



DRAFT

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

NATIONAL AGRICULTURE INVESTMENT PLAN (NAIP)-2

FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NIGERIAN AGRICULTURE
PROMOTION POLICY (APP) "THE GREEN ALTERNATIVE"

2017-2020

**FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
(FMARD)**

December, 2017

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

After a shift from agriculture to crude oil and gas in the late 1960s, Nigeria's economy is driven largely by the proceeds of oil exploitation and export. Previous economic policies left the country ill-prepared for any event of the collapse of crude oil prices and production. The structure of the economy remains highly import dependent, consumption driven and undiversified.

The current Administration recognizes that the economy is likely to remain on a path of steady and steep decline if nothing is done to change the trajectory. It is in this context that since inception in May 2015, Government has made several efforts aimed at tackling these challenges and changing the narrative in a fundamental way. The earliest action was the prioritization of three policy goals: tackling corruption, improving security and re-building the economy.

To achieve these goals especially for the agriculture sector the Government has developed instruments such as the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan Focused Lab (ERGP), the Medium Term Sector Strategy (MTSS) , the Agriculture Promotion Policy, "the Green Alternative" (APP) the Investment Financing and Implementation Plan (IF&IP) which was remodeled in lined with the ERGP and the Malabo Declaration of the Heads of State and Government of the African Union as the Nigerian National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP).

In the implementation roadmap for the "Green Alternative" Plan, **16 policy levers** have been identified comprising of **eight (8) core policy levers**: Access to Land, Soil Fertility, Access to Information and knowledge, Access to Inputs, Production Management, Storage, Processing, Marketing & Trade; and **eight (8) enabling policy levers**: Access to Finance, Agribusiness Investment Development, Institutional Realignment, Institutional Setting and Roles, Youth and Women, Infrastructure, Climate Smart Agriculture, Research & Innovation, Food, Consumption and Nutrition Security.

The purpose of the Agricultural Investment Plan is to contribute in a sustainable way food security, increase the incomes of rural households and secure national economic growth. The plan is aimed at transforming Nigerian agriculture into a modern, professionally-managed and market-oriented business undertaking. This will be achieved through targeted government investments that would create an environment conducive to increased production; especially investing in the infrastructure required for agricultural intensification in terms of production and processing, technological innovations and public – private -partnership.

The Government of Nigeria has identified three (3) key programmes for implementation from year 2018-2020, ranging from doubling productivity to improving access to export markets in actualizing its vision for the agricultural sector. Each Programme comprised of projects which are supported by a portfolio of enablers and levers that drive activities with consistency with the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP) of the Federal Government. Each project's preliminary cost has been estimated using a number of common parameters. The duration of the project from a spending perspective is 3 years in line with the ERGP which respectively, translates into **N844,277,149,241.82** as total projected cost, **N243,330,190,513.71** as anticipated appropriated allocation and **N600,946,958,728.11** as funding gap, for the period.

The Nigeria's National Agricultural Investment Plan lays out the investment requirements of the Nigerian Agricultural Sector based on stakeholders' participation in line with the *2016-2020 Agricultural Promotion Policy (APP)*, the *2018-2020 Medium Term Sector Strategy (MTSS)* and the *2017-2020 Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP)*. The Investment Plan for the three (3) identified Programmes, framed from the APP's themes of **productivity enhancements**, **private investment** and **institutional re-alignment**, is structured according to the MTSS designated 10 Prioritized Sub-Programmes that accommodate the levers of the APP's themes. It details the overall programme aim and the most important specific outputs/targets under each of the sub-programmes. This is followed by a brief explanation of the strategy adopted for the given programme, important activities expected to affect economic growth, poverty reduction, job creation and improved foreign exchange earnings.

In order to improve policy framework, strengthen stakeholders ownership and and foster economic commitment at the national and sub-national levels, the investment plan explores funding modalities based on the progress made towards the Agricultural Promotion Policy. The second section of this plan details the total cost of each programme and then compares these to planned expenditure by the Government as detailed in the MTSS' activities, with direct involvement of Private Sector investments, as well as engagements from the Development Partners. From this, the "investment gap" is calculated and the final section outlines the effects of the expenditure gap which if not bridged would affect the achievement of the expected outcomes.

Effective implementation of the APP and indeed the NAIP greatly depends on a focused and driven team, representative of all key stakeholders and a clear sense of governance and responsibilities of each partner. To this end, the NAIP therefore outlines the institutional framework, the principal partners and stakeholders involved, their roles and the financing needs of these partners in line with the CAADP results framework. These partners and stakeholders include

FMARD, other MDAs, private sector, agribusiness investors, States, LGAs, research/academia and development partners.

The Nigeria's Agricultural policies and Agricultural Investment Plans are embedded in a framework of conventions and protocols such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program (CAADP), ECOWAS Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP), Nigeria's vision 20:20:20, Nigeria's Economic Recovery and Growth Plans (ERGP) and the Agricultural Promotion policy (APP) which was developed in 2016. The APP which draws from the ERGP guides the implementation of activities in the sector. Government have recognized the pivotal role that the agriculture sector plays in economic development and poverty reduction and have prioritized the agricultural sector as central to the government's economic recovery and growth plans and the policy of economic diversification.

In 2013, Nigeria joined the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition. This is a partnership agreement between the Nigerian government, private sector and development partners on targeted actions needed to promote agriculture investment and consequently food and nutrition security in Nigeria. It is an initiative that is being promoted by the African Union and supported by key global development partners in line with the principles of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP)

Nigeria operates a federal system with 3 tiers of government, (Federal, States and Local Government Areas). Also, different partners and stakeholders are playing various roles in the sector. There is therefore the need to coordinate the various activities of the various tiers of government including the various institutions that play critical but indirect roles in the development of the sector. As part of the coordination mechanism of the APP, institutional realignment began with the FMARD setting up Regional Offices in the states. The aim is to coordinate the efforts of the various tiers of government (state and local governments), Stakeholders and other MDAs in the implementation of the APP.

FMARD is the lead institutions for overseeing the agriculture sector in Nigeria. It has 41 Departments and Agencies (MDAs) under it and is responsible for development of strategies and national programmes, planning and budget preparation and coordination in collaboration with local and international partners and the larger stakeholders ecosystem.

Government therefore, plans to bring on-board all stakeholders for a sustainable development of the agricultural subsector in relation to the NAIP/APP framework. At this level, government is determined to develop policies that will seek the buy-in of stakeholder in the sector especially the private and development partners.

One of the guiding principles of CAADP is mutual accountability. At the country level, the agriculture Joint Sector Review (JSR), Biennial Review (BR) are a key instruments for realizing this accountability and for implementing the CAADP Results Framework. In particular, JSR provide a platform for assessing the performance of the agricultural sector and how well government and non-government stakeholders have implemented their commitments, as stipulated in CAADP compacts, national agricultural and food security investment plans, and related cooperation agreements.

It is necessary to note that the successful implementation of the NAIP process is basically determined by how stakeholders are accountable to each other. The NAIP-II is based on the Agriculture Promotion Policy (APP). As such, its results framework is based on that of the APP which is inline with the ECOWAP/CAADP and the Malabo results framework. The results framework has been produced to indicate the principal pathways that the APP must undergo to achieve lasting results in Nigeria's agriculture and food security. The results framework reflects Nigeria's vision for the Agriculture sector as indicated in the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan and the Agriculture Promotion Policy. It reflects Nigeria's three overall expected impacts from the APP and shows lower level intermediate results that will lead to these higher level impacts. Having identified the key results to be achieved, the performance monitoring matrix describes the specific programs to be achieved under the NAIP and the indicators that will track their implementation and achievement.

FOREWARD

Agriculture has contributed to GDP growth in Nigeria in a consistent manner. The sector grew by 4.88 percent in Q3 2016 and by as much as 13 per cent in previous years, suggesting immense unrealized potential. Investments in agriculture can guarantee food security, have the potential to be a major contributor to job creation foreign exchange earning and economic diversification.

In Nigeria, agriculture will continue to be a stable driver of GDP growth, with an average growth rate of 6.9 per cent over the plan period. The agricultural sector will boost growth by expanding crop production, fisheries, livestock and forestry sub-sectors as well as developing the value chain. Investment in agriculture will drive food security by achieving self-sufficiency in tomato (in 2017), rice (in 2018) and wheat (in 2020). Thus, by 2020, Nigeria is projected to become a net exporter of key agricultural products, such as rice, cashew nuts, groundnuts, cassava and vegetable oil.

In 2015, agriculture in Nigeria accounted for 23.1 per cent of GDP and employed 38 per cent of the working population. On sub-sectoral bases: crop production contributed 89 per cent of agricultural GDP; (4.1 per cent growth in 2010-2015), livestock (8 per cent; 3.3 per cent growth), fishing (2 per cent; 7.5 per cent growth), and forestry (1 per cent; 4.3 per cent growth). The area of arable land being cultivated was 6 per cent lower in 2015 (ha 34 million) than in 2007 (ha 37 million).

Nigeria has made significant progress in the production of animal protein. It is estimated that Nigeria has about 13 million cattle, 35 million goats, 22 million sheep and 80 – 120 million chickens. The Fisheries and Aquaculture sector caters for small, medium and large scale marine and fresh water fishing, with its distinctive constraints. The country has built a large domestic fishery economy but still relies heavily on imported fish and specialized feed for its protein consumption. Available data indicated that Nigeria imports between \$400 and \$600 million worth of fish and fish products annually.

Nigeria's agricultural sector managed by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and stakeholders is expected to provide adequate food for an increasing population, supply adequate raw materials to a growing industrial sector, expand the market for agro-industrial products, create employment opportunities, contribute to foreign exchange earnings, diversify the economy, and stimulate rural socio-economic development for Nigeria.

Over the years, the sector has been focusing on the conventional paradigm of harnessing domestic human and material resources to achieve and sustain food and nutrition security for sustainable livelihood and economic growth. For decades, the policy directions for the sector emphasized the production of agricultural commodities, promote market-driven agricultural value chain development encouraged an increased private investment in the sector to meet domestic demand and for export.

Currently, the sector policy embraced and intensified the *commodity value chain concept* with the aim of subsidizing input delivery, commodity development programme, credit guarantee scheme, irrigation scheme, land resource utilization, rural infrastructure, agricultural mechanization, rural finance and extension services. These essentially remain the platform for promoting import substitution initiatives, encouraging export-oriented activities, enhancing value-added processing, strengthening sectoral linkages and ensuring strategic partnership in the sector.

Accordingly, the present policy direction of this administration is increasing agricultural output, re-activate and expand the existing dams and irrigation facilities, strengthen agricultural extension services, implement a private sector-driven *mechanization programme*, by streamlining the mandates and operations of research institutes and federal colleges in the sector, through the alignment of the curricula of agricultural universities, schools and faculties to get the best out of technology and entrepreneurial practices. The policy will also restructure the Bank of Agriculture to promote agro/agro-allied enterprises, collaborate with finance institutions to facilitate credits to agribusiness initiatives, mainstreaming youth and gender productivity windows and promote '*Livelihood Intensive Farmers Enterprise*' in an agro & agro-allied development approach.

