
<b>OUTCOME C2: Conducive enabling environment for increased market access, and generation of youth and women employment in priority agricultural value chains improved</b>		
<b>Output C2.1: 1</b> Enhanced capacity of key actors (MDAs, private sector, women and youth groups) for better post-harvest handling and improved market access in priority commodities value chains		On-Going: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GCP /RAF/461/SPA: Building Capacity of ECOWAS for effective CAADP Implementation in West Africa</li> </ul> _Pipeline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening agricultural extension services to enhance food systems development</li> <li>Development of sustainable national seed systems for staple food crops in Nigeria.</li> </ul>
<b>Output C2.2</b> Increased capacity of Government to implement the Youth Employment in Agriculture programme		Pipeline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support to the Nigeria Youth Employment in Agriculture Programme</li> </ul>
<b>Priority Area D: Support for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources</b>		
<b>OUTCOME D1: Capacity of the relevant stakeholders strengthened to sustainably manage natural resources (Land, Water, and Forest) and the climate change.</b>		

CPF Outcomes and Outputs	FAO Technical Units	On-going and Proposed Projects
<b>Output D1.1</b> Public awareness and capacity of relevant MDAs and communities in selected States enhanced for sustainable integrated management and use of land and water resources	<b>NRL, NRC, TCIA, SFW</b>	On-Going: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GCP /GLO/282/MUL: Solutions for Open Land Administration (SOLA)</li> <li>• Pipeline:</li> <li>• Capacity development for community-based forest management</li> </ul>
<b>Output D1.2</b> Capacity of relevant MDAs strengthened in updating of policies and regulatory frameworks and in programme implementation for land, water, forest resources and climate change.		On-Going: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FNPP/GLO/003/NET: National Forest Programme Facility</li> <li>• UNREDD/PB7/2011/7: Nigeria REDD+Readiness Programme</li> </ul> Pipeline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for the implementation of the Great Green wall for the Sahel and the Sahara Initiative</li> <li>• Revision of forest policy and legislation to incorporate community-based forest management</li> </ul>
<b>Priority Area E: Support for Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management</b>		
<b>Outcome E1: Integrated disaster management system improved by 2017</b>		
<b>Output E1.1</b> Institutional capacity for State and local governments strengthened for gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and response in the agriculture sector.	<b>Emergency and DRR</b>	On-Going: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OSRO/INT/604/USA BABY02: Support for FAO/OIE/WHO Collaboration on HPAI Rapid Response and Containment.</li> </ul>
<b>Output E1.2</b> State and national capacities to regularly monitor food and nutrition security as part of the early warning system strengthened.		

## ANNEX E: FAO-CPF Contribution's to UNDAF III Outcomes, 2013-2017

UNDAF Outcome Areas	UNDAF Outputs that FAO will contribute to
<b>1.5: Public Decision Making</b>	<b>Output 1.5.2:</b> Statistical agencies, line MDAs and research institutions are better able to generate, analyse and use quality, timely disaggregated data and make it accessible for evidence-based decision-making and programming.
<b>2.2: Health</b>	<b>Output 2.2.2:</b> Capacities of government and partners at all levels including inter-sectoral linkage and coordination are strengthened to implement high impact, equitable, gender responsive and innovative nutrition and food security interventions, enhance nutrition friendly agricultural productivity especially at household level and promote crop and livestock diversification to improve nutrition outcomes (reduced stunting, acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies rates) amongst most vulnerable groups especially children and women.
<b>3.1: Investment Climate</b>	<b>Output 3.1.2:</b> Institutional and human capacities of investment related Federal and state ministries, Departments and Agencies, CSOs and relevant private sector stakeholders strengthened, through technological and knowledge acquisition to deliver high standard and equitable service, monitor and regulate compliance and provide investment support services.
<b>3.3: Production</b>	<b>Output 3.3.1:</b> National Policies and strategies for strengthening productivity and enterprise development that is gender-responsive and youth-inclusive endorsed and monitored; with implementation framework put in place and operationalized at the federal and state levels for increased income, wealth creation and poverty reduction.
	<b>Output 3.3.2:</b> Entrepreneurial skills of small and medium scale producers to grow into commercial enterprises strengthened through innovative and adaptive models of technology acquisition, transfer and diffusion of green technologies that increase productivity, reduce cost of production, provides more job opportunities especially to youth and women.
	<b>Output 3.3.3:</b> Strategies for enhanced valued added production developed, implementation plan, coordination mechanism and framework for integrating inputs suppliers, producers, processors and marketers established; leading to economic diversification, increased income and poverty reduction especially for women and youth.
	<b>Output 3.3.4:</b> Human and institutional capacities of relevant government agencies, and private sector institutions, of the productive subsectors of the economy built to enhance productivity at primary and secondary levels through strengthened Vocational, Business and Entrepreneurship acquisition and training centres, extension agencies to provide equitable and gender responsive opportunities for economic growth.
<b>3.4: Trade</b>	<b>Output 3.4.1:</b> National Trade policy endorsed, with implementation plan developed and adopted and coordination mechanism put in place to deepen domestic and foreign trade, and facilitate Nigeria's trade relations with other countries; stimulate production and enhance inter-sectoral linkages and trade opportunities.
<b>3.5: Employment</b>	<b>Output 3.5.2:</b> Human and institutional capacities of Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity, Nigeria Employers' Consultative Association, workers' organizations and other relevant institutions strengthened to develop, coordinate and monitor the implementation of pro-poor, gender-responsive, youth-inclusive and evidence-based employment policy; support the development of entrepreneurial vocational and ICT skills.
<b>4.1: Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Response</b>	<b>Output 4.1.2:</b> An improved and integrated conflict EW/EA system covering the three tiers of the Federation that produces timely and actionable gender disaggregated, equity-sensitive conflict analysis, strategic directions including do no harm alternatives, and guidance for decision makers, agencies, CSOs and communities.
	<b>Output 4.1.3:</b> Strengthened institutional capacity to coordinate, prepare for and respond to emergencies and to enhance coping capacity of communities.
<b>4.3: Protection of the Environment</b>	<b>Output 4.3.1:</b> A comprehensive national regulatory framework developed and implementation supported for the sustainable management of Nigeria's natural resources including land, water, forest, air, oil, biodiversity and natural habitats
	<b>Output 4.3.2:</b> Environmental institutions at Federal, state and LGA levels are capable to implement policies and enforce laws, through multi stakeholders solutions harnessing indigenous knowledge and practices for environmental management

## ANNEX F: Development Partner (DPs) Current Areas of Focus in Nigeria Agriculture Sector: Summary of FAO/DPs Consultation on CPF

Development Partners	Thematic Areas	Current areas of supports	Possible areas of Collaboration and partnership with FAO	Implementing Agency/ other collaborators
<b>IFAD</b>	Food security and Agricultural productivity Natural Resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rural youth employment and poverty eradication in rural areas,</li> <li>Agricultural value chain,</li> <li>Natural Resource management, Rural Institution development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of model rural Youth employment strategy,</li> <li>Extension delivery services</li> <li>Preparation of VCDP and replication of Value chain</li> <li>Land degradation control</li> </ul>	States, FMARD, World Bank, ILO
<b>World Bank</b>	Agriculture production and productivity, soil conservation, water resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening capacity in policy analysis</li> <li>Commercial Agriculture programme,</li> <li>Reform in Agriculture research Council of Nigeria,</li> <li>West Africa Agriculture Productivity Programme(WAAP)</li> <li>Strengthening capacity in statistics and data generation &amp; analysis, Strengthening National seed system especially in areas of community seed system</li> <li>USD 400m irrigation development project</li> <li>NEWMAP USD 500m</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthens support for Policy analysis under ATA,</li> <li>Support for capacity building for M &amp; E</li> <li>Development of strategy to strengthen extension system</li> <li>Food safety, issues of phyto-sanitary within the region.</li> <li>Policy strategy on agricultural mechanisation</li> <li>Agriculture statistics development</li> <li>Identification, preparation/appraisal and implementation support to NEWMAP and IWRMP Community involvement in NR management (governance)</li> </ul>	States, FMARD, FMWR, FM E
<b>IFPRI</b>	Agriculture production and productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building in policy analysis skills</li> <li>Agric. policy support facility in collaboration with CIDA</li> <li>Challenge on land governance in Nigeria</li> <li>Policy option for strengthening rice cassava supply chain</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Building capacity for Monitoring and evaluation of agriculture policy and implementation especially KPI for ATA</li> </ul>	FMARD, NPC, CIDA, World Bank
<b>JICA</b>	Agriculture production and Productivity, Rice value chain development Water resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rice post-harvest processing and marketing. Pilot project in Nasarawa and Niger state(Technical Cooperation)</li> <li>Implementation of Coalition for African Rice Development CARD in Nigeria</li> <li>Implementation of National Rice Development strategy(NRDS)</li> <li>Development of water resources Master plan</li> <li>Urban Infrastructure development especially for FCT, Lagos and surrounding states</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity development to enhance post-harvest activities for small-scale holders</li> <li>Farmers record keeping and farm management including the access to financial resources</li> <li>Rural infrastructure development</li> <li>3ADI</li> </ul>	JICA and FMARD, State Government, ADPs

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting One Local Government, One Product for Groundnut and Rice</li> <li>Kennedy Round(2KR)- Food security intervention programme between FAO and JICA</li> </ul>		
<b>DFID</b>	Agriculture production and productivity /value chain development for rural poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting Pro-poor Opportunities in Service and Commodity Market (PrOpCOM) Mai Karfi</li> <li>Growth and Employment in States programme (GEMS1) Meat and Leather, GEMS2 and GEMS3</li> <li>Pro-poor growth policy and knowledge facility</li> <li>Market development for Niger Delta</li> <li>Promoting mechanisation through small holder tractor leasing system using Tractor Owner Association(TOWAN)</li> <li>Land Reform programme mostly in the urban areas (Kano State)</li> <li>Extension services through use of fertilizer using NOTORE</li> </ul>	Agricultural Mechanisation strategy development	State governments, FMARD,
<b>USAID</b>	Agricultural Production and productivity, Food Security and nutrition Water Resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote private sector development of value chains as in described above, revamping national agricultural extension system, development of e-vouchers</li> <li>Development of youth and women commercial farmer program, upgrading rural market infrastructure and credit system</li> <li>Seed sector development facility (WASA Program)</li> <li>Support for development of the agricultural statistics and information systems, continue promotion of food safety policy, and other related agriculture policy formulation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building for Policy development and statistics</li> <li>Community involvement in natural resources management (governance)</li> </ul>	FMARD, States Private sector
<b>UN Women –</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAO Nigeria will collaborate with UN Women for rural women’s economic empowerment and institutional capacity development for gender analysis and gender-sensitive policy and programme planning and implementation</li> </ul>	

## ANNEX G: FAO Vision, Member's Global Goals and Strategic Objectives, and FAO Core Functions

### **Vision**

FAO's vision is of a world free of hunger and malnutrition where food and agriculture contributes to improving the living standards of all, especially the poorest, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner.

### **Global Goals of Members**

To foster the achievement of this vision and of the Millennium Development Goals, FAO will promote the continuing contribution of food and sustainable agriculture to the attainment of three global goals:

- a) Reduction of the absolute number of people suffering from hunger, progressively ensuring a world in which all people at all times have sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life;
- b) Elimination of poverty and the driving forward of economic and social progress for all with increased food production, enhanced rural development and sustainable livelihoods;
- c) Sustainable management and utilisation of natural resources, including land, water, air, climate and genetic resources, for the benefit of present and future generations.

The Council, in 2012, approved the revised set of Strategic Objectives, Cross-Cutting themes, and Core Functions of FAO expressing the impact expected to be achieved by 2019 by Members with a contribution from FAO, as well as the enabling environment and means of FAO action.

<b>Strategic Objectives and Cross-cutting themes</b>	<b>Core functions</b>
<p>Strategic Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition</li> <li>2. Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner</li> <li>3. Reduce rural poverty</li> <li>4. Enable more inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems at local, national and international levels</li> <li>5. Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises</li> </ol> <p>Cross-cutting themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gender</li> <li>2. Governance</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Facilitate and support countries in the development of normative and standard-setting instruments such as international agreements, codes of conduct, technical standards, etc.</li> <li>2. Assemble, analyse, monitor and improve access to data and information, in areas related to FAOs mandate.</li> <li>3. Facilitate, promote and support policy dialogue at global, regional and country levels.</li> <li>4. Advice and support capacity development at country and regional level to prepare, implement, monitor and evaluate evidence-based policies, investments and programmes.</li> <li>5. Advice and support activities that assemble disseminate and improve the uptake of knowledge, technologies, and good practices in the areas of FAOs mandate.</li> <li>6. Facilitate partnership for food and nutrition security, agriculture and rural development between governments, development partners, civil society and the private sector.</li> <li>7. Advocate and communicate at national, regional and global levels in the areas of FAOs mandate.</li> </ol>

### **The 8 Millennium Development Goals**

- |        |  |
|--------|--|
| MDG 1. | Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger         |
| MDG 2. | Achieve universal primary education          |
| MDG 3. | Promote gender equality and empower women    |
| MDG 4. | Reduce child mortality                       |
| MDG 5. | Improve maternal health                      |
| MDG 6. | Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases  |
| MDG 7. | Ensure environmental sustainability          |
| MDG 8. | Develop a global partnership for development |

## ANNEX K: CPF RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

The implementation of the CPF would require financial, human and material resources to be mobilized to carry out the activities and achieve the results. The interactive and participatory approach followed in formulating the CPF, has brought on board potential resource partners and other key stakeholders and has helped to keep them informed about the magnitude of the work to be undertaken, and has conveyed to them a good idea of the resources needed to implement the CPF

### 5.1 Resource Mobilization

Resource mobilization is an integral part of the CPF implementation arrangement. Thus, a joint FAO/Government working group would be set up under the leadership of the FAO to mobilize the resources required for the CPF 2013-2017. The Group's work will be supported by the FAO technical expertise available at SFW, RAF and HQ on Resource Mobilization and could involve consultants in the areas of resource mobilization expert policy, administrative, legal and communication as may be needed. Accordingly, it is expected that the various Development partners and Donor organisations will be fully mobilized to finance programmes and projects under the CPF. The key Development partners have made inputs into the preparation of the CPF document and have indicated their willingness to partner with FAO in the implementation of the programme and projects that will be formulated from it for the period of 2013-2017.

**Resource Environment, Mobilization and Mapping the Resource Partners:** At the outset, it is worthy to note there is high resource competition among numerous players in the area of food security, agriculture and rural development. Thus, the governance system underlying the implementation of the CPF must be grounded in transparency and credibility in order to help achieve a successful resource mobilization drive. The resource environment for Nigeria has been negatively affected by current socio-religious crisis facing the country and deficiencies of its governance system. Geographical areas of Nigeria are likely to receive differential treatment based on the intensity and spread of insecurity facing them. Despite the political sensitivity borne out by the situation, resource mobilization drive, a joint undertaking carried out by the Government of Nigeria and FAO, is likely be limited to areas of the country where security situation allows development work. In spite of these challenges, GoN has enjoined tremendous goodwill from DP in supporting the government's agricultural transformation agenda (ATA)

The mobilization of resources to implement the CPF entails engaging multiple resource partners. Since Nigeria is a rich oil producing and exporting country, these partners may wish to be informed about the level of financial effort the government has indicated to allocate to the implementation of the CPF. They may also want to know the details relating to the management of the resources to be allotted to the programme. While the FAO contribution will mainly be in the areas of technical assistance for the implementation, the Donors and National Government (at both federal and state levels) would be expected provide the financial resources for the successful implementation of the CPF. The GoN has in the past provided UTF for programme and projects implementation in Nigeria.

Resource partners, with their different *modus operandis*, might need the resource mobilization team to present programmes or projects, under priority areas, and match theme with individual resource partners accordingly and approach it for financial support.

**Resource Mobilization Targets and Methods:** The amount of resources to be raised over a period of time and for each specific purpose must be detailed including their disbursement over time.

While there are several methods in use to raise funds to finance the implementation of a given programme or project, two methods appear to be most indicated for CPF. These are resource partners round-table meetings, coupled with follow-up meetings with individual resource partners. These meetings are to be jointly organized by FAO and the Government of Nigeria. The purpose of these meeting is to actively engage and negotiate with resource partners in order to secure funding agreements with them.

The conditions of partnership agreements regarding rules and regulations of the resource partners must be understood and the FAO legal officer must ensure that the agreement does match FAO's legal framework as to the rules, regulations and operational modalities. At the end of the resource mobilization process, the definitive program or project to implement may end up being slashed down or slightly refocused in order to reach a consensus as to joint interests and matching priorities with the resource partners.

In the final instance, one should note that negotiating funding agreements with resource partners is a complex and difficult process. Thus, the Resource Mobilization Team requires a lead officer with relevant knowledge and skills. It should be recalled that the resource partners have been brought into the process since the beginning of the process.

**Managing, Monitoring and Reporting on Resource Use:** Managing, monitoring and reporting on the use of resources, as spelled out in the funding agreements, constitute sensitive functions the budget holder must discharge promptly and efficiently. The reporting exercise should focus on budget execution and on results obtained, showing the impact for the beneficiaries rather than on activities performed.

The execution of the budget has to go side by side with the technical implementation of the CPF and has to be reported to the Government of Nigeria, FAO Management and Resource Partners as scheduled in the funding agreement. The CPF Implementing Team has also to provide resource partners with progress and financial reports as scheduled in the funding agreement.

This reporting exercise is of outmost importance for sake of credibility and transparency and for maintaining good relationship with resource partners. It constitutes a credible reference for future resource mobilization initiatives.

To maintain and strengthen good relationships for the future, the contribution of each resource partner has to be thankfully acknowledged. A letter of acknowledgement with special thanks from the higher management; insertion of the resource partners' logos on the reports and other documents and the invitation of the same to related events, must be considered.

**Communicating RM Results:** To communicate results achieved, the implementing team has to prepare and submit reports to FAOR, Government of Nigeria and Participating Resource Partners, on the completion of work and on budget execution.

CPF's success stories and lessons are to be widely disseminated, using appropriate communication tools, to raise FAO's visibility and that of the resource partners alike. Communicating successes of a program or project to a larger audience constitutes a powerful advocacy tool that opens doors for more funding in the future.

## 5.2 Estimated Resource Requirements

As indicated on the table below, the total estimated budget requirements for the implementation of the CPF priority areas identified above is USD 72.54 million. Out of this amount, USD 15.431 is considered committed through on-going programmes that include the NPFS and smaller UTFs. TCPs, global, regional and sub-regional projects. The balance of USD 57.109 million the FAO is expected to be sourced mainly from the Development partners and government budgetary allocations. The CPF budget is indicative cost which includes projections on approved budget for the on-going intervention programmes and pipeline programme and projects whose cost estimates are based on provisional figures drawn from available documentation. Hence, it is the same budget that would be FAO's contribution to the Nigeria UNDAF III (2014-2017) "One" or Joint Programmes are expected to be the implementation mode of the UNDAF III as Nigeria would be a self starter DaO. A common or basket fund would therefore be a possible source of funding part of the CPF.

The final cost estimates will be established from the firmed commitments from the resource partners and the scope of activities that will be implemented under each of the priority areas. For effective implementation of the CPF, there is a dire need to intensify collaboration between FAO and the GoN to undertake joint efforts for resource mobilization (RM), harmonizing initiatives to approach potential resource partners by making use of the CPF as comprehensive overview of the intended results and outcomes of planned FAO activities in Nigeria. The various collaborating Development partners in the implementation of the CPF have the option in their approach for assistance; some partners may be interested in funding parts of the CPF programmed activities by Priority Area or by Outcome, or by Outputs or groups of them, or may prefer the traditional approach of supporting specific projects.

All the resource forecasts including resources required, available and gap as well as all the costs involved in raising these resources are to be summarized in one budget. Annex C presents a consolidated budget, providing the forecasts and the disbursement of resources needed to implement the FAO/Nigeria CPF, 2013 - 2017.