



**New Partnership for  
Africa's Development (NEPAD)  
Comprehensive Africa Agriculture  
Development Programme (CAADP)**



**Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations  
Investment Centre Division**

## **GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA**

### **SUPPORT TO NEPAD–CAADP IMPLEMENTATION**

**TCP/NIR/2906 (I)  
(NEPAD Ref 06/44 E)**

**Volume III of IV**

**BANKABLE INVESTMENT PROJECT PROFILE**

**National Programme for Food Security (NPFS)**

*February 2006*



**NIGERIA: Support to NEPAD–CAADP Implementation**

**Volume I: National Medium–Term Investment Programme (NMTIP)**

*Bankable Investment Project Profiles (BIPPs)*

**Volume II: Rural Access and Mobility Project (RAMP)**

**Volume III: National Programme for Food Security (NPFS)**

**Volume IV: Cassava Production, Processing and Marketing Project**



## NEPAD–CAADP BANKABLE INVESTMENT PROJECT PROFILE

**Country:** Nigeria

**Sector of Activities:** Food Security

**Proposed Project Name:** National Programme for Food Security (NPFS)

**Project Area:** Panterritorial

**Duration of Project:** 5 years

**Estimated Cost:** Foreign Exchange ..... US\$17.4 million  
Local Cost..... US\$238.8 million  
**Total ..... US\$256.2 million**

**Suggested Financing:**

<i>Source</i>	<i>US\$ million</i>	<i>% of total</i>
<i>Government</i>	192.2	75
<i>Financing institution(s)</i>	30.7	12
<i>Beneficiaries</i>	30.7	12
<i>Private Sector</i>	2.6	1
<i>Total</i>	<b>256.2</b>	<b>100</b>



**NIGERIA:**  
**NEPAD–CAADP Bankable Investment Project Profile**  
*“National Programme for Food Security (NPFS)”*

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### Currency Equivalents

(June 2005)

Local Currency	=	Naira (₦)
US\$1.00	=	₦132.50
₦1,000	=	US\$7.60

### Abbreviations

ADB	African Development Bank
ADP	Agriculture Development Project/Programme
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CBO	Community-based Organization
CDA	Community Development Association
CDF	Community Development Fund
DAIMINA	Developing Agri-input Market in Nigeria
DES	Dietary Energy Supply
DFID	Department for International Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FFS	Farmers Field School
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FMARD	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IIA	Irrigated Irrigation Agriculture
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
LGA	Local Government Area
LGC	Local Government Council
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MSU	Management Support Unit
NACRDB	Nigerian Agricultural, Cooperative and Rural Development Bank
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa’s Development
NMTIP	National Medium-Term Investment Programme
NPC	National Project Coordinator
NPFS	National Programme for Food Security
NSPFS	National Special Programme for Food Security
NWFP	Non-Wood Forest Products
PCU	Project Coordinating Unit
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRSD	Planning Research and Statistics Department
REFILS	Research Extension Farmer Input Linkage System
SFSC	State Food Security Co-ordinator
SPFS	Special Programme for Food Security
SSC	South-South Cooperation
TMC	Technical Management Committee
USAID	United States Agency for International Development



## I. PROJECT BACKGROUND

### A. Project Origin

I.1. The NPFS was selected as one of the three priority projects following the preparation of the National Medium–Term Investment Programme (NMTIP) for Nigeria in support of NEPAD’s Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). The project directly relates to all Priority Areas of the NMTIP (1: Sustainable Development and Management of Land and Water Resources; 2: Improvement of Rural Infrastructure and Market Access; 3: Improvement of Household Food Security and Income; 4: Fisheries and Aquaculture Development; and 5: Livestock Development) and also supports all CAADP Pillars<sup>1</sup>.

I.2. Subsequently to a successful Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS) pilot phase in Kano State, the first five–year nation–wide phase of the National Special Programme for Food Security (NSPFS) was launched in November 2001 with an overall budget of US\$45.2m, entirely funded from national budgetary resources. In an attempt to capture a number of project proposals for the development of the rural space, the following projects were brought under the umbrella of the NSPFS: (i) Food Security Project (US\$30.4m); (ii) Aquaculture and Inland Fisheries Project (US\$7.0m); (iii) Animal Diseases and Trans–boundary Pests Control Project (US\$4.5m); (iv) Marketing of Agricultural Commodities and Food Stock Management (US\$1.2m); and (v) Soil Fertility Initiative (US\$2.1m).

I.3. The Government of the People’s Republic of China had agreed to cooperate under the South– South Cooperation (SSC) initiative within the framework and in direct support to NSPFS in Nigeria, fielding some 520 experts and technicians in a wide variety of disciplines at a cost of US\$22m over a four year period, also to be funded by the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN).

I.4. The Government has now decided to terminate the first phase of the NSPFS by December 2005, seamlessly leading over to a five–year extension phase. The Government has further decided that it wishes to expand the programme from its present 109 sites, and that the required additional sites should be operational by March 2007. This implies that the remaining year (2005) of the ongoing phase would partially be devoted to the completion of the ongoing programme and partially to preparatory activities of the extension phase.

### B. General Information

I.5. Throughout the 1990s, Nigeria’s agriculture has witnessed major improvements in production, contributing to a relatively high level of dietary energy supply (DES) of 2,840 kcal/day/person (1998–2000). Higher aggregate food production, however, has not necessarily translated into improved household food security. Food consumption and nutrition surveys in 2001 revealed that 42 percent of children less than five are stunted, 9 percent wasted and 25 percent are underweight. Micronutrient deficiencies in Vitamin A, iron and iodine are widespread. Earlier, in connection with the pilot phase SPFS in Kano State, it was found that out of a total of 1,718 households in four Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Kano State appraised for food security, 80

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<sup>1</sup> Pillar 1: Sustainable land management and reliable water control systems.  
Pillar 2: Improvement of rural infrastructure and trade–related capacities for improved market access.  
Pillar 3: Enhancement of food supply and reduction of hunger.  
Pillar 4: Development of agricultural research, technological dissemination and adoption.  
Pillar 5: Sustainable development of fisheries, forestry and livestock resources.

percent were food insecure. Almost half of the food insecure suffered from temporary food insecurity while 34 percent suffered from chronic food insecurity.

I.6. Nigeria’s agriculture is characterised by smallholder farming. Around 99 percent of the cropped land (30 million ha) is rainfed and can support production for only three to six months of the year. Agricultural production techniques have largely remained rudimentary. The use of key inputs, such as fertilizers and improved seeds, is low by all standards. The average yields of millet and sorghum, for example, the staple crops which together account for almost one third of the harvested area, remain virtually unchanged at about 1 tonne per hectare, and past production increases resulted mainly from an expansion of cultivated area.

I.7. Although it has long been recognised that water is a limiting factor to agriculture in much of Nigeria, and especially in the northern states, the country has not yet made significant use of its irrigation potential estimated at between 2 and 2.5 million ha. The area actually under irrigation is officially estimated at about 220,000 ha, or less than one percent of the total area under crops. The contribution of irrigated agriculture to total crop production continues to be small and is significant only with regard to specific crops, including wheat and sugarcane, and to some extent rice and vegetables. The inadequacy of rural infrastructure in general is a major bottleneck to agricultural growth and sustained food security. The absence of primary markets or collection centres around production areas is compounded by poor road connection and inaccessible transport services. Costs of inputs, rural transport and storage are high, adversely affecting the adoption of modern technology. Most farm and agro-processing operations are carried out manually, using locally-made simple hand tools. Close to 40 percent of the population are without access to improved water resources. The major source of household energy is wood, which is increasingly in short supply.

I.8. Alleviation of pervasive poverty and ensuring sustainable food security are overarching government objectives which are to be pursued through greater emphasis on agriculture and rural development. The New Agricultural Policy and the Rural Development Policy (both issued in 2001) provide the necessary framework and are mutually reinforcing. The Agricultural Policy emphasises the enhancement of growth and development of all aspects of agriculture in a sustainable manner. The Rural Development Policy is geared to stimulate increased investment in rural areas.

## **II. PROJECT AREA**

II.1. Nigeria’s agriculture is dominated by smallholder farming systems. Some 90 percent of the total agricultural output is accounted for by households which on average cultivate about 2 ha of land. Typical farm sizes range from 1.0 ha in the densely populated high rainfall South East Region to 1.5 ha and 2.5 ha in the Southwest Region and Central Region, respectively. In the North, farm sizes are about 4 ha with sorghum and millet, the basic cereal staples, as the most important crops. The main crops of the south and central regions are root and tuber crops such as yam, cassava, cocoyam and sweet potatoes as well as paddy rice, maize, groundnuts and assorted fruits and vegetables.

II.2. From a food-deficit situation during the late 1970s and early 1980s, the country’s agriculture has witnessed significant improvements in production throughout the 1990s. Nigeria has attained self-sufficiency in major staples such as maize, sorghum, millet, and is currently the largest producer of cassava, yams and cocoyam worldwide. Substantial growth has also occurred in the output of rice. However, the increased aggregate food production has not necessarily translated into improved household food security and nutrition (see para I.5).

II.3. In pursuit of national self-sufficiency in basic foodstuffs, previous governments attempted to exploit the country’s irrigation potential through investing in large-scale public irrigation. Initiated during the oil boom of the 1970s, this policy could not be sustained later. Subsequent efforts to stimulate small-scale irrigation were more successful. Farmer-owned and operated small pump schemes, mostly in the lowland fadama areas, continue to expand. With the simplicity of their technology, easily manageable infrastructure and relatively low costs of development and operation, these schemes are bound to play an important catalytic role in agriculture and rural development. Considering that so far only about 10 percent of the fadama lands have been developed for irrigation, the potential for further development remains large.

II.4. The livestock sub-sector which is dominated by traditional systems of production, processing and marketing, constitutes an important component of Nigeria’s agriculture and source of household food security. Cattle are the single most important livestock species in terms of output and capital value. While small ruminants and poultry are raised throughout the country, cattle are largely concentrated in the savannah parts of the country including areas that are not considered tse-tse free. Trans-human pastoralist are the major producers.

II.5. Nigeria is moderately forested with about 15 percent forest cover and additional other woodland (mainly savannah). Non-wood forest products (NWFPs) such as honey, beeswax, medicinal plants, bamboo and rattan, contribute to the livelihood of rural people. Bush meat can form a major source of animal protein. However, the forest cover is diminishing. The main threat to the forest resource base is deforestation traced to the bid to satisfy the demand for wood and wood products. Fuelwood and charcoal alone account for about 50 percent of the national energy consumption. It is estimated that about 90 percent of the rural households in Southern Nigeria and up to 98 percent in the North depend on fuelwood as their source of domestic energy critical for cooking.

II.6. Nigerians are relatively large consumers of fish. The average annual consumption of about 9 kg per head translates into a national total of about 1.2 million tonnes. Artisanal fisheries generate most of the domestic fish production and provide a livelihood for about 1 million fishers. Fisher folk are mainly concentrated along the coastal areas but are also scattered throughout the country along rivers, waterways, reservoirs and all inland water bodies. Fish farms exist in all states, most of them in the south. Although aquaculture has been clearly demonstrated to be an economically viable enterprise in Nigeria, with some 2,600 fish farms inventoried, the potential for aquaculture is hardly tapped.

II.7. There is a long tradition of community-based organisations (CBOs) in Nigeria, taking many different forms and playing diverse and often multiple social and economic roles. The CBOs are centred on self-help and material aid as well as on projects at the village or local government council level through mobilisation of resources from members of the community. Similarly, most communities have community development associations (CDAs) which embark on activities such as roads, bridges, water supply, schools and town-halls, projects that have the entire members of the community as target beneficiaries.

II.8. The actual project area would include 218 agricultural production and development sites to be established in 327 Local Government Areas (LGAs) (out of a total of 774 LGAs that make up the 36 States and the Federal Capital Territory (FCT)). The project area would also include the corresponding outreach area in the LGAs concerned.

### III. PROJECT RATIONALE

III.1. The government decision to further expand the NSPFS recognises the role of agriculture in the national economy, the need to improve smallholder productivity and the importance of sustainable agriculture for food security. It has also been recognised that:

- NSPFS comprises a broad variety of interventions that focus on areas most relevant for improving food security at both national and household levels;
- In successfully implementing its core elements, NSPFS has been strategic in improving farmers’ access to inputs such as fertilisers and seeds for both rainfed and irrigated agriculture;
- Irrigation made it possible for the farmers to have more than one cropping cycle, with the attendant doubling of net returns;
- The project successfully demonstrated the potential for increasing income and improving livelihoods through well-managed and cost-effective livestock enterprises;
- The fisheries activities have demonstrated to the beneficiaries the potential for improving production, income and livelihood.

III.2. At the onset of the extension phase, more attention would need to be paid to exploit the full benefit of the participatory approach to rural development, and participatory learning techniques would be made an integral part of the project, based on the farmers’ field school (FFS) approach. These have proven powerful instruments in facilitating groups of farmers to recognise and take up opportunities for improving their farming systems and livelihoods. Empowered farmers, graduated from the FFSs, would in turn be in a position to disseminate the approach and achievements to an extended rural community.

### IV. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

IV.1. The *overall objective* of the project would be to improve national food security and reduce poverty on an economically and environmentally sustainable basis.

IV.2. Project *development objectives* would be:

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

## V. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### **Component 1: NPFS Site Development**

(US\$41.2m)

V.1. This component would: (i) enhance agricultural productivity; (ii) promote the diversification of farm production; (iii) improve agricultural processing and on-farm storage; and (iv) support the extension process. To this end, it would establish 218 farmer-owned and operated agricultural production and development sites which would also serve as anchor points for a LGA-wide outreach programme. On each site a core programme of activities would be implemented in a demand-driven manner. A menu of options has been developed in the form of modules which allows adjustment according to the agro-ecological conditions of the State/LGA and the specific conditions of each individual site.

V.2. ***Sub-Component 1.1: Agricultural Productivity Enhancement (US\$17.7m)***. This sub-component would increase agricultural productivity through:

- Water use and control, i.e. through the introduction of low-cost irrigation techniques. Modules have been developed for: (a) direct pumping from open water source; (b) small schemes; (c) wash bores; and (d) tube-wells;
- Support to project farmers in adopting economically attractive soil fertility enhancing techniques and promotion of sustainable land use. The sites would serve as demonstration plots through which the technology is envisaged to spread to other farming communities. Improved mineral fertilizer supply in collaboration with the private sector, compost making, increased local availability of organic fertilizers and inclusion of soil nitrogen fixing legumes are elements of the programme;
- Addressing land productivity improvement and environmental protection by demonstrating and extending agro-forestry technologies. Main inputs would be inputs for demonstration of the various agro-forestry modules. A comprehensive training programme to upgrade farmers’ capabilities, in particular in nursery establishment and operation, would be included.
- The provision of improved crop seeds as well as the introduction of appropriate farm power. Apart from the on-site production of quality seeds for staples, special effort is envisaged to promote widespread production of leafy vegetables to improve the diet of rural people. The farm power module consists of providing trained animal draft power along with improved animal drawn equipment.

V.3. ***Sub Component 1.2: Diversification of Production (US\$14.0m)***. This sub-component would:

- Support project farmers to increase livestock production and provide improved access to animal health services. The focus would be on the introduction of animal production enterprises using production technologies that allow year round production of livestock commodities in the various agro-ecological zones. Main inputs would comprise the provision of various livestock modules to farmers on a cost recovery basis. A comprehensive training programme to upgrade staff capabilities as well as training of farmers would be included; and

- Support aquaculture training workshops and training of trainers’ courses for NPFS fisheries facilitators and irrigation specialists. Rice/fish, poultry/fish and pig/fish modules would be propagated on project sites. Integrated Irrigation Aquaculture (IIA) demonstration ponds would be installed in physically appropriate irrigation sub-sites. Farmers’ groups would be supported in construction of additional IIA ponds through providing technical assistance and facilitating farmers’ access to credit.

V.4. **Sub-component 1.3: Agro-processing and On-farm Storage (US\$2.3m).** Under this sub-component, modules for group processing would be made available to participating farmers’ groups on selected sites, taking into account the supply basis of raw material and commodity demand as well as the financial viability of the enterprise. Processing modules range from maize hand shellers to engine driven cassava pellet extruders. Selected artisans would be trained on identified improved on-farm storage structures for agricultural, fish and livestock products; they would be provided with tools and materials to construct appropriate small silos for direct sale to farmers.

V.5. **Sub-component 1.4: Site Extension (US\$8.2m).** The entire site selection process and the analysis of the modules to be adopted during the first year of the site development programme would be carried out and funded as preparatory activity under the ongoing programme. As under the ongoing phase, the site development process would be managed and coordinated by the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) at federal level and executed at state level by the Agricultural Development Programmes (ADPs).

## **Component 2: Site Support and LGA Outreach**

*(US\$81.9m)*

V.6. This component would help building an investment environment that is conducive for farmers to adopt on-site promoted production technologies and management practices well beyond the project sites and to ensure longer-term sustainability of the National Programme for Food Security. The component would: (i) improve supporting services; (ii) foster the outreach of agricultural productivity enhancement; (iii) promote the outreach of production diversification; and (iv) support health and nutrition education.

V.7. **Sub-Component 2.1: Supporting Services (US\$58.0m).** This sub-component would:

- Enhance farmers’ access to modern agricultural inputs by strengthening the delivery services and creating better linkages between farmers and service providers. A system would be developed to facilitate the linkages between agro-input dealers and credit institutions. Ongoing efforts to integrate produce marketing with input marketing would be further pursued. Support would be provided to about 1,200 market fee collectors, 774 LGA Market Control Points, ADP, PCU and PRSD staff through the provision of hand sets, calling cards, computers and training. There would be close links to Sub-component 3.2 Small-scale Rural Infrastructure of Component 3 Community-Driven Development;
- Simplify the existing site financing system for credit disbursement and recovery and introduce more systematic monitoring. Each farmers’ group would be required to open and operate a savings account with an initial down payment by the farmers of 10 percent of the cost of the enterprise package, into which subsequently funds are paid by the NPFS for disbursement to farmers within the groups; and



- Introduce an effective community-based, demand-driven, participatory agricultural extension system and strengthen a revitalised research–extension–farmer linkages system (REFILS) in all LGAs covered under the project. REFILS would thus become the main vehicle to create awareness about the technologies introduced at the NPFS sites and to promote technology adoption by all farmers in the project LGAs. REFILS would introduce the concept of farmers field school (FFS) with season-long FFSs eventually becoming the most cost-effective agricultural extension method.

V.8. **Sub-component 2.2: Agricultural Productivity Enhancement – Outreach (US\$16.8m).** This sub-component would, beyond the established project sites:

- Support development of low land areas, introduce water harvesting techniques, assist with selection of suitable sites and carry out demonstration of drainage techniques for flood control and agricultural land management;
- Enhance soil fertility awareness among stakeholders and the capacity to assist farmers in addressing soil fertility problems;
- Broaden the agro-forestry knowledge base through a number of surveys and studies;
- Improve private sector quality seed production through introduction of seed processing equipment and strengthening the quality control capabilities of regional seed laboratories. The modules and recommendations on farm mechanisation would be firmed up through specific surveys and studies; and
- Spread the use of improved farm storage facilities beyond the site farmers to all interested farmers in the selected LGAs. Farmers would be trained in fruit and vegetable processing and bottling, improved grain storage and other processing techniques.

V.9. **Sub-component 2.3: Diversification of Production – Outreach (US\$4.2m).** This sub-component would: (i) enhance the capacity of para-veterinarians and other livestock service providers as well as provide community animal health worker kits and establish a livestock data base; and (ii) promote a variety of improved fishing equipment and inputs as well as community-based processing enterprises, such as fish smoking, with a focus on women. This would increase the availability of domestically produced fish through increased aquaculture output, including bigger harvests from commercial fish farms and culture-based fisheries in lakes, dams and other freshwater bodies as well as a reduction in post-harvest losses.

V.10. **Sub-component 2.4: Health and Nutrition (US\$2.9m).** This sub-component would support the implementation of a school garden programme on a LGA-wide basis. Health and nutrition facilitators, site extension agents and headmasters/agricultural teachers/home economics teachers would be trained in planning, establishing and running school gardens. The activities would also develop a comprehensive Information, Education and Communication (IEC) strategy for nutrition, health and HIV/AIDS education and communication, using different settings.

### **Component 3: Community Development** (US\$92.0m)

V.11. The component would respond to the felt needs of rural people for the development of facilities such as roads and culverts, markets, small dams, for which there is community commitment but a lack of financial resources. A Community Development Fund (CDF) would be established to

respond rapidly, appropriately and with flexibility as situations arise for activities which have not been included in any specific project component. Emphasis would be on operations which would not normally be funded by financial markets. Support would be provided to: (i) group development; (ii) small-scale rural infrastructure; (iii) micro earth dams; and (iv) community forestry and off-farm income generating activities.

V.12. **Sub-component 3.1: Group Development (US\$1.9m).** This sub-component would support group formation and strengthening by providing ADP staff, the community development agents with the State Department of Community Development and the Local Government Councils (LGCs) with additional training and reorientation, transport and supervision. At site level, there would be consultation with the villagers and traditional leadership to mobilise all segments of the rural community to effectively participate in the activities of the programme. There would also be an extensive publicity campaign to popularise the project.

V.13. **Sub-component 3.2: Small-scale Rural Infrastructure (US\$43.7m).** Under this sub-component, funding would be provided under the CDF for the undertaking of small-scale rural infrastructure civil works, related training and consultancies. Responding to the expected impact of the site development and outreach programme, additional small- and medium-sized markets as well as livestock markets would be required in conjunction with the related feeder roads and wells.

V.14. **Sub-component 3.3: Micro Earth Dams (US\$39.5m).** This sub-component would respond to the need for the rehabilitation of about 300 micro earth dams. In addition, there is scope for about 200 such dams to be newly constructed. Watershed management would be an integral element of the dam programme. The civil works programme would be supported through concerted efforts by Chinese water control technicians who, with their Nigerian counterparts, would demonstrate simple, low-cost technologies.

V.15. **Sub-component 3.4: Community Forestry and Off-farm Income Generation (US\$6.9m).** This sub-component would:

- Respond to the increasing scarcity of wood supply in many rural areas. It is anticipated that a minimum of five communities per LGA would wish to establish a community forest of at least one hectare during the first two years of the programme, followed by a phased development to the end of the project when over 12,000 ha of community woodlots would have been established; and
- Provide support to off-farm income generation. Programmes particularly suited for women groups would be promoted through collaboration between agro-processing technicians and health and nutrition facilitators. Existing activities and technologies would be reviewed and additional viable activities would be identified on the basis of feasibility studies. Links between women groups, market outlets and end users would be facilitated.

#### **Component 4: Management Support**

(US\$41.2m)

V.16. Based on the management structure of the ongoing phase, this component would provide support to the PCU, the regional PCU offices and to state and LGA level coordination.

V.17. **Sub-component 4.1: NPFS Project Management Support (US\$10.9m).** Under this sub-component, a national component manager would be appointed for each of the three technical components; a sub-component manager would be in charge of project monitoring and evaluation (M&E). The Project Finance and Administration would be strengthened through the provision of an internationally recruited Chief, Management Support Unit (MSU).

V.18. **Sub-component 4.2: Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (US\$1.3m).** Under this sub-component, planning and M&E activities would be strengthened through the provision of a sub-component manager specifically in charge of M&E. The six zonal offices of the PCU would be further strengthened through staff training, provision of allowances for six M&E specialists and six data analysts, as well as vehicles and equipment.

V.19. **Sub-component 4.3: State Level Coordination (US\$13.2m).** Under this sub-component, a State Food Security Co-ordinator – ADP General Manager would be appointed in each State, to harmonise and synchronise project activities at State and LGA level with ongoing State agricultural development programmes. He would be supported by a Project M&E Specialist and data clerks.

V.20. **Sub-component 4.4: LGA Level Coordination (US\$15.7m).** Under this sub-component, a LGA Food Security Co-ordinator would be designated in each of the participating LGAs, to support the LGA site development and outreach programme. In addition, provision has been made for 111 (3 per state) extension specialists’ project allowances in support of the outreach programme. Vehicles, operating costs and communication equipment cost have been included.

## **VI. ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS**

VI.1. The project base costs are estimated at a total of US\$256.2m, the equivalent of ₦33,818m at the exchange rate of ₦132 for US\$1. The cost estimates are based on mid-2004 prices. For civil works (34 percent of the total), costs have been derived from preliminary designs applying unit costs of recent contracts. Vehicle and equipment costs, which together represent five percent of total costs, are based on suppliers quotations. Training costs are based on training activities under other ongoing projects in Nigeria. Recurrent costs are based on FGN salary and wage scales and UNDP standard cost.

VI.2. Reflecting the pan-territorial nature of the project, the broadened scope of the extension phase and the demand-driven approach pursued, the bulk of total project costs, over 60 percent, would be generated by “Site Support and LGA Outreach” and “Community Development”, with the main thrust on revitalising research-extension-farmer linkages and improving marketing; the farmer field school programme alone accounting for some US\$30m. Investment in small-scale rural infrastructure, estimated at a total of US\$44m, would represent the largest share of community development, followed by micro earth dams. Two-thirds of the cost for management support would be incurred by State and LGA-level Coordination.

NEPAD – Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme  
**Nigeria: Investment Project Profile “National Programme for Food Security (NPFS)”**

Summary Project Cost by Component							
Component Sub-component Activity	₦ million			US\$'000			% Total Base Costs
	Local	Foreign	Total	Local	Foreign	Total	
<b>1. NPFS Site Development</b>							
<i>1.1 Agricultural Productivity Enhancement</i>							
1.1.1 Water Use and Control	401.54	–	401.54	3,041.97	–	3,041.97	1
1.1.2 Soil Fertility Management	1,459.09	–	1,459.09	11,053.71	–	11,053.71	4
1.1.3 Agro-forestry	132.18	–	132.18	1,001.35	–	1,001.35	–
1.1.4 Crop Intensification	316.41	22.13	338.54	2,397.07	167.63	2,564.70	1
<i>S/T 1.1 Ag. Productivity Enhancement</i>	2,309.22	22.13	2,331.35	17,494.11	167.63	17,661.74	7
<b>1.2 Diversification of Production</b>							
1.2.1 Animal Production and Health	1,015.69	–	1,015.69	7,694.65	–	7,694.65	3
1.2.2 Aquaculture and Artisanal Fisheries Dev.	698.13	–	698.13	5,288.86	–	5,288.86	2
<i>S/T 1.2 Diversification of Production</i>	1,713.82	–	1,713.82	12,983.51	–	12,983.51	5
<i>1.3 Agro-processing and On-farm Storage</i>	199.50	108.25	307.74	1,511.34	820.05	2,331.39	1
<i>1.4 Site Extension</i>	914.29	164.81	1,079.10	6,926.45	1,248.55	8,175.00	3
<i>S/T 1. NPFS Site Development</i>	5,136.83	295.18	5,432.02	38,915.41	2,236.22	41,151.64	16
<b>2. Site Support and LGA Outreach</b>							
<i>2.1 Supporting Services</i>							
2.1.1 Marketing of Agricultural Inputs and Commodities	2,275.88	135.27	2,411.15	17,241.52	1,024.77	18,266.30	7
2.1.2 Rural Finance	202.45	34.03	236.49	1,533.74	257.83	1,791.57	1
2.1.3 Strengthening Research-Extension-Farmer-Inputs Linkages	4,891.03	119.07	5,010.10	37,053.22	902.05	37,955.28	15
<i>S/T 2.1 Supporting Services</i>	7,369.36	288.37	7,657.73	55,828.49	2,184.66	58,013.14	23
<i>2.2 Ag. Productivity Enhancement-Outreach</i>							
2.2.1 Water Use and Control – Outreach	720.01	26.40	746.40	5,454.60	199.96	5,654.56	2
2.2.2 Soil Fertility Management – Outreach	313.56	61.31	374.87	2,375.42	464.47	2,839.89	1
2.2.3 Agro-forestry – Outreach	195.98	88.75	284.73	1,484.67	672.37	2,157.05	1
2.2.4 Crop Intensification – Outreach	181.63	70.31	251.94	1,375.98	532.65	1,908.63	1
2.2.5 Ag-proc. and On-farm Storage Outreach	529.45	25.20	554.65	4,011.01	190.89	4,201.89	2
<i>S/T 2.2 Ag. Product. Enhancement Outreach</i>	1,940.62	271.97	2,212.59	14,701.68	2,060.34	16,762.02	7
<i>2.3 Diversification of Production – Outreach</i>							
2.3.1 Animal Production and Health – Outreach	76.21	31.08	107.29	577.38	235.42	812.79	–
2.3.2 Aquaculture & Artisanal Fisheries Development – Outreach	365.43	87.52	452.95	2,768.37	663.06	3,431.44	1
<i>S/T 2.3 Diversif. of Production – Outreach</i>	441.64	118.60	560.24	3,345.75	898.48	4,244.23	2
<i>2.4 Health and Nutrition</i>	351.01	27.76	378.77	2,659.16	210.32	2,869.48	1
<i>S/T 2. Site Support and LGA Outreach</i>	10,102.63	706.70	10,809.33	76,535.08	5,353.81	81,888.88	32
<b>3. Community Development</b>							
<i>3.1 Group Development</i>	244.10	13.17	257.27	1,849.25	99.75	1,949.00	1
<i>3.2 Small-Scale Rural Infrastructure</i>	5,774.10	0.56	5,774.66	43,743.18	4.24	43,747.42	17
<i>3.3 Micro-Earth Dams</i>	5,199.08	12.74	5,211.82	39,386.97	96.52	39,483.48	15
<i>3.4 Community Forestry</i>	519.33	23.71	543.04	3,934.34	179.60	4,113.94	2
<i>3.5 Off-Farm Income Generation</i>	363.00	–	363.00	2,750.00	–	2,750.00	1
<i>S/T 3. Community Development</i>	12,099.61	50.17	12,149.79	91,663.74	380.11	92,043.85	36
<b>4. Management Support</b>							
<i>4.1 NPFS Project Management Support</i>	990.73	451.54	1,442.26	7,505.51	3,420.74	10,926.25	4
<i>4.2 Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation</i>	132.37	39.76	172.12	1,002.78	301.19	1,303.97	1
<i>4.3 State Level Coordination</i>	1,353.71	393.65	1,747.36	10,255.37	2,982.21	13,237.58	5
<i>4.4 LGC Level Coordination</i>	1,703.73	367.84	2,071.57	12,907.08	2,786.64	15,693.72	6
<i>S/T 4. Management Support</i>	4,180.54	1,252.78	5,433.32	31,670.74	9,490.77	41,161.51	16
<b>Total Baseline Costs</b>	<b>31,519.62</b>	<b>2,304.84</b>	<b>33,824.46</b>	<b>238,784.97</b>	<b>17,460.91</b>	<b>256,245.88</b>	<b>100</b>

## VII. PROPOSED SOURCES OF FINANCING

VII.1. The ongoing project is entirely financed by the Government of Nigeria in the form of a unilateral trust fund project. For the proposed extension, the government considers, however, that collaboration with other UN agencies — besides FAO —, international financing institutions and bi-lateral development partners, would enhance the impact of the project, reduce the financial burden and harness synergies with other ongoing externally financed projects and programmes.

VII.2. Contacts with international finance institutions, including the World Bank, the African Development Bank (ADB) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), as well as with donor agencies, including the UK Department for International Development (DFID), the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), have been established and further pursued during a NPFS donor round table, which took place in March 2005. However, no firm donor commitments have been obtained to-date.

## VIII. PROJECT BENEFITS

VIII.1. **General Benefits.** A major general benefit of the project would be the initial establishment of a nation-wide and demand-driven extension service that is anchored on farmer-owned and operated production and demonstration sites on a concomitant outreach programme using the farmer field school method. Over the five-year implementation period, this approach would have been tested and refined in 327 of the 776 LGAs of the country, and could therefore safely be replicated on a nation-wide basis.

VIII.2. Another main general benefit would be the setting up of a real-time market information service, which would secure greatly enhanced market transparency, provide the necessary information for a market-oriented agricultural extension service, and provide the statistical data base for state and national planning.

VIII.3. The provision of rural infrastructure in a demand-driven manner and linked to the economic progress of the requesting groups and communities also constitutes a general benefit.

VIII.4. **Direct benefits** would arise from improved land and water use, higher crop productivity through the production of improved seeds, reduction of storage losses, and value addition in rural areas through processing, drying and bottling. Incremental livestock and fish production would enhance the income of operators and increase household food security in conjunction with improved nutritional standards under the school garden programme.

VIII.5. The first group of primary beneficiaries of the project would be about 70,000 farm households, which are participating in the site development programme. With an average of 7.5 persons per household, this would result in improved livelihoods for about 525,000 rural dwellers. Under the outreach programme, about 785,000 families would be covered during the project period, amounting to approximately six million rural dwellers.

VIII.6. During a review of the ongoing phase, it was found that lowland crop under irrigation mixtures (rice and maize) yielded on average 2.5 tonnes, which is about 50 percent above the national average, and 1,000 kg onions, 200 kg tomatoes and 500 kg potatoes on a mixed cropping plot of 1 hectare. These figures show substantial increases of 30 percent and above over traditional practices. The liming of acid soils under irrigated and rainfed conditions showed considerably higher rice and

onion yield increases in the range of 80 to over 300 percent under irrigated and rainfed conditions along with dramatically increased nutrient use efficiencies, a sustained incremental benefit that is expected to last for at least 10–15 years. Incremental benefits ranged between US\$300 per hectare on upland farms to over US\$1,500 on lowland irrigated farms. Similar income increases were observed for other recommended production modules supported by the project.

## IX. IMPLEMENTATIONS ARRANGEMENTS

IX.1. The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) through its Project Coordination Unit (PCU), would be the national agency responsible for project implementation. The primary functions of FMARD would be funding, supporting implementation and coordinating the role of federal agencies involved in the programme. The Ministry would play a key role in decision making through the Ministerial Coordinating Committee which is chaired by the Hon. Minister of FMARD. The Technical Management Committee (TMC), under the chairmanship of the Permanent Secretary, FMARD, would be responsible for the overall coordination and supervision of the programme, working in close collaboration with the PCU. The Head of the PCU would be designated National Programme Coordinator (NPC) of the NPFS. He/she would also act as the Secretary of the Ministerial Coordinating Committee and TMC.

IX.2. For project implementation, a clear distinction would be made between the technical functions and financial/administrative functions. A National Component Manager would be appointed for each of the three main technical project components. The core management team would be supplemented by a fourth manager in charge of M&E. This team would be responsible for the oversight and coordination of the project’s 12 technical sub-components and would report directly to programme management.

IX.3. A sub-component facilitator would be designated for each of the 12 technical sub-components who would assume responsibility for the coordination of state (including LGA) level activities within the states and between the states. The M&E sub-component manager would be responsible for the overall guidance of the M&E process, support and coordinate the M&E staff at the PCU zonal offices and assist with the training of LGA enumerators.

IX.4. A distinct management support unit (MSU) under a unit chief would be established to handle the financial and administrative aspects of the project. This internationally recruited staff would be assisted by a national counterpart to oversee the work of personnel in charge of accountancy, procurement, personnel administration and general servicing. He/she would also be responsible for arranging the required internal and external auditing processes.

IX.5. *State level.* The ADP-General Manager would act as State Food Security Coordinator (SFSC), to harmonise and synchronise project activities at state and LGA level with ongoing state agricultural development programmes. The SFSC would also coordinate and amalgamate the LGA food security development plans and allocate ADP staff resources. NPFS sub-committees would be formed at state level under the chairmanship of the SFSC. These sub-committees are instituted to ensure the required synergies for project implementation between the various state level institutions and agencies.

IX.6. *LGA level.* In order to further foster the decentralisation process, each participating LGA would appoint a LGA Food Security Coordinator. He/she would be responsible for preparing the LGA food security action plan in line with the overall NPFS of work and budget and in close collaboration

with the State Food Security Coordinator. He/she would allocate selected staff for site development and outreach, ensure the necessary synergies between LGA departments and take front-line responsibility for project implementation. Funding of LGA activities would be based on the approved state programme budgets and channelled through the ADPs.

## X. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS

X.1. The project would provide both long-term and short-term technical assistance (TA) inputs. The long-term inputs would be in the fields of project management (Chief Technical Advisor – 60 p/m and Chief MSU – 60 p/m). Short-term TA inputs would include:

- Senior Technical Advisor, Aquaculture – 6 person/months (p/m);
- International consultants in market information systems – 3 p/m and rural finance – 12 p/m;
- Aquaculture Specialists – 27 p/m;
- National consultants in the fields of soil fertility management, seed production, animal production, aquaculture, agro-processing/storage, marketing, rural finance, health and nutrition, rural engineering, M&E;
- Advisory Technical Services would be provided in irrigation, soil fertility management, agro-forestry, marketing/processing/storage, rural finance, extension, nutrition and evaluation;
- Administrative Support Services would cover the fields of personnel management, procurement, finance, general services and audit.

## XI. ISSUES AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

XI.1. **Programme Design.** The ongoing programme is fragmented between five almost free-standing sub-projects, hampering the development of synergies and complicating implementation. The extension phase would be designed around components each of which would be an integral part of the programme. There is high commitment on the part of some states and they are providing infrastructure and services in support of the programme. However, as the federal government is solely responsible for the funding, there seems a tendency on the part of the states and LGCs to see the programme as merely a federal government concern. The programme must allow for closer partnership with the state and local governments. More attention needs to be paid to exploit the full benefit of the participatory approach to rural development. Therefore, participating learning techniques would be made an integral part of the programme.

XI.2. **Extension and Farmer Training.** The extension approach is still top-down and prescriptive. Extension/research/farmer linkages are weak, resulting in a poor flow of information and an insufficiently demand-oriented and problem solving research orientation which needs to be rectified. Skills of staff in the participatory approach to extension need to be strengthened to tackle the problem. The system of farmer field schools should be widely utilised.

XI.3. For a number of activities, a modular approach was developed to propagate improved technologies. There is, for example, a broiler module which includes the provision of day old chicks, breeders, feeders, a chicken house, a fish pond module, an irrigation module and many others. It was found that the modules are sometimes too rigid and also too exclusive, as no other activities qualify for project support. Most importantly, however, it was found that the modules must reflect the agro-economic reality of the respective sites to ensure their technical and financial viability.

XI.4. **Agricultural Marketing and Credit.** The supply situation of agricultural inputs (including improved seeds, breeding stock, fingerlings, day old chicks and feed), agricultural equipment and machinery (including spare parts and repair services) is grossly inadequate. With regard to fertilisers and other agro-chemicals, the situation has somewhat improved, due mainly to a co-operation agreement between the ongoing project and the USAID-funded DAIMINA project. This project, however, is operative in only a few states.

XI.5. The marketing of agricultural commodities suffers from a whole array of problems, including price deterioration in periods of glut, poor linkages with major produce markets due to inadequate rural infrastructure, including rural roads and local markets, as well as insufficient marketing information services. A marketing information system would best be provided through the extension services, backed-up by a national information system.

XI.6. The NSPFS is giving out a variety of agricultural inputs and equipment/machinery on credit under different terms and conditions, but in all cases with a zero interest rate. This policy is financially unsustainable. It also stands in the way to foster outreach to non-programme farmers. Therefore, a more realistic and commercial approach to the delivery of rural credit would be built into the extension phase.

XI.7. **Agricultural Storage and Processing.** The storage systems are generally deficient and rudimentary and only limited use is made of storage chemicals. This has a negative impact on the farmers' income as they are forced by fear of attacks by rodents, pests and diseases to sell their produce soon after harvest at giveaway prices. There is no evidence of improvements in on-farm storage structures. The farmers continue to use the traditional systems of rhumbu<sup>2</sup>, clay pots, stores and rooms, cribs and barns depending on the location and crop.

XI.8. The objectives of processing as defined in the ongoing programme have so far only been addressed to a limited extent. The emphasis has been on the processing of some arable crops. Other objectives, such as promotion/training on post-harvest techniques and equipment, participatory construction of on-farm simple structures for grains and root crops, promotion of indigenous knowledge of storage and processing technologies, training on processing methodologies for local fruits and vegetables and training on preservation methods of farm products, were not pursued. Thus, the programme would address the gross inadequacy of storage structures and limited knowledge about post-harvest handling of agricultural commodities.

XI.9. **Aquaculture.** In fisheries, quality fingerling sourcing remains a problem. Fish seed producers are relatively few and are concentrated in the south-west of the country. Although there are some 30 million catfish fingerlings produced annually among the top six fish hatcheries in this region, there is a distribution problem in the absence of adequate knowledge on keeping fingerlings alive during transport. Improved distribution networks of certified quality fish seed would satisfactorily address these distribution constraints. Feed, an important component of fish culture, is now a major problem for fish farmers as quality commercial feeds are not readily available. There is consequently a

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<sup>2</sup> Traditional granaries made of earth or woven straw.



need to strengthen the domestic fish feed production capacity for quality fish feed production well beyond the current capacity of some 3.5 million tonnes per annum.

XI.10. **Monitoring and Evaluation.** Only some rudimentary participatory rural appraisal (PRA) was carried out at the beginning of the first phase and proper M&E has only been gradually introduced. For the extension phase, it will be essential to undertake proper PRAs for site selection and baseline surveys and to introduce, from the start, the full SPFS–developed M&E packages, adjusted to the Nigerian situation. In this context PRA tools such as participatory mapping, ranking or trend analysis may be employed. This would require the strengthening of the M&E capacities of the PCU Regional Offices and other relevant departments in the field to allow for better and more coordinated management at that level.

XI.11. **Outreach.** A major shortfall of the programme so far is its failure to reach out to non–project farmers and communities. The adoption rates of the improved practices and technologies, even by farmers in the close vicinity, are very low. For the project to have a greater multiplier effect, the farmers must have access to the necessary inputs, including sound technical advice. Both farmers and extension agents need re–orientation to become more familiar with the project concept of using the activities they undertake as demonstrations for other farmers.

## XII. POSSIBLE RISKS

XII.1. Project implementation is exposed to a number of risks, the main ones are:

- Untimely release of funds for the start–up of the extension phase;
- Inadequate preparatory work carried out during the ongoing phase of the project resulting in a delay in start–up; and
- Delays in appointing the State and LGA food security coordinators.

XII.2. Component–specific risks are:

- Slow adoption rates of production modules;
- Inadequate fertilizer availability in the country;
- Insufficient supply of seeds and seedlings and improved breed and brood stock;
- Lack of quality feed mainly for poultry and fish farms;
- Poor linkages between the formal rural financing institutions and outreach farmers preventing technology adoption; and
- Conflicts between pastoralist and sedentary agriculturalists.

XII.3. The first three clearly fall under the purview of government. For the component–related risks, the programme has built in mitigating measures such as awareness campaigns, establishment of nurseries, support to feed millers as well as a dedicated sub–component strengthening the linkages between rural financing institutions and the rural community. The availability of fertilizers depends to a large degree on timely imports and the capacity of the domestic distribution system, which is largely beyond the purview of this project. The project has made adequate provisions under the management component to develop mitigating interventions in support of potential conflict resolution.



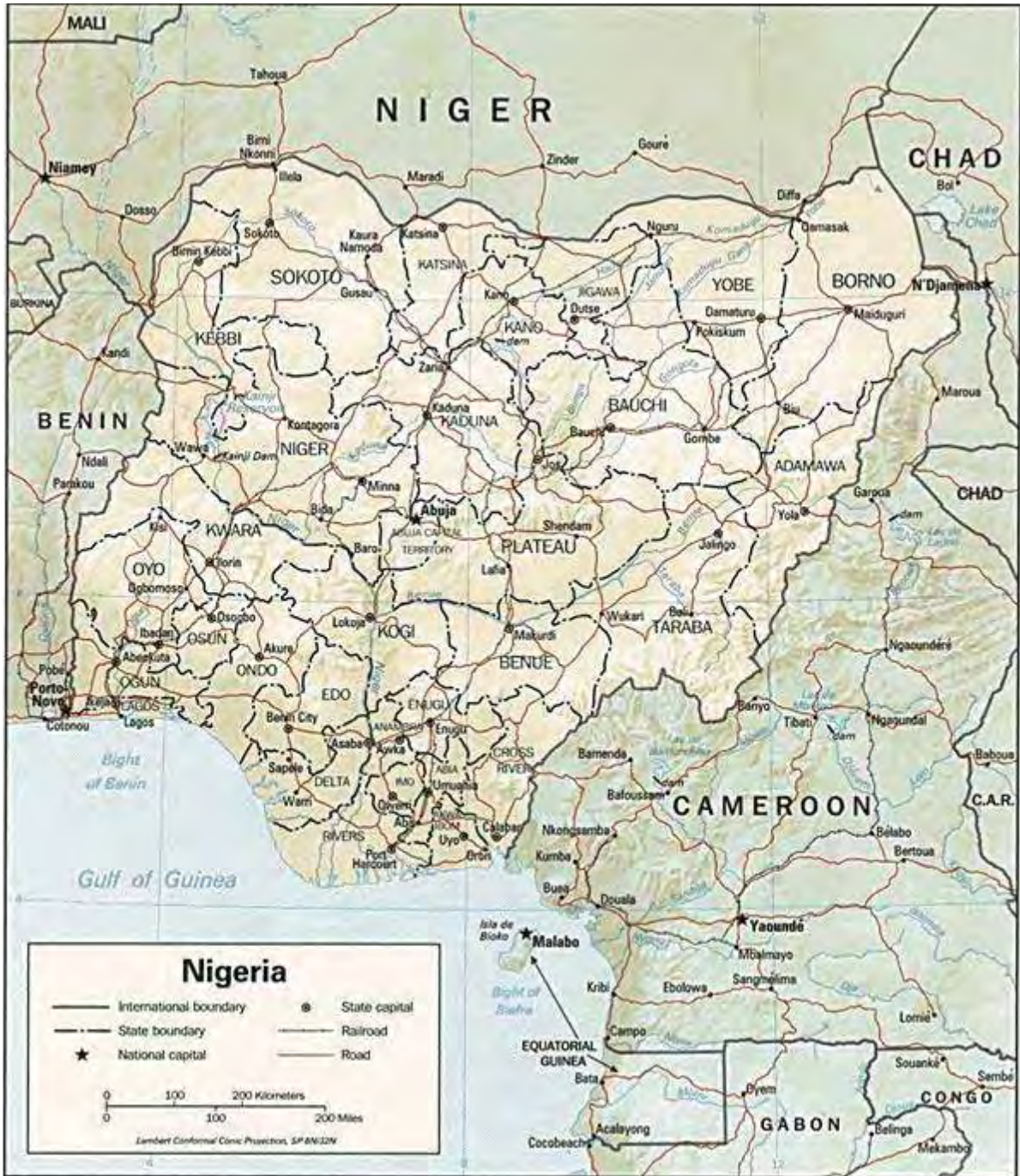
## **ANNEXES**

**Annex 1: Map of Nigeria**

**Annex 2: Logical Framework**



Annex 1: Map of Nigeria





### Annex 2: Logical Framework

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Means/Sources of Verification (MOV)	Critical Assumptions
<b>Overall Goal (Overall Development Objective):</b>			
National and household food security improved and rural poverty reduced on an economically and environmentally sustainable basis.	By 2010, self-sufficiency for major food crops achieved. By 2015, proportion of under-nourished people reduced by 50%. By 2015, proportion of people living in poverty reduced by 50%.	National accounts, data generated through participatory poverty monitoring, FMARD database.	
<b>Programme Development Objectives:</b>			
1. Farm productivity, household food security and incomes in project LGCs sustainably improved.	By end of project, average yields of major crops have increased by 30% in areas benefiting from the project.  By end of project, the proportion of undernourished people in project areas has been reduced by 50%.  By end of project, 50% of farmers benefiting from the project have increased their average real incomes by 20%.	Baseline survey reports, FMARD annual production statistics, participatory monitoring.  Baseline survey reports, FGN nutrition statistics, participatory monitoring.  Baseline survey reports, FMARD annual production statistics, participatory monitoring.	Government remains committed to pursuing the Millennium Development Goals.
2. The rural poor in the project LGCs participate in and benefit from development of their communities.	By end of project, 80% of the rural poor in project areas are members of groups or benefit from community-driven development interventions.	Project monitoring reports.	The Government's commitment to decentralisation and to increase the allocation of national budgetary resources for agriculture and rural development to at least 10% is maintained.  Farmer groups are responsive to project interventions. Increased demand for agricultural inputs and credit is met.  Needed investments are made in rural infrastructure. Major marketing constraints are addressed.  Macro-economic and political situation in the country remains conducive.
<b>Outputs</b>			
<b>Component 1: Site Development</b>			
1. Agricultural production and demonstration sites are in place.	By end of 2006, 218 additional sites have been established.	Project monitoring reports.	A close partnership between federal, state and local governments is maintained.
2. Enhanced farm productivity and farm diversification in project sites promoted.	By end of 2008, at least: (i) 50% of site farmers have taken up intensified crop production; (ii) 50% of site farmers have taken up intensified animal production; and (iii) 10% of site farmers practice fish farming.	Project monitoring reports.	Input and output prices and markets will remain favourable to farmers adopting the production modules promoted.

**NEPAD – Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme**  
**Nigeria: Investment Project Profile “National Programme for Food Security (NPFS)”**

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Means/Sources of Verification (MOV)	Critical Assumptions
3. Productivity and income-enhancing post-harvest management technologies promoted.	By the end of 2008, at least 50% of site farmers make use of or benefit from improved agro-processing and on-farm storage technologies resulting in a reduction of post-harvest losses by at least 20% on the participating farms.	Project monitoring reports.	Input and output prices and markets will remain favourable to farmers adopting improved agro-processing and on-farm storage technologies.
<b>Component 2: Outreach</b>			
1. Agricultural input supply system in the country consolidated and national food marketing information and extension improved.	By end of project, the volume of inputs purchased and of produce marketed by farmers in project LGCs has increased by 20%.	FMARD annual reports, data generated through participative monitoring.	Input delivery and marketing systems meet the demand of the rural population.
2. Site and Outreach financing improved.	By end of project, the amount of agricultural lending in project LGCs has increased by 30%.	Project monitoring reports based on participative monitoring.	Investment opportunities for farmers continue to be economically viable.
3. Agro-forestry activities supported by research and studies for improved production of planting material, processing and marketing; comprehensive training programme implemented.	By end of the project, groups of farmers from all project LGCs have participated and have been trained in agro-forestry practices; the concerned extension agents and site managers have also been trained.	Project monitoring reports based on participative monitoring.	Input and specialised services delivery on time for site demonstration and training.
4. Research-Extension-Farmer-Linkages (REFILS) revitalised and an effective community-based, demand-driven and participatory agricultural extension service introduced.	By end of project, 50% of farmers in project LGCs have participated in Farmer Field Schools and have taken up project-promoted production modules.	Project monitoring reports based on participative monitoring.	Government is committed to establishing and maintaining a REFILS coordination mechanism.
5. Productivity and income-enhancing post-harvest management technologies promoted.	By end of project, at least 10% of project LGC farmers make use of or benefit from improved agro-processing and on-farm storage technologies resulting in a reduction of post-harvest losses by at least 20% on the participating farms.	Project monitoring reports based on participative monitoring.	Input and output prices and markets will remain favourable to farmers adopting improved agro-processing and on-farm storage technologies.
6. The establishment of home and school gardens facilitated.	By end of project, production of fruits and vegetables in project LGCs has increased by at least 20%.	Project monitoring reports based on participative monitoring.	Collaboration with Federal Ministries of Education and Health materializes as planned.
7. Improved aquaculture and artisanal capture fisheries technologies introduced.	By end of project, improved aquaculture and artisanal fishing methods are applied by at least 2,642 fish farmers and 997 artisanal fishermen in project LGCs.	Annual reports of FDF. Project monitoring reports based on participative monitoring.	Input and output prices and markets will remain favourable to fish farmers and artisanal fishermen adopting improved methods.
<b>Component 3: Community-Driven Development</b>			
1. Farmer groups facilitated to be eligible for obtaining credit and participate effectively in project activities.	By end of project, 4,000 farmer groups formed (average 12 groups per LGC).	Project monitoring reports.	Government remains supportive to community-driven development.



NEPAD – Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme  
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Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Means/Sources of Verification (MOV)	Critical Assumptions
2. Funding is provided for investments that exceed the financial capacities of communities.	By end of project, 440 markets and 980 wells established; 2,000 km of roads rehabilitated.	Project monitoring reports.	There is a strong demand for investments in small-scale rural infrastructure.
3. Micro-earth dams are rehabilitated or newly constructed.	By end of project, 200 new dams newly constructed and 300 dams rehabilitated.	Project monitoring reports.	Government and Communities recognise the importance of maintenance of micro-dams for irrigation and watershed management and allocate sufficient resources.
4. Sources of wood supply in project LGCs increased.	By end of project, area under woodlots increased by some 12,000 ha. In support of community development.	Project monitoring reports.	The allocation of suitable land for planting does not pose a problem.
5. Non-farm income-generating activities are enhanced.	By end of project, 500 groups supported in non-farm income generating investments.	Project monitoring reports.	Government remains committed to its New Rural Development Policy.
<b>Component 4: Project Management</b>			
1. NPFS is successfully implemented.	Project activities are completed and outputs are produced in line with the work-plan.	Periodic project progress reports.	All three tiers of government are committed to the project.
2. Agricultural development capacity at federal, state and LGA level effectively strengthened.	No. of equipment and vehicles provided and staff trained at the three levels. No. of coordination meetings convened.	Minutes of federal, state and LGA level project management meetings.	Collaboration between three tiers of government works out as envisaged. Budgetary support to ADPs is adequate.
3. Improvements in the NPFS policy environment facilitated.	Number and nature of relevant policy studies conducted.	Policy studies.	Recommendations of NPFS-related sub-sector studies are mainstreamed in national and sector policies and strategies.