As an effort towards stimulating private investment, Government is working arduously to improve identified deficiencies in the policy & regulatory environment which is the most significant barrier to investment. Poor coordination among government institutions, at federal and state levels are being strengthened especially in the areas of land acquisition/ allocation, affordable financing, access to supplies due to input challenges, access to power, reduction on high cost of energy and poor road networks which are the bane for private sector investment in the sector.

In response to the challenges posed by the need to accelerate economic growth and diversification, the Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) has made agriculture one of the major pillars of its strategic vision for growth and development, as encapsulated in the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan

(ERGP) and "The Green Alternative" documents. This is evident in the recent growth rate of 0.55% at the end of Q3 of 2017 as reported by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) with significant contribution from the agricultural sector.

Therefore, the NAIP-2 reflects the global commitment of the Government of Nigeria in the realization of these objectives and the need to upscale funding to the sector.

It is my humble pleasure to express the total commitment of Mr. President, Mohamadu Buhari GCFR, towards the full implementation of the NAIP-II and ensure adequate funding of its project components for the desired economic benefits to all Nigerians.

*Chief Innocent Audu Ogbeh (.....)
Honourable Minister
Federal Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development
Federal Republic of Nigeria.
March, 2017.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We appreciate the Authorities and Management of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development that spearheaded the compilation of the National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP-2) of Nigeria to interface the nation's needs with global developments.

We acknowledge the inputs of the various State and Non-State Actors of the Agricultural Sector which essentially aggregated to the updated harmonized document.

We commend the relentless commitments of all stakeholders to growth in the sector in terms of national and international partnerships.

We recognize the continuous efforts of successive Government Administrations in upholding the priority of the Agricultural Sector in the country's development process.

We hope that all stakeholders would sustain their commitments for collective national development and global synergy.

We particularly grateful to the ECOWAS Commission/Hub Rural, African Union Commission (AUC); Unitedd State Agency for International Development (USAID) Alliance for Green Revooution in Africa (AGRA), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nation (FAO)and African Lead for their technical and financial support for the NAIP process.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABU	Ahmadu Bello University
ACTIF	African Cotton and Textile Industries Federation
ADP	Agricultural Development Projects
AETA	Agricultural Extension Transformation Agenda
AI	Artificial Insemination
AIT	Agribusiness and Investments Transformation
ARCN	Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria
ATA	Agricultural transformation Agenda
ATIC	Agricultural Transformation Implementation Council
BMGF	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
BoA	Bank of Agriculture
CAHW	Community Animal Health Workers
CFT	Confined Field Trials
CMS	Compact Milling System
CMTC	Cocoa Marketing and Trade Corporation
CMTDC	Cassava Market and Trade Development Corporation
CocTA	Cocoa Transformation Agenda
CotVC	Cotton Transformation Value Chain
CTA	Cassava Transformation Agenda
CTG	Cotton/Textile/Garment
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DOCs	Day Old Chicks
EPG	Eminent Persons Group
FAVC	Fisheries and Aquaculture Value Chains
FCAPT	Federal College of Agricultural Produce Technology
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FCWCGG	Fisheries Committee for the West Central Gulf of Guinea
FDA	Federal Dept of Agric
FDAE	Federal Department of Agricultural Extension
FEPAR	Federal Public Administration Reform Programme
FGCG	Feed Grade Cassava Grits
FIRO	Food and Industrial Research Organization
FMARD	Federal Ministry of Agriculture & Rural Development
GES	Growth Enhancement Support
HQCF	High Quality Cassava Flour
IAR	Institute for Agricultural Research
IBD	Infectious Bursal Disease
IDG	Industrial Development Group
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
LBM	Live Bird Market

LOI	Letters of Intent
LVC	Leather Value Chain
NABDA	National Biotechnology Development Agency
NACGRAB	National Centre for Genetic Resources and Biotechnology
NACOTAN	National Cotton Association of Nigeria
NASC	National Agricultural Seed Council
NASC	National Agricultural Seeds Council
NCD	Newcastle Disease
NIFOR	Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research
NPPAN	National Palm Produce Association of Nigeria
NRCRI	National Root Crop Research Institute
NVRI	National Veterinary Research Institute
OPGAN	Oil Palm Growers Association of Nigeria
OPTVC	Oil Palm Transformation Value Chain
PAN	Poultry Association of Nigeria
POFON	Plantation Owners Forum of Nigeria
PPP	Public-Private-Partnership
PPR	Pestes des Petite Ruminante
REFILS	Research Extension Farmer Inputs Linkage System
RIFAN	Rice Farmers Association of Nigeria
RMRDC	Raw Material Research and Development Council
RMU	Resource Mobilization Unit
RSPO	Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
RTEP	Root and Tuber Expansion Programme
SASCO	States' Agricultural Statistics Committee
SCC	Skin Collection Centers
SCPZs	Staple Crop Processing Zones
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SPDC	Shell Petroleum Development Company
SSF	Superfine Sorghum Flour
STVA	Sorghum Transformation Value Chain
TFI	Thai Farms International
USAID	US Agency for International Development
VEOPAN	Vegetable Oil Processors Association of Nigeria

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Subject	Page
Title	i
Executive Summary	ii
Foreward	vi
Acknowledgement	ix
Abreviations	x
Table of Contents	xii
CHAPTER ONE	
1.0. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Nigeria's Agricultural Development Trajectory	1
1.2. Overview of the Nigerian Agriculture Sector	2
1.3. Prevailing Framework of Agricultural Policy Promotion	4
1.4. APP Policy Thrust, Objective, Outcomes and Indicators	5
1.5. Reforms of 2011 – 2015 Agricultral Transformation Agenda Framework and the 2016-2020 Agricultural Promotion Policy Framework	7
1.6. Nigeria CAADP Process	13
1.7. Interfacing Agricultural Development Initiative Platforms	14
CHAPTER TWO	
2.0. PREVAILING POLICY FRAMEWORK	16
2.1. The Policy Thrust of the Current Administration	16
2.1.1. Implementation Enabler 1: Productivity Enhancement	16
2.1.1.1. Lever 1. Access to Land and Land Management	16
2.1.1.2. Lever 2. Soil Fertility	18
2.1.1.3. Lever 3. Access to Information and Knowledge	19
2.1.1.4. Lever 4. Access to Inputs	20
2.1.1.5. Lever 5. Production ManagementWater/ Irrigation Systems	22
2.1.1.6. Lever 6. Storage	24
2.1.1.7. Lever 7. Processing	25

2.1.1.8.	Lever 8. Marketing & Trade	26
2.1.2.	Implementation Enabler 2: Crowding in Private Sector Investment	27
2.1.2.1.	Lever1. Access to Finance	28
2.1.2.2.	Lever 2. Agribusiness Investment Development	29
2.1.3.	Implementation Enabler 3: Institutional Realignment	31
2.1.3.1.	Lever 1. Institutional Setting and Roles	31
2.1.3. 2.	Lever 2. Youth and Women (Gender Mainstreaming)	31
2.1.3.3.	Lever 3. Infrastructure	35
2.1.3.4.	Lever 4. Climate Smart Agriculture	35
2.1.3.5.	Lever 5. Research & Innovation	35
2.1.3.6.	Lever 6. Food, Consumption and Nutrition Security	38

CHAPTER THREE

3.0.	INVESTMENT PLAN	40
3.1.	Plan Implementation of Prioritized Programmes and Projects 2017-2020	40
3.2.	NAIP-2 Programmes: Components, Objectives &Policy Alignment	42
3.3.	NAIP Budget Priority Sub-programmes: Definition, Objectives, Output, Outcome & ERGP Alignment	43
3.4.	NAIP-2 (Medium Term Sector Strategy Investment) Plan Estimates 2017-2020	47
3.5.	NAIP-2Budget Sub-Programmes: Initial Budget Envelope and Performance Metrics	49
3.6.	NAIP-2 Investment Opportunities	50
3.7.	NAIP Budget Priority Sub-Programmes: Proposed Private and MDA Implementation Partners	52

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0.	INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE	53
4.1	Institutional Framework And Implementation Partnership	53
4.2.	Ecosystem Partners and Experts	53

4.3. Relationship between Federal Ministry of Agriculture and other Tiers of Government	55
4.4. Mutual Accountability	56
4.5. Governance, Leadership and Institutional Architecture	56
4.5.1. Presidency	56
4.5.2. NAIP Governing Council	57
4.5.3. NAIP Advisory Committee	57
4.5.4. Central Coordinating Committee	57
4.5.5. Independent Committee	57
4.5.6. Rapid Response Team	57
4.6. Capacity Development and Talent Sourcing	59
4.7. Public-Private-Partnership	59
4.7.1. Partnership Design	59
4.7.2. Partnership Arrangement	60
4.7.3. Stakeholder's identification under the PPP arrangement	60

CHAPTER 5

5.0. RESULTS BASED FRAMEWORK FOR THE NAIP	61
5.1. Introduction	61
5.2. Agriculture Promotion Policy Results Framework 2017 - 2020	62
5.3. Performance Monitoring Matrix for the NAIP	63

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

1.1. Nigeria's Agricultural Development Trajectory

Nigeria has the potential to become a major player in the global economy by virtue of its human and material endowments. However, this potential has remained relatively untapped over the years. After a shift from agriculture to crude oil and gas in the late 1960s, Nigeria's economy is driven largely by the proceeds of oil exploitation and export. Previous economic policies left the country ill-prepared for the recent collapse of crude oil prices and production. The structure of the economy remains highly import dependent, consumption driven and undiversified.

The current Administration recognizes that the economy is likely to remain on a path of steady and steep decline if nothing is done to change the trajectory. It is in this context that since inception in May 2015, Government has made several efforts aimed at tackling these challenges and changing the narrative in a fundamental way. The earliest action was the prioritization of three policy goals: tackling corruption, improving security and re-building the economy.

The Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP), a Strategic Management Plan for 2017 – 2020, has been developed for the purpose of restoring economic growth while leveraging the ingenuity and resilience of the Nigerian people – the nation's most priceless assets. It is also articulated with the understanding that the role of government in the 21st century must evolve from that of being an omnibus provider of citizens' needs into a force for eliminating the bottlenecks that impede innovation and market-based solutions.

The Plan also recognises the need to leverage Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) and build a knowledge-based economy. The ERGP is also consistent with the aspirations of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the principles of the Comprehensive African Development Programme (CAADP) given that the initiatives address its three dimensions of economic, social and environmental sustainability issues.

The vision of the ERGP is one of sustained inclusive growth for a structural economic transformation with emphasis on improving public and private sector efficiency. This is aimed at increasing national productivity and achieving sustainable diversification of production, to significantly grow the economy and achieve maximum welfare for the citizens, beginning with food and energy

security. Key execution priorities in this regard, are to stabilize the macroeconomic environment, achieving agriculture and food security, ensure energy sufficiency, improve transportation infrastructure and drive industrialization, in the country.

1.2. Overview of the Nigerian Agriculture Sector

In principles and strategies, the policy measures put in place over time to stimulate and sustain development in the agricultural sector are reflected in the following policies, laws, programmes and projects:-

Projects/Programme Description	Strength / Weakness
<p><i>Nigerian Research Institute Act 1964</i> and the <i>Agricultural Research Institute Decree 1975</i>, that established research outfits for cocoa, oil palm rubber and trypanosomiasis and other areas of concern, as well as, the <i>National Accelerated Food Production Projects [NAFPP]</i> introduced in the 1970 to facilitate national crop centres to increase varietal yields, fertilizer use, extension services and credits to enhance farmers' technical efficiency in crop production with the incentives of subsidy, applied research and demonstration plots.</p>	<p>Inadequate funding and periodic alignment of ARIs with one Ministry or the other affected the operations of optimal performance of the institutes.</p> <p>NAFPP started very well but the wheat programme was affected by a basic withdrawal of political support and lifting of the ban on wheat import</p>
<p><i>Nigeria Agricultural Cooperatives Bank [NACB]</i> established in 1973 that metamorphosed into <i>Nigeria Agricultural, Cooperatives & Rural Development Bank [NACRDB]</i> and the <i>Bank of Agriculture [BOA]</i> to facilitate credits to SMEs delivery, as well as the <i>Operation Feed the Nation [OFN]</i> of 1976-1979 to deploy the instrument of mass mobilization, centralized input procurement and subsidy.</p>	<p>Credit facility instrument is still undergoing a restructuring and recapitalization process to continually de-risk and capacitate agribusiness financing for effective implementation of any agricultural development programme at any point in time in the country.</p>
<p><i>River Basin Development Authority Acts [1979 & 1986]</i> that established river basins and irrigation schemes across the country to promote irrigation services, fishery development and flood control, as well as the <i>Agricultural Development Projects [ADPs]</i> initiated in 1975 to strengthen the technical and economic efficiency of small farm holders via the instrument of rural infrastructure development, input delivery system and extension service system.</p>	<p>The failure of the RBRDAS was due to political interference and managerial problems resulting from socioeconomic cleavages which permeated the nation's socio-political, economic and cultural institutions.</p> <p>The emphasis on modern technology in the ADP's led to agricultural research and extension services to focus on relatively high input technology for sole cropping systems. These systems were not used by the majority of smallholders.</p> <p>The change from the training and demonstration system to the T&V system of extension services was slow resulting in top down rather than responsive recommendations to farmers and continued technical emphasis without attention to socio-economics peculiarities of the society.</p> <p>Input supply programme for multiplication of improved seeds generally fell short of goals. Supplies of fertilizers were erratic largely due to</p>

	<p>centralized government control of international procurement and a very heavy subsidy programme.</p> <p>At project closure, most ADPs had a weak and uncertain funding structure, thus providing poorer services than they should offer, and hence, the question of the institutional sustainability of the scheme.</p>
<p><i>Green Revolution Programme of 1980s, the Directorate of Food, Roads & Infrastructure [DIFFRI] of 1986 – 1993, and the National Agricultural Land Development Authority [NALDA] of 1991 - 1999</i> enhanced existing strategies for input supply and subsidy regimes, commodity development programme, credit guarantee scheme, irrigation scheme, land resource utilization and rural infrastructure to accelerate food production and raise the quality of life in the country.</p>	<p>The government rural infrastructural programmes were embarked upon with limited programme of action and appropriate institutional arrangements for their execution. For instance, government establishment of DIFFRI at the Federal level only did not give room for a holistic approach to rural development.</p> <p>The NALDA approach increased the direct public provision of goods and services which would have been provided by the private sector instead. Many of NALDA's services were duplications, albeit on an intensive basis of services provided by ADPs in the country. This development affected the office from meeting its goal at the time.</p>
<p><i>National Programme for Food Security [NPFS], the National Fadama Development Projects [NFDP] and the National Strategic Food Reserve Programme [NSFRP],</i> that emerged, integrally promoted commodity value chain activities for increased food production, expanded agribusiness undertakings and enhanced value chain operators' incomes.</p>	<p>Interventions became multifaceted in enhancing production mainly, encouraging processing partly, supporting infrastructure where necessary and easing credit access in basic way.</p>

These reasons enabled the sector to comprehensively embrace and intensify a *Commodity Value Chain Concept* to encourage a shift from subsistence to commercial agriculture, promote import substitution initiatives, encourage export-oriented activities, enhance value-added processing, strengthen sectoral linkages and ensure strategic partnership in the sector. This is expected to collectively, increase private sector investment in agribusiness, as serially enshrined in the *1988 Agricultural Policy of Nigeria and the 2001 Agricultural Policy Thrust*, as well as the related frameworks of the *2007 Five Point Agricultural Value Chain Agenda*, the *Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP)*, the *2011 National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP)*, the *2011 Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA)* and the *2016 Agriculture Promotion Policy (APP)*, the "Green Alternative" and *2017, Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP)*.

In its repositioning step, the *2011-2015 Agricultural Transformation Agenda [ATA]* deployed the components of the *Growth Enhancement Support [GES] Scheme*, the *Nigeria Incentive-Based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending [NIRSAL]*, the *Staple Crop Processing Zones [SCPZ]*, the *Commodity Trade and Market Development Corporation [CTMDC]* and the *National Agricultural Resilience Framework [NARF]*. With the adopted strategies, Value chain actors were

exposed to the privately managed process of electronic-wallet window for efficient input delivery, guaranteed low-interest credit and cost-effective insurance instruments, demand-driven market-access structures, cluster-based intra-sectoral linked production and processing facilities, and smart climate agriculture - soil-water conservation mechanism.

ATA implementation process was extensively supported by the Nigeria Agribusiness Group in pooling resources which in the ATA medium term framework captured of 14.5 million farmers inclusive of 3 million females in the National Farmers Database, enhanced farmers' access farm input at subsidized rates through the GESS' e-wallet window and facilitated increase in lending by commercial banks to agriculture from 0.07 per cent in 2011 to five per cent in 2014. The process also floated the Youth Employment in Agriculture Programme [YEAP] as well as the "Youth and Women in Agribusiness Investment Programme" to develop, equip and empower commercial "agropreneurs" in commodity value chains, developed master plans for six Staple Crops Processing Zone [SCPZs] and facilitated the retooling of 22 ginneries for the conversion of cotton into lint for textile production.

All the same, the Nigerian agricultural sector, still faces four critical challenges, namely, limited access to financing and inputs for farmers; serious threat of climate change on yield; limited access to agricultural outputs at the national and international markets; and security threats to agricultural investment including cattle rustling, kidnapping and destruction of farmlands by herdsmen. Most farmers struggle to obtain financing to modernize or expand their farms, invest in productive assets or buy inputs. Nigeria must solve the underlying challenges in its agricultural system towards proper policy framework, infrastructure deficit, appropriate technology, sufficient financing, risk management, political commitment and institutional re-alignment.

1.3. Prevailing Framework of Agricultural Policy Promotion

As part of the Federal Government of Nigeria's effort to revamp the agriculture sector, ensure food security, diversify the economy and enhance foreign exchange earnings, the Government embarked on a "Green Alternative" Agenda with a focus on the need to meet domestic food requirements, and ability to export at quality levels required at international markets.

From 2016 to 2020, Nigeria's agricultural policy has been readjusted to specifically focus on achieving food security, import substitution, job creation and economic diversification.

The Agriculture Promotion Policy (APP) "The Green Alternative" specifically, was conceptualized to enable stakeholders synergize and build an agribusiness economy capable of delivering sustained prosperity by meeting domestic food security goals, generating exports, and supporting sustainable income and job

creation. The policy framework rests on three pillars: *Productivity Enhancement, Private Investment and Institutional Realignment* to facilitate infrastructure, land access, credit facility, innovative research, gender mainstreaming, input delivery and value chain for agribusiness undertakings in the country.

1.4. APP Policy Thrust, Objective, Outcomes and Indicators

THRUST	OBJECTIVES	OUTCOMES	INDICATORS
Agriculture as a business	<p>promote agribusiness sector to optimally play its' driving role for increasing productivity, generate growth and jobs in agriculture and food systems in Nigeria. Catalyze establishment of price support mechanisms and supply-security;</p> <p>promote access to agro-processing through both public intervention and facilitation of private sector investment</p> <p>partner with States to drive innovation and results via PPP, special incentives, and technical advisory grants;</p> <p>foster multi-stakeholder mechanisms and system to enhance collaboration and synergies;</p> <p>review and ensure institutionalization and effective implementation of women and youths programmes;</p> <p>build capacity of women and youths in entrepreneurship, including support to start entrepreneurial ventures, technical training and access to financial services;</p> <p>promote incentives for commercial and microfinance banks to develop appropriate financial products relevant in rural areas for farmers, women and youths.</p>	<p>enhanced farmers' income and create new rural jobs;</p> <p>increased budgetary provisions to at least 10% agricultural allocation of annual appropriations;</p> <p>Increase in the numbers of farmers and processors accessing loans through development finance instruments;</p> <p>Stimulated cooperative banking and affordable loans through commercial banks, microfinance banks and financial NGOs;</p> <p>and increased capacity and size of market-driven guarantee and risk schemes.</p>	<p>decrease in volume of imported staple crops by >5% p.a;</p> <p>reduction in rural unemployment from 25.6% (2011) by 2% p.a.;</p> <p>-%increase in loan guarantees;</p> <p>-% of all credit available to agriculture;</p> <p>-number of rural access points;</p> <p>-% increase in formal credit available to farmers;</p> <p>-% increase in sector funding as portion of national budget;</p> <p>-number of youth / women trained annually;</p> <p>-% increase in seed capital available to entrepreneurs; and</p> <p>-% annual increase in youth/women entrepreneurs</p>
Agriculture as a	Boosting food exports promoting forward and backward linkage of	Promoted private sector	Reduced losses of agricultural

THRUST	OBJECTIVES	OUTCOMES	INDICATORS
key to long-term economic growth	<p>agriculture with other sectors in the economy with stronger private sector participation.</p> <p>Improve access to basic social amenities and strengthen community based organizations to enhance quality of life of rural dwellers.</p>	<p>led initiatives to enhance cooling and cold chain, processing and packaging of nutritious food.</p> <p>Improved domestic food security through strengthened international competitiveness, increased domestic food consumption, reduced food imports and increased exports.</p>	<p>products</p> <p>Growth in volume of exported agricultural products by >5% p.a.</p> <p>Decrease in volume of imported staple crops by >5% p.a.</p>
Food as a human right	<p>Ensure national food and nutrition security through adequate availability of safe and nutritious food at affordable prices for rural and urban population in Nigeria at national and household level.</p> <p>Attain Food Security through self-sustaining growth and position Nigeria as a net food supplier</p>	<p>Ensured strategic reserves to food make available at short notice during period of strife and for stabilizing food prices and maintained a safe storage that guaranteed national food security.</p>	<p>Expansion of irrigable land by >85 p.a.</p> <p>Increased share of irrigable land (from low of <10%).</p> <p>Growth in volume of exported agricultural products by >5% p.a.</p> <p>Growth in volume of domestic food consumption by >5% p.a.</p>
Value chain approach	<p>Strengthen research and innovation on priority areas and disseminate outputs</p> <p>Ensure conducive access to land in order to attract investments by small, medium and large farmers and processors</p> <p>Maintain and enhance soil fertility and promote soil erosion control</p> <p>Promote timely availability of quality inputs for agricultural production via privately controlled agro-dealer network</p>	<p>Strengthened research to address key priorities and ensure close interaction with end-users.</p> <p>Enhanced effectiveness and efficiency of the agricultural research system</p> <p>Incentivized</p>	<p>Expand infrastructure investment (irrigation) rural feeder roads (km p.a.)</p> <p>Increased per ha cropping yield (%)</p> <p>Extend agricultural credits (Naira billion)</p> <p>-% of arable land</p>

THRUST	OBJECTIVES	OUTCOMES	INDICATORS
	<p>Promote optimized and sustainable use of water resources for agricultural production</p> <p>Reduce pest and disease in crops, animal and fishery subsector</p> <p>Stimulate domestic production of equipment</p> <p>Enhance standardization of agro-technology</p> <p>Target research to develop appropriate machines & equipment</p> <p>Promote private-sector led mechanization services as well as cooperative solutions for tractor and equipment hiring system.</p> <p>Enhance availability of proper methods for safe and effective storage (small-medium large scale storage)</p> <p>Promote provision of adequate infrastructure (energy/ water/ roads) around high agricultural produce areas and coordinate with MDAs and States on power supply and water access.</p> <p>Enhance processing capacity and increase the quality and volume of food processing in Nigeria</p> <p>Enforce quality standards, food safety for markets that ensure emergence of modernized, safe processing zones.</p> <p>Enhance access for agricultural produce to domestic and international markets.</p>	<p>States and private investors to expand pool of rural infrastructure</p> <p>Improved climate change resilience for sustainable food security and livestock.</p> <p>Reviewed silos projects and other levels of storage to meeting the goal of 5% grain in storage;</p> <p>Catalyzed establishment of price support mechanisms and supply-security</p> <p>Promoted access to agro-processing through both public intervention and facilitation of private sector investment</p>	<p>irrigated</p> <p>-Utilisation rates of existing dams</p> <p>-% annual change in water conserved vs previous year</p> <p>-% food stored for emergencies</p> <p>-% change in post-harvest food loss</p> <p>Increase in number of processing facilities</p> <p>-% annual change in agric. export income</p> <p>-% annual change in agric. domestic income</p>

1.5. Reforms of 2011 – 2015 Agricultural Transformation Agenda Framework and the 2016-2020 Agricultural Promotion Policy Framework

ITEM	ATA REFORM	APP FRAMEWORK
Target	Grow sector from 3% - 6% per annum, create over 3.5 million jobs in the agricultural sector, provide US\$ 2 billion of additional income to Nigerian farmers,	Grow sector at 1x to 2x the average Nigerian GDP for 2016 – 2020, Achieve 6% - 12% Growth Rate, Double household income in 6 – 12 years, Attain 23% Agriculture's GDP Share, 70% Agriculture's Labour Share, 85%:15% Agricultural Activity Mix for Crop & Livestock Production.

ITEM	ATA REFORM	APP FRAMEWORK
	<p>inject over US\$ 2.5 billion from commodity value chain activities into the economy and increase domestic food supply by 20 million tonnes of produce.</p>	
<p>Input Supply</p>	<p>Review of the Land Use Act to enable easier access to land for investors</p> <p>Establishment of the National Farmers Base through the biometric registration of farmers and the harmonization of existing information/data on agricultural census and farmers cooperatives for the purpose of effective policy planning and implementation in the sector.</p> <p>Set-up of the Growth Enhancement Scheme (GES) to provide targeted support for seeds and fertilizers to farmers via an 'electronic wallet system' of mobile communications to deliver subsidized seeds and fertilizers to farmers.</p> <p>GES principle of supporting value chain entrepreneurs with subsidized incentives was subsequently extended to irrigation, mechanization and processing activities in</p>	<p>Using the existing soil maps to sustain the production and distribution of 'manuals on soil-crop specific requirements' to disseminate useful information via extension services to farmers to enable them understand and comply with specifications that match crops against suitable soils across the different ecological zones of the country.</p> <p>Expanding the soil-liming initiative of neutralizing soil acidity, improving its fertility and enhancing its suitability to boost agricultural production in the country.</p> <p>Collaborating with FMEnv on climate change adaptation initiatives to control sheet erosion incidence through the use of 'typha' and 'alfafa' grasses and their likes to curb the negative effect of erosion on crop production in the country.</p> <p>Encouraging the vegetation/grassing of potential agricultural land to replenish soil and complement afforestation initiatives on desertification to support agricultural production, environmental conservation and healthy life in the country.</p> <p>Strengthening the partnership between the Federal and State Governments in the operation of the Growth Enhancement Scheme [GES] scheme to smoothen the process of input supply and financial commitment at any point in time for improved performance.</p> <p>Promoting viable agribusiness in the country by strengthening the partnership with multilateral agencies on technical assistance, cooperation with regional organizations on agricultural programmes, collaboration with research institutions on hybrid varieties and 'Extension Villages", and synergy with private sector on 'seed processing centres'.</p> <p>Stepping up the regulatory, developmental and promotional mandate of NASC through adequate technical capacity in human and material content, sanctioning of erring entrepreneurs in the seed industry,</p>

ITEM	ATA REFORM	APP FRAMEWORK
	<p>a commodity value chain as may be relevant.</p> <p>Liberalization of foundation seed production and stimulation of public private partnership venture in the provision of inputs, farm machinery and processing machines to entrepreneurs.</p> <p>GES' finance support came from the CBN NIRSAL scheme, FG, BMGF and notable Multilateral Agencies. Subsidy for improved seeds was 100% from 2011 – 2012, and subsequently reviewed to 90% for arable crops (rice and maize) and 80% for cash crops (cotton and cocoa).</p>	<p>capacitating the National Agricultural Research System [NARS] to facilitate improved varieties, ensure quality assurance and grow the agricultural sector.</p> <p>Addressing the issue of fertilizer–soil matching to ensure the right nutrient requirement for respective crops through the proper facilitation and application of 'soil-maps' for specific areas, in which the relevant departments on 'crops', 'agric land resources' and 'fertilizer', would have to synchronize the set specifications for agricultural commodities.</p> <p>Supporting the private/public sectors' initiatives on organic fertilizers through awareness creation and incentives to marginally augment the broad use of inorganic fertilizers to create a desired balance for ultimate adaptation/adoption of organic fertilizers in agricultural production in the country.</p>
Financing	<p>In partnership with Central Bank and Bankers Committee, set up of NIRSAL credit guarantees.</p> <p>Revival and recapitalization of Bank of Agriculture.</p> <p>Engagement with commercial banks to finance GES and boost lending to agriculture from ~1% to 6% of all formal credit by 2015.</p> <p>Creation of special funds to support farmers e.g. N10B Cassava Fund and FAFIN/KfW Facility of \$35M</p>	<p>Restructuring the Bank of Agriculture to amongst other changes, extend shareholding' stake to farmers, to enable BOA warehouse and manage any externally secured or locally set-aside development credit facilities and therewith, facilitate credits at a very low interest rate for the promotion of agro/agro-allied enterprises in the country.</p> <p>Engaging domestic finance institutions to moderate stringent loan conditions, promoting FAFIN credit facility, reviewing credit guarantee scheme and expanding commodity value chain coverage to increase loanable fund, widen access to credits, expand cooperative lending and enhance agribusiness undertakings in the country.</p> <p>Firming up partnership with relevant national institutions and multilateral to balance and surpass the authorized capital outlay, attract more intervention funds and secure an increased in-flow of credit facilities to attain adequate capitalization, boost loanable funds capacity and ease clients' access to such funds for meaningful impact in agribusiness undertakings in the country.</p>

ITEM	ATA REFORM	APP FRAMEWORK
Infrastructure & Logistics	<p>Designation of staple crop processing zones; 1st site in Kogi for cassava production remains under development</p> <p>Concession of Federal warehouses and storage assets and the leasing of storage and marketing infrastructure to private sector operators for their operations and maintenance</p> <p>Promotion of the fabrication and manufacture of agricultural tools, equipment and machinery to aid the value chain process in the sector.</p> <p>Facilitation of supportive infrastructure, especially complimentary investment by the government in roads, storage facilities, power, and irrigation.</p>	<p>re-activating, expanding and utilizing the existing dams and irrigation facilities, as well as the exploiting the county's underground water reserve, to meet the water needs for agribusiness activities and boost production in the country;</p> <p>Involvement of the Fen in providing guidance on environmental standards to complete safeguards studies, Engagement of FMW on the rehabilitation of access road to the SCPZs sites as well as assistance in designing SCPZ and ABIRs roads and collaboration with engagement of FMWR for the exploration of water potentials.</p> <p>Interfacing with MDAs on 'land reforms instruments' to adopt a framework for the Systematic Land Titling and Registration for use in the SCPZs area, to accord land transactions with fair principles and implementation procedures, as well as collaboration with the FMPWH to facilitate the connection of designated Model SCPZ sites to the National Electricity Grid.</p>
Production	<p>Promotion of public-private-partnership to stimulate investment in the agricultural sector through the application of appropriate policies and incentives and the exploration of the opportunities of bilateral and multilateral co-operations on</p>	<p>Establishing 'modern breeding facilities' and 'artificial insemination centres' for the multiplication of indigenous breeds and cross breeding with foreign breeds to increase hybrid vigour, through the development of grass paddocks and water resources for the stabilization of cattle management with the recording of performance stations to regulate the animal breeding system in the country.</p> <p>Encouraging investment in livestock value chains to enhance the output of beef, dairy and poultry production. To ensure this, the poultry industry will be assisted to embark on a nation-wide registration of farms to make tracking and support easy. All forms of diseases</p>

ITEM	ATA REFORM	APP FRAMEWORK
	<p>agricultural trade and investment promotion in the sector.</p> <p>Facilitation of Staple Crop Processing Zones, Export Crop Handling, Preservation and Conditioning Centres and Agro Processing Centres to encourage private investment in agro/agro allied industries as well as provide enabling facilities for related agricultural activities.</p> <p>Location of agro-industries within the clusters of out-growers,</p> <p>Emphasis on value-added production, processing, marketing and utilization of agricultural commodities,</p> <p>Adoption and intensification the application of global best practices,</p> <p>Strengthen the mechanisms for quality assurance, monitoring and evaluation,</p> <p>Using Guarantee Minimum Price [GMP] to mop up excess output of agricultural produce and also encourage increased processing of commodities.</p>	<p>in the industry would attract the deserved mitigations.</p> <p>Partnering State/Local Governments and non-governmental organizations to utilize the "captive water bodies", including the Oguta Lake in Imo State, to explore the fisheries potential of such natural sites and boost the nation fishery resources.</p> <p>Stimulating the aquaculture industry by enlarging the existing preferences for tilapia and cat fish from local sources, by working with experts, specialists, farmers and entrepreneurs within the established principles of maintain the nation's biodiversity and meeting consumers taste.</p> <p>Establishing Fish Farm Clusters around large fresh water bodies to create an enclave for the production of different but acceptable species of fish in accordance with the participating farmers' engagement to subsequently increase output.</p> <p>Collaborating with the National Centre for Agricultural Mechanization [NCAM] to re-design and re-package the existing model of Fish Drying Kiln with a larger capacity and flexible operation for mass production for use as a pilot scheme to capacitate fish processors and address post-harvest losses from fish production.</p> <p>Completing the PPP concessioning process of the country' silo complexes to achieve the desired goal of funding, managing and utilizing the National Food Reserve Programme in a most economic manner without compromising a monopolistic and capitalist tendency of private sector operators and in the end, negating the national interest and objective of facilitating affordable, adequate accessible and nutritious food items to the populace in times of adversity.</p> <p>Consolidating the e-warehouse receipt system through its integration into the Growth Enhancement Support [GES] scheme input distribution system to manage the supply chain more effectively under the support of the Central Bank/NIRSAL window.</p> <p>Effecting the completed 'conceptual framework' and 'master plans' on the development of model Staple Crop Processing Zones [SCPZs] models and the Agricultural Industrial Towns [AITs] in the Agribusiness Investment Region (ABIR) to guide the operation of SCPZs in Nigeria on Model SCPZs already identified around the rice sorghum, cassava, fisheries, livestock,</p>

ITEM	ATA REFORM	APP FRAMEWORK
		<p>horticulture and oil palm under partnerships with State Governments, host communities and Anchor Investors across the country.</p> <p>Facilitating Farmers Cooperatives/Organizations to midwife a concept of operating a 'Labour Intensive Family Enterprise' to run sizable assigned areas/portions in an Agro industrial Park – an enclave of several farmers – to collectively access share resources and incentives for increased commodity output.</p> <p>Intensifying efforts on the existing PPP initiatives on agro-industrial estates, agro-processing centres, famers market, agro-input centres, export crop conditioning centres and staple crop processing zone, to completely align their impact with the efforts on mini- and large-scale processing plants and comprehensively increase processing capacity, reduce production cost, enhance product quality and maximize entrepreneurs income in the country.</p>
Market Access	Establishment of Commodity Trade and Market Development Corporation to link demand with supply and ensure good returns to agribusiness.	Actualizing the redefined <i>Commodity Trade & Market Development Corporation</i> , especially for the cassava, cotton, cocoa and grains value chains by reviewing of the enabling Acts of defunct Agricultural Commodity Boards with the aim of resuscitating, realigning and reshaping the bodies to accommodate and mainstream the principles and strategies of the new private-sector driven model.
Others	Reform of the Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria (ARCN Gender and Youth mainstreaming for effective empowerment and capacitation to enable the group contribute to the socio-economic development of their communities and the country through the YEAP and WYIA programmes.	<p>Ensuring the collective commitment of the three levels of Government to Agricultural Extension Services to revive, consolidate and sustain agribusiness for job and wealth creation in the federation;</p> <p>Restricting the incentive package on land acquisition by agribusiness investors to a maximum of 5,000 hectares to conserve the rights of the Nigerian populace in acquiring land for socio-economic development and therewith safeguard their interest against possible disputes amongst governments, communities and investors over 'statutes, agreements and understandings' in the future;</p> <p>Re-aligning and streamlining the mandates, upgrading the infrastructure and facilities and strengthening the funding mechanisms of the nation's Agricultural Universities, Research Institutes and Colleges of Agriculture towards having a National Agricultural Research System [NARS] with technology-based and demand-driven R&D initiatives that accord with national and international concepts and satisfy the</p>

ITEM	ATA REFORM	APP FRAMEWORK
		<p>purposes of adaptation, adoption and commercialization in the country.</p> <p>Interfacing the cooperative, extension and credit systems for efficient delivery of agricultural policies and programmes, as well as strengthening the access of cooperatives to credit facilities to adequately empower community-based group's enterprises in agriculture and related sectors to be viable, resourceful and sustainable in the country.</p>

1.6. Nigeria CAADP Process

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme [CAADP] was an initiative of the African Heads of government coordinated by AU/NEPAD, with the aim of increasing public spending, accelerating growth and eliminating poverty in the sector, by dedicating 10% of annual national budget and ensuring annual growth rate of 6% in agriculture. As adopted by the African Heads of State in Maputo, 2003, CAADP prescribed a four-pillar framework to guide programme implementation with Pillar I: Land and Water Management, Pillar II: Rural Infrastructure and Trade-related Capacities for Improved Market Access, Pillar III: Increasing Food Supply and Reducing Hunger and Pillar IV: Agricultural Research, Technology Dissemination and Adoption.

Although continental in scope, the CAADP agenda is an integral part of national efforts to promote agricultural sector growth and economic development. It provides a shared framework for strategy planning and implementation, and for partnership and development assistance in the sector through a continuous Joint Sector Review and Biennial Review process.

The ultimate goal of the CAADP process in Nigeria is to define a coherent long term framework to guide the planning and implementation of current Agriculture Agenda, identify strategic options and sources of poverty reducing growth for the agricultural sector between now and 2020, develop existing and new strategy analysis and knowledge support systems, and facilitate peer review, dialogue, and evidence based planning and implementation of agricultural sector policies and strategies.

Nigeria signed the **CAADP Compact** on 30th October, 2009, prepared the first **National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP)** document in 2010 and established a **CAADP Country Team Structure** for the implementation of the Investment Plan. A Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (SAKSS) node Steering Committee was inaugurated on 14th December, 2010 for effective to implement the NAIP's components of Productivity Enhancement, Commercial Agricultural

Support, Land & Water Management, Inputs, Products & Markets Linkages and Coordination, Monitoring & Evaluation.

The process enabled the preparation of the National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP) on ecological comparative advantage basis of promoting commodity value chain in the country. CAADP Sensitization Workshops were carried out in the six geo-political zones of Nigeria to develop the State Agricultural Investment Plans [SAIPs]. The intertwined document detailed efforts to accelerate agricultural prospects and strategies for achieving long-term growth, poverty reduction and food security. It analyzed the institutional and capacity requirements for a comprehensive implementation of CAADP Agenda in Nigeria towards an envisaged target of achieving 9.5 percent per annum agricultural growth, 8.0 percent per annum GDP growth, 30.8 percent poverty rate within a 10 year period.

Reviewing the performance of CAADP 10 years after the Maputo Declaration, the Heads of State and Government of the African Union recommitted themselves to the principles and values of the process in terms of 10% public spending target, doubling productivity, 6% annual GDP growth, prioritized commodity value chain, inclusive public-private partnerships and strong intra-inter sectoral linkages. Other consensus are towards 30% youth involvement in value chains, tripling intra-African commodity trade, 30% farm/pastoral households resilience to shocks, and deploying result framework and review platforms.

The principle of harmonization and streamlining of inter-related policies and programmes ideas would necessitate the review of the CAADP National Agricultural Investment Plan along with new targets and emerging issues such as climate smart agriculture, youth and gender, ECOAGRIS/Minimum set of core data, Nutrition, Integrated system for sustainable livelihood and Result-based framework.

1.7. Interfacing Agricultural Development Initiative Platforms

NGN FMARD 5 Point Agenda 2007	CAADP/ECOWAP Pillars & Themes 2009	NGN FMARD ATA Key Components 2011	NGN FMARD APP Themes 2016
Water, Aquaculture And Environmental Resource Management Maximizing Agricultural Revenue in Key Enterprises in Targeted Sites	Land and water management - <i>improving water management and management of food crises and other natural disasters</i>	Agricultural Resilience Framework on climate change adaptation	Institutional Realignment -Climate Smart Agriculture -Enhance access to Information & Knowledge on causes, solutions/ technologies and alternative energy sources

<p>Developing Agricultural Policy and Regulatory Systems</p> <p>Agricultural Commodity Exchange Market</p> <p>Raising Agricultural Income Sustainable Environment</p> <p>Water, Aquaculture and Environmental Resource Management</p>	<p>Infrastructure and market access</p> <p><i>-development of agricultural chains and market promotion</i></p> <p><i>- sustainable farm development</i></p>	<p>Growth Enhancement Support scheme on agro-inputs, mechanization and processing through private sector managed incentives.</p> <p>Nigerian Incentive Based Risk-Sharing Agricultural Lending System to guarantee credit facility on agro inputs to farmers.</p> <p>Agricultural insurance scheme</p>	<p>Productivity Enhancement -</p> <p><i>-Access to Inputs for commodity production</i></p> <p><i>-Enhance access to land, soil fertility, finance, information & knowledge, improved storage, processing and marketing.</i></p> <p><i>-Enhance standards and quality control mechanisms at various points in the relevant supply chains</i></p>
<p>Agricultural Commodity Exchange Market</p> <p>Raising Agricultural Income Sustainable Environment</p> <p>Water Aquaculture and Environmental Resource Management</p>	<p><i>-Food supply and hunger</i></p> <p><i>-improved management of other shared natural resources</i></p>	<p>Commodity Trade and Market Development Corporations entrenching market access for commodity value chain operators via market and trade corporations.</p>	<p>Productivity Enhancements - Marketing & Trade</p> <p><i>-Concession of FMARD silos</i></p> <p><i>- finalize the privatization of Abuja Commodity Exchange</i></p> <p><i>- enhance access for agricultural produce to domestic and international markets</i></p>
<p>Maximizing Agricultural Revenue in Key Enterprises in Targeted Sites</p> <p>Developing Agricultural Policy and Regulatory System</p>	<p>Agricultural Research, Technology and Adaptation</p> <p><i>-institutional building</i></p> <p><i>-development of agricultural chains and market promotion</i></p>	<p>Staple Crop Processing Zones for value-added production, processing, marketing and utilization of agricultural commodities</p>	<p>Productivity Enhancements - Processing</p> <p><i>-Enhance access to Finance, agribusiness development, information & knowledge on standards and quality, mechanization, storage and marketing.</i></p>

CHAPTER TWO PREVAILING POLICY FRAMEWORK

2.1. The Policy Thrust of the Current Administration

In the implementation roadmap for the “Green Alternative” Plan, **16 policy levers** have been identified comprising of **eight (8) core policy levers**: Access to Land, Soil Fertility, Access to Information and knowledge, Access to Inputs, Production Management, Storage, Processing, Marketing & Trade; and **eight (8) enabling policy levers**: Access to Finance, Agribusiness Investment Development, Institutional Realignment, Institutional Setting and Roles, Youth and Women, Infrastructure, Climate Smart Agriculture, Research & Innovation, Food, Consumption and Nutrition Security.

Staying true to the implementation principle for the Plan, details on each of the policy levers will be provided as follows:

Policy Initiative(s)	Lever	KPIs	Key Activities	Due date	Owner(s)
Sub-sections or initiatives identified for each policy lever		Key metrics to track performance / effectiveness of implementation for overall policy lever	Activities required to rollout each policy lever initiative	Expected date of completion for key activities and milestones	Assigned owners for each policy lever

2.1.1. Productivity Enhancement

The aim of this programme is to boost system productivity, reduce post-harvest losses and expand market access related activities.

Prioritized crops/commodities include the followings: Rice, Wheat, Maize, Soybean, poultry products, Milk/Dairy, Tomato, Fish, Oil-palm, Cocoa, Yam, Cotton, Cassava and Sorghum. The target outcome is a blend of metrics including but not limited to rises in farm productivity versus base year (% yield increases), reductions in post-harvest losses, share of agricultural input used in Nigeria through the following levers;

2.1.1.1. **Lever1.** Access to Land and Land Management

Land is a vital input for agricultural production and regulated access to it is critical. A key issue is land title and tenure, which defines the conditions and rules guiding the right to hold a piece of land for one purpose or another. About 95% of agricultural lands are not titled in Nigeria, effectively nullifying their capacity to be treated as collateral for financial transactions.

Policy in place is to amend current Land Use Act in the following ways:

- Facilitating the recognition and entitlement of land ownership by formal or customary means to assist collateralization.
- Farmer/land registration (identity, location, landholding and soil mapping), and low cost, web-based and digital mechanisms for verifying the existence of such titles.
- Ensuring land rights that incentivize small farmers to invest in their land and raise their productivity.
- Reducing implicit and explicit gender biases in land allocation and titling processes.
- Creating a transparent, liquid market for agricultural land, improving likelihood of land being used as collateral.
- Allowing the farmers who are commercializing to use other land (aggregate) rental markets or land markets.
- Enabling migration of farmers who have better opportunities elsewhere in the economy.
- Facilitating the establishment of commercial ranches for cattle and reduces risk of clashes between nomads and farmers.

Policies that ensure a balance between economic growth of larger agribusinesses with the economic cost of displacing small farmers, or creating land shortages over time as the rural population grows.

	Core Policy Level: Access to Land			
	KPIs	Key Activities	Due	Owner
Land mapping and inventory	<i>% of arable land mapped</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • License and procure required software and GPS mapping devices • Set up and train core team • Pilot land mapping, refine process, and prepare full rollout plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sep 16 • Dec 16 • Dec 17 	FMARD (DAL&CCMS / PROC / DAC), State Min. of Agric., NYSC (leveraging Nigeria IT service providers)
Farmer registration and land titling	<i>% of farmer registrations / land verified</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build low cost web database for data storage and easy access of information • Assemble and train key team to perform registration and titling • Provide and communicate incentives to all potential participants • Pilot registration / titling in specific areas, refine process and prepare full roll-out plan across all states and integrate with FIs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dec 16 • Dec 16 • Mar 17 • Dec 18 	FMARD (DAL&CCMS / PROC), State Min. of Agriculture, NYSC (leveraging Nigeria IT service providers)

Expansion of land	<i>% of additional land cleared</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify land for expansion (incl. location, landholding and size) Communicate to landholders and agree on settlement terms Assemble team and clear additional land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jun 18 Dec 18 Dec 20 	FMARD (DAL&CCMS), State Min. of Agriculture, Min. of water resources (river basin auth.)
Land collateralization incentives	<i>% increase in area of land that can be used as collateral</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop policy and implement plan to assist in funding collateralization incentives Provide financial institutions link to land title database Assemble team to work with FIs on land collateralization initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mar 17 Jun 17 Sep 17 	FMARD (DAL&CCMS / F&A / P&P. A&S), CBN, Bankers Committee, Presidential committee land reform (A. Mabogunje)

2.1.1.2. Lever 2. Soil Fertility

In Nigeria, soil fertility requires attention in view of the need to maintain adequate levels of macro and micro soil nutrients under intensive production systems. Soil erosion in South-Eastern Nigeria and desertification in the North due to deforestation wash away topsoil with the nutrient layers and pose a threat to soil fertility. On the other hand, Climate change, with temperature increase, speeds up the breakdown of soil organic matter which is essential for water retention and root development.

Policy Thrust is to maintain and enhance soil fertility and review private managed subsidy and align with overall fertilizer supply / demand strategy to focus efforts in regions requiring the most support through:

- soil mapping and testing.
- crop rotation to improve nitrogen fixation.
- soil fertility reconstruction and formal fallow periods.
- fertilizer quality control.
- use of organic fertilizer.
- erosion control measures e.g. tree planting.
- soil/cropspecific fertilizer formulation.
- improved conservation, reforestation and green belt policies.

Core Policy Lever: Soil Fertility				
	KPIs	Key Activities	Due	Owner
Fertilizer	<i>Total fertilizer usage</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up and train core team on effective fertilizer use and quality control Hold awareness programs and communicate to farmers on effective use of fertilizers Implement quality control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sep 16 Mar 17 Jun 17 	FMARD (DFISS / FDA DNQ), Min. of Environment, State DPs, Fertilizer manufacturers and importers

				ssociation
Soil testing	<i>% of arable land tested</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contract soil society for 36 teams and develop KPIs for testing • Pilot soil testing: collect samples at appropriate technical intervals • Build cloud based web database • Refine process, prepare and implement full roll-out testing process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sep 16 • Nov 16 • Jan 17 • Mar 17 	MARD (DFISS / AL&CCMS / ROC), State Min. of agric., Consortium of Nig. soil testing and IT services, private sector soil testing companies
Soil restoration & erosion control	<i>% of "at-risk" land restored</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assemble erosion control and soil maintenance team • Identify erosion prone slopes and degradation areas • Develop and execute erosion control and reforestation programmes • Partner with key organisations to implement long term soil improvement activities (e.g. tree planting) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mar 17 • Jun 17 • Sep 17 • Sep 18 	MARD (DAL&CCMS DRD / FDA), Min of works, Min. of environment, State governments, donor partners (e.g. world Bank)

2.1.1.3. Level 3. Access to Information and Knowledge

In order to increase agricultural productivity and improve agribusiness, the right information is required at the right time for planning and decision-making. This is relevant to all stakeholders in the sector, including farmers, input suppliers, processors, traders, policy makers, development partners, and researchers. Appropriate information can sharpen opportunities, clarify market access, and enable participants to make choices regarding how to deploy scarce resources e.g. extension support services.

Policy Thrust in place includes:

- enhancing availability of information and knowledge for farmers, agribusiness and policymakers through implementation of an ICT/KM Framework by:
- developing agricultural information systems; standards and institutional mechanisms for content generation, policy support, stakeholder dialogue, innovation and learning.
- disseminating information designed to help farmers make best choices with respect to input costs, equipment leases, agronomic practices, crop prices, and weather.
- experimenting with new devices to enhance ICT/KM capacity in the sector.

- reviving regional farm radio broadcasts designed to provide farming communities with timely advice on planting, weeding, harvesting and key prices.
- promoting the emergence of specialized agricultural information and knowledge from targeted research to address farmer priorities.
- enhancing reach, effectiveness and efficiency of the extension delivery system (through the use of various methods e.g. more extension workers and electronic extension services via SMS).

	Core Policy Level: Access to Information and Knowledge			
	KPIs	Key Activities	Due	Owner
Training & multi-stakeholder coordination	<i>% of target group trained</i>	Set up core team and identify key participants Create and organise training programs to raise awareness and build capacity	Dec 17 Mar 18	FMARD (HRM / FDA), Donor partners, State ADPs
Extension services and systems	<i>Usage of extension services and systems</i>	Create multi stakeholder mechanism to address constraints in the system Identify and provide necessary extension services to farmers Rebuild national extension services team with (private and NGO based workers extension workers)	Aug 16 Jan 17 Jan 20	FMARD (FDE / DAC), Donor partners, State ADPs, Private Sector extension providers, NAERLS (Nigerian training school)
Database & information system	<i>Usage of database & information systems</i>	Develop institutional mechanisms and policy support for information systems Develop multi-stakeholder datacentre and knowledge system Pilot test usability of database Create and implement forums for multi stakeholder interaction	Dec 16 Apr 17 Jun 17 Sep 17	FMARD (P&P.A&S / PROC), State Governments, Private Nigerian IT service providers

2.1.1.4. Level 4. Access to Inputs

Access to inputs remains a challenge for achieving optimal productivity of agricultural outputs. Attempts to address this issue in the previous government administration have resulted in to a subsidy programmes called the Growth Enhancement Support Scheme (GES.) The policy objective is to increase productivity by ensuring access to timely, high quality and price competitive inputs, including seeds/seedlings, fertilizer, livestock/ fish feeds, pesticides and agro-chemicals.

Policy Thrust is

- increasing productivity by ensuring access to timely and high quality inputs as well as ensuring the availability of timely and high quality inputs through:
- stimulating domestic production of good quality inputs, especially seeds and fertilizer,
- paying attention to early generation of foundation seeds and speeding up the certification process,
- improving the functioning of the Seed Council, Financing for small seed companies
- engaging with larger seed companies to buy down risks of small holder farmers markets.

	Core Policy Level: Access to Inputs			
	KPIs	Key Activities	Due	Owner
High yielding seeds	<i>% of high-yielding seeds utilised</i>	Set up research team to identify relevant crops and commodities Identify breeders and provide incentives for production Recognise gaps and address shortterm shortfalls in seed availability Implement quality control at various points in the supply chain Develop institutional mechanisms and review seed policy/act Partner with global institutions to improve technical know-how	Jan 17 Feb 17 Apr 17 Jul 17 Sep 17 Jan 19	FMARD (DFISS / PP&AS / FDA / DAC / DNQ), State Min. of Agriculture, Intl. Agric. research Institution, Fls Seed Council, Domestic / Foreign seed companies
High quality livestock feed	<i>% of livestock with access to high quality feed</i>	Provide adequate incentives for the feed and fodder industry by partnering with Fls and donor agencies to provide subsidies Institute standardisation mechanism in quality and type of feed Recognise gaps in feed and fodder production and fix them Address constraints in multi stakeholder settings	Mar 17 May 17 May 17 Oct 17	FMARD (F&A / DFISS / DNQ / Dap&HS), State Governments, Animal feed producers, Intl. investors, Fls
Sedentary production support "Ranching"	<i>% of livestock raised in ranches vs. nomadic rearing</i>	Improve methodology to conduct livestock census Agree on settlement terms with nomadic/pastoral groups Pilot livestock production on ranches, refine process and rollout Implement resistance and cross-breeding programs Develop regulations for grazing/sedentary livestock zones	Feb 17 Feb 17 Jul 17 Nov 18 Nov 18	FMARD (DAP&HS / DFISS / P&P.A&S), ILIR, Animal Feed Producers, State Government Intl. Investors/ Fls

	Core Policy Level: Access to Inputs			
	KPIs	Key Activities	Due	Owner
Agro-chemicals and micro-nutrients	<i>Usage of agrochemicals and micronutrients per hectare</i>	Assemble team to provide disease control services Pilot, refine and roll out disease surveillance system Expand investment to raise farmer awareness of control and treatment options	Apr 17 Aug 17 Aug 17	FMARD (DFISS / DAC / PROC / F&A), State Min. of Agric., Min. of Environment, Protection chemical manufacturers
Security in agric. production areas	<i># security incidents</i>	Review and reinforce regulatory framework for farming activities Monitor and analyse issues on supply chain of inputs Assign security to reduce insecurity in farming areas	Mar 17 May 17 Aug 17	FMARD (DFA / DFISS), Min. of Interior, State Governments, Nigeria Police (NPF)
Vet services	<i>% of livestock vaccinated</i>	Hold awareness programs on importance of vaccines / vet services Identify vaccines for livestock and provide availability to end users Provide easy access via free programs or providing loans (via FIs) Review / upgrade capabilities of National Vet. institute (VOM); Encourage development of PPP for development of vaccines	Oct 17 Nov 17 Apr 18 May 18	FMARD (DVS / DFISS), State ADPs, Private Vet. Suppliers and Manufacturers National Veterinary Institute
Beekeeping and honey production	<i>% annual increase in honey production</i>	Assemble specialized FMARD and state adviser team to assist farmers start / manage honey production Hold awareness programs on the benefits of beekeeping Develop beekeeping facilities	Jul 18 Nov 18 Nov 18	FMARD (DFISS / DAC), State Min. of Agriculture, Bee-keeping Investors

2.1.1.5. **Lever 5. Production Management**Water/ Irrigation Systems

In Nigeria, water is a relative scarce commodity for production. Increased productivity of crops will require a prudent use of additional water through irrigation. Optimizing the use of available water resources is important and can be achieved by the choice of crops with limited water requirement, use of water conservation techniques as well as efficient irrigation methods. Intensification of crop production, combined with effects of climate change such as desertification and increased evaporation, result in surface water reduction.

Further along the value chain, water is essential for processing. The quantity and the quality (clean water) are important factors for food processing and human health. At present, Nigeria uses a system built around River Basin Authorities to allocate water in specified tracts of the country. Unfortunately, that system is yet

to provide the right level of water supply across the country; it still has great potential if appropriate investments are made in irrigation systems like the case recently in the Hadejia River Basin Authority.

Policy Thrust in place:

Policy is to promote optimize use of water for agricultural production through:

- revitalizing existing, and development of new,small (earth) dams, tube wells and wash bores.
- facilitating the utilization of existing large dams for irrigation.
- facilitating private sector investment in irrigation and irrigation systems, including fee for service providers.
- promoting water conservation by harvesting run-off water and reducing desertification by tree planting etc.
- revitalizing the River Basin Authorities and transforming their role in water availability and pricing.

	Core Policy Level: Production Management			
	KPIs	Key Activities	Due	Owner
Irrigation equipment development	<i>% of arable land irrigated</i>	Research to identify the most effective irrigation equipment Align on financing model for irrigation equipment: procure and install irrigation equipment Train team on equipment usage and maintenance	Jan 17 Jul 17 Aug 17	MARD (F&A / AB & MD), State Min. of Agric. and Water Resources, River basin auth., DFIs, private. irrigation suppliers
Optimization of utilization of existing dams	<i>Utilisation rates of existing dams</i>	Assign team to identify existing dams and usage levels Update all dam systems and facilitate optimisation of utilisation of dams Refurbish dams that are operating below par	Sep 16 Dec 16 Mar 17	MARD (PROC / FDA / DRD), State Min. of Agric. & Water Resour., River basin auth., private irrigation suppliers, Commercial Banks and DFIs
Water conservation	<i>% annual change in water conserved vs previous year</i>	Assemble team to promote water conservation Develop scenarios, models and high level plan for sustainable use of water Hold awareness programs on sustainable use of water Implement the most well-suited plans and install applicable facilities to conserve water	Feb 17 Mar 17 Jun 17 Sep 17	MARD (DFISS / FDA / AB&MD / PROC), State Min. of Agriculture and Water Resources, River basin auth., Private irrigation suppliers, DFIs, Commercial Banks

2.1.1.6. Lever 6. Storage

Given the current post-harvest loss rates of up to 60% for perishable crops, Nigeria needs to rapidly introduce new storage solutions across its agricultural system. At the national level, Nigeria has recently invested ₦66 billion to establish 33 silo complexes, 25 Grain Aggregation centres, and 9 units of Blumberg warehouses, which have now been privatized by way of concession. The project, which is at varying degrees of completion or deliverables, aims to keep 5% of national output in storage. In addition, if successful, the project will help sustain national food security in terms of food price stabilization, market and macro-economic stability. It also aims at delivering food in periods of national disaster as well as food aid to countries in need.

Policy Thrust in place :

- Crowding in private investments into the sector to deepen overall logistics and infrastructure footprint, creating options for farmers and other value chain actors.
- Enhancing finance, information and availability of proper methods for safe and effective storage.
- Facilitating Public-Private Partnerships to rapidly expand storage and related logistics support infrastructure.
- Improving access to finance and information to expand use of safe and effective small, medium scale storage facilitate by targeting research and stimulating private sector solutions; ensuring testing and quality control on agro-chemical residues and aflatoxin.
- Enhancing information about Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and innovative methods of storage at community, state or federal level, on safe and responsible use of agro-chemicals.
- Ensuring that government maintains a safe storage that can guarantee national food security for a minimum of 1 year; review silos project and other forms of storage to ensure these will meet the goal of 5% grain in storage better and faster.
- Enforcing standards in quality of storage facilities. through the :
 - i. enforcement of minimum moisture content for stored food and
 - ii. Promotion of the use of alternative pest control in storage.

	Core Policy Level: Storage			
	KPIs	Key Activities	Due	Owner
Storage facilities	<i>% change in post harvest food loss</i>	Assemble team to do complete review of existing FMARD storage assets Provide readily available information on all storage facilities in Nigeria via web based system Execute complete concession of existing storage facilities Partner with financial institutions to provide improved facilities Develop PPP model to facilitate the development of additional storage facilities	Jan 17 May 17 May 17 Jul 18 May 17	FMARD (DF&SR/F&A), Specialised Logistics and Storage Companies (Agric. Mid Stream Companies) Private Investors, DFIs and DFIs
Mycotoxin testing	<i># & outcome tests</i>	Assemble core mycotoxin testing teams Develop and review policy on mycotoxin testing Create and Implement testing process for mycotoxins	Jan 17 Mar 17 Jun 17	FMARD (DNQ/DF&SR/P&P.A&S), NAFDAC, FMOH, DFIs, donor partners, Private Investors
Storage improvement & maintenance	<i>Quality of storage facilities</i>	Research key storage constraints and implement improvement mechanisms Implement testing and quality control on residues and aflatoxin (of existing storage facilities) Introduce and promote the use of alternative pest control in storage	Aug 16 Oct 16 Nov 16	FMARD (DF&SR/DFISS/DNQ), State ADPs, Agric. Mid stream (logistics and warehousing) DFIs, FIs, private investors, Licensed buying agents

2.1.1.7. Lever 7. Processing

In Nigeria today, there are broadly two types of food processing: cottage level and industrial processing. Due to insufficient food inspection and standards enforcement, food processing often involves output of uneven quality especially at the cottage level. The challenge sometimes emerges from a lack of standards or when these are present, insufficient enforcement or a lack of enabling systems.

Policy Thrust is to Crowd in private investments into the sector to deepen overall logistics and infrastructure footprint, creating options for farmers and other value chain actors, Policy to enhance finance, information and availability of proper methods for safe and effective storage (Blumberg large scale; local storage solutions etc.)

- Encouraging private investments into the sector to deepen value addition and reduce waste.

- Enhancing access to finance and information about innovative processing methods.
- Facilitating out-grower schemes to secure supply of quality inputs from high production areas and improving access to value chain finance.
- Enforcing quality standards, food safety for markets that ensure emergence of modernized, safe processing zones.
- Enhancing capacity of the Nigeria Agricultural Quarantine Service (NAQS) and Federal Produce Inspection Department (FPID) via FMARD and FMITI synergy on agricultural commodity trade.
- Intensifying awareness of public and farmer understanding of food safety protocols.

Core Policy Level: Processing				
	KPIs	Key Activities	Due	Owner
Processing facilities	<i>Increase in number of processing facilities</i>	Identify agricultural produce areas and research food processing Liaise with MDAs / states on improvising power supply and water access to these areas Implement full policy review on quality standards and identify requirements for success Finalise/ submit SCPZ bill to NASS: Launch implementation of SCPZ	Jul 17 Aug 17 Sep 17 Mar 18	FMARD (FDA/P&P.A&S), State Government, Raw material development agency Private investors and Fls
Capacity enhancement of relevant agencies	<i># well-trained personnel deployed</i>	Review current taskforce and identify capability gaps Hire new taskforce personnel to assist in enforcing quality standards and food safety where necessary Expand ranks of food quality inspectors at FMARD Identify and introduce effective quality standards for inspection, grading, food safety and traceability Launch awareness campaigns on contaminant free food processing	Aug 16 Aug 16 Aug 16 Nov 16 Sep 16	FMARD (DNQ), State Governments, Donor Partners
Alternative energy sources for processing	<i>No. of new alternative energy sources/ initiatives</i>	Identify initiatives and awareness programs for promotion of alternative sources Collaborate with MDAs / states on promotion of alternative energy sources Procure equipment and implement initiatives identified	Feb 17 Sep 17 Jan 18	FMARD (AB&MD/P&P.A&S), State Governments, Donor Partners, Fls and Private Investors

2.1.1.8. Lever 8. Marketing & Trade

The Policy Thrust Policy is to enhance access to domestic and international markets by: Crowd in private investments into the sector to deepen private

service provision required to enable markets function effective e.g. expand work on Lakaji corridor started by USAID/MARKETS I Enhancing access to market information (process, opportunities etc.) by facilitating the establishment of national agricultural information system that provides easy access to information on markets, regulations, price discovery etc.

Core Policy Level: Marketing & Trade				
	KPIs	Key Activities	Due	Owner
Export promotion	<i>% annual change in agric. export income</i>	Set up FMARD export support team to provide market insight, technical coaching and promotion/advertising of local goods Liaise with govt agencies to monitor flow of the agricultural produce at borders and ports Build web-based system for easy access to market information	Mar 17 Apr 17 Nov 17	FMARD (PROC/AB&MD), NIPC, Min. of Foreign Affairs, Min. Trade & Invest., Domestic and Foreign advertising agencies, NIT Private IT companies
Domestic consumption awareness	<i>% annual change in agric. domestic income</i>	Pilot and roll out improved quality control mechanism to enhance the quality of domestically produced goods Promote consumption of domestically produced food through targeted advertisements Set up inter-ministerial working group to address challenges in the agriculture sector and implement solutions Develop low cost infrastructure to boost productivity	May 17 Jul 17 Jul 17 Aug 18	FMARD (DNQ/F&A/AB&MD), Economic Management Team (EMT), State Governments, National School lunch program
Quality control	<i>Number & outcome of QC inspections</i>	Hold awareness programs and train farmers on lifecycle contamination Set up quality assurance and disease control team Review policy around quality control and standardisation of crops Set up lab testing facilities	Jan 17 Mar 17 Jun 17 Sept 17	FMARD (DAC/DNQ/P&P.A&S), State Governments, Nigeria Quarantine Service NAFDAC, SON, FIIRO

2.1.2. Implementation Enabler 2: Crowding in Private Sector Investment

The theme is designed to deepen the financial sector's engagement with the agribusiness value chain. The target outcome is a lower cost of financing and a greater availability of financial resources. The plan can be achieved through two levers of access to finance and agribusiness investment development.

2.1.2.1. Lever1. Access to Finance

Agricultural finance is critical for producers of all sizes (from smallholders, medium size farms to larger commercial farms) as well as input supply markets, processors and traders. It is vital that finance and risk management tools be available from multiple sources, other than the conventional banking system. However, the current policy efforts to mitigate these issues are partially successful (e.g. raising lending from 1% in 2011 to ~6% in 2015).

Access to insurance contracts also remains a challenge. While new providers have been licensed by the Insurance Commission to retail agricultural insurance (e.g. IGI), NAIC remains the dominant supplier. Agricultural insurance penetration remains below 3% (measured by farmers enrolled and cropping area covered) versus 10% target (using India and China as proxies) which would be a reasonable target by 2021.

Policy Thrust in place:

- enhancing availability of credit for all farmers and agribusiness
- stimulating cooperative banking and affordable loans through commercial banks.
- increasing in capacity and size of market-driven guarantee and risk schemes (e.g. NIRSAL).
- Encouraging legislation that recognizes alternative finance mechanisms e.g. warehouse-receipt financing, commodity-trade financing, crowdsourcing, private equity, etc.
- deepening FMARD's capacity to facilitate agribusiness investment agreements.
- Engaging with legislature to increase public sector funding to the minimum recommended 10% of the national budget.
- accessing to savings.
- Improving financing for agro-dealers to offer trade credit.
- supporting quasi-equity financing for growth of agribusiness companies, etc.
- accessing to multi-year finance as well as seasonal shorter-term capital.
- reviewing structure of agricultural insurance markets in partnership with the Insurance Commission to intensify competition and product innovation.
- Improving use of existing collateral (and asset-based lending).
- revising existing subsidies' regimes (e.g. GES).

	Enabling Policy Lever: Access to Finance			
	KPIs	Key Activities	Due	Owner
Expand guarantee and risk schemes	<i>%increase in loan g'tees % of all credit available to agric.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review existing NIRSAL workforce and higher additional personnel dedicated to NIRSAL activities Assess current scope of guarantee and risk schemes and expand where necessary Expand / scale up number of facilities 	Sep 16 Nov 16 June 17	FMARD(F&A), NIRSAL, CBN, Bankers Committee
Rural access points	<i>Number of rural access points</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine / plan which rural areas require increased access (number of financial access points/ degree of financial inclusion) Identify most adequate type and size for each area e.g. mobile banking vs new bank branch Develop access points in previously identified rural areas e.g. banks, ATM 	Jan 17 Mar 17 Sep 17	FMARD(DRD/F&A/PRO C), NIRSAL, CBN, Bankers Committee, EFINA Donor Partners (e.g. Gates foundation)
Anchor borrowing program for farmers	<i>% increase in formal credit available to farmers</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner with financial institutions (e.g. MFIs and co-operatives) to increase capacity in issuing farmer loans Communicate to all stakeholders 	Sep 16 Feb 17	FMARD(F&A), CBN DFD, RUFIN, Donor Partners and FIs
Policy development on finance access	<i>% increase in sector funding as portion of national budget</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up advocacy team for proposed increase of public budget Advocate to increase public sector funding to 10% of federal budget spend (per Maputo provisions) 	Sep 16 Dec 17	FMARD (P&P.A&S/AB &MD/F&A), State Governments, Banker Committee

2.1.2.2. Lever 2. Agribusiness Investment Development

One of the policy thrust components of the present Government is prioritization of private sector as an engine to drive growth of the agricultural sector. This has required the development of some effective institutional frameworks to facilitate and coordinate the delivery of Agribusiness and Investment Services in Nigeria.

The post-harvest handling of agricultural produce is an important component of value chain development, and a catalyst for progressive and sustainable expansion of agribusiness, investment and agro-processing activities, thereby eradicating waste and ensuring import substitution, food security, wealth creation, employment generation, human capital development and security of human life and property.

Policy Thrust in place are:

- Promoting access to agro-processing through both public intervention and facilitation of private sector investment.
- Developing Staple Crops Processing Zones (SCPZs), Agribusiness Incubation Centres and Agro-industrial parks (AITs).
- Partnering with State Governments to incentivize agribusiness development including safeguards for small holders, rapid collateralization of land, and focused infrastructure access.
- Providing rural infrastructure, roads, water, electricity and others.
- Harmonizing standards, quality and other food safety measures for food security, market and trade.
- Facilitating provision of modern paddy handling equipment in key clusters.
- Establishing price discovery mechanisms and selective use of supports.

	Enabling Policy Level: Agribusiness Investment Development			
	KPIs	Key Activities	Due	Owner
Access to agro-processing	<i>%increase in loan guarantees</i> <i>% of all credit available to agric.</i>	Determine locations for scaling up or developing additional SCPZs, industrial/incubation centres needed Partner with private sector for investment Obtain necessary approvals and develop new processing zones	Jun 17 Sep 17 Dec 17	FMARD (AB&MD / F&A), MITI, FIRS, NCS, Bankers Committee
Forums to address investment constraints	<i>Number of rural access points</i>	Set up inter-ministerial national agribusiness advisory committee to address challenges of agricultural business Host 2 annual forums that address investment constraints/ challenges Encourage investment from the private sector	Apr 17 Jun 17 Jan 18	FMARD (AB&MD / F&A), EMT, NACCIMA, Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN), Bankers Committee
Agribusiness state platforms	<i>% increase in formal credit available to farmers</i>	Set up team to research needs of agribusiness sector in PPPs Set up platform to partner with states to drive innovation via PPP Allocate funds to individual states to promote PPPs, special incentives and advisory grants	Mar 17 May 17 Jul 17	FMARD (AB&MD / FDA/F&A), State NACCIMA, Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN), Bankers Committee, State Chambers of Commerce

2.1.3. Implementation Enabler 3: Institutional Realignment

The FMARD's Institutional Realignment theme is designed to deepen the capacity of the Ministry and its key partners to regulate the sector, engage previously excluded stakeholders, lead policy dialogue and broker the necessary agreements to improve the ease of doing business in Nigeria's agriculture space. The plan will be achieved through the six (6) levers.

2.1.3.1. Lever1. Institutional Setting and Roles

The aim of the programme is to deepen the capacity of the Ministry and its key partners to regulate the sector, engage previously excluded stakeholders, lead policy dialogue and broker the necessary agreements to improve the ease of doing business in Nigeria's agriculture space. The target outcome is a more engaged agribusiness market space and ecosystem as measured by ease of doing business in the sector.

Policy Thrust in place:

- Identifying ways of boosting cooperation and accountability at the State level to ensure reform is carried out consistently.
- Creating explicit partnership with LGAs with a focus on operational and investment execution issues from infrastructure to community relations to access to high quality talent.
- Leveraging improved Federal-State dialogue to engage other investors and improve levels of communication in the agribusiness economy further.

Enabling Policy Level: Institutional Setting and Roles				
	KPIs	Key Activities	Due	Owner
Investment advisory forum	% of LGA involvement in agric. across all states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up investment advisory forum team to work closely with ALGON members • Partner and advocate LGAs across all states • Assign 2-3 forum advisors per state • Hold multi stakeholder forums on a quarterly basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jan 17 • Apr 17 • Apr 17 • Sep17 	FMARD(F&A/AB&M D), National Council on Agriculture, ALGON, FIs

2.1.3.2. Lever 2. Youth and Women (Gender Mainstreaming)

There is need to maximize the contributions of women and youth to agricultural production and elimination of discriminatory practices in the employment of women and youth in the sector. In a number of cases such discrimination is explicit (e.g. via cultural inheritance practices), or inadvertent. A key goal of

the present policy is to shift behaviors that result in negative outcomes for youth and women, and reinforce such shifts by expanding wealth creation opportunities for youths and women.

Policy Thrust in place:

- Developing entrepreneurship platforms that create a pathway for youth and women to enter agribusiness economy.
- Expanding cooperation with CBN's intervention funds targeted at women and youth e.g. MSME.
- Facilitating investment advisory support for potential entrepreneurs.
- Reviewing the subsisting gender policy document with a view to improving the implementation activities.
- Expanding training of key leaders and influencers across FMARD to ensure gender / youth considerations integrated into decision making.
- Expanding capacity building for women and youth for entrepreneurship, including technical training and access to financial services.
- Facilitating dialogue with farmer groups and service providers (for women and youth) to expand pool of ideas FMARD can pursue to institutionalize change.

Enabling Policy Lever: Youth and Women				
	KPIs	Key Activities	Due	Owner
Technical vocation program	<i>Number of youth / women trained annually</i>	Hire staff / contract providers to implement vocation training Create curriculum for vocation program and select adequate training centres Launch vocation program	Sep 16 Jan 17 Apr 17	MARD (FDA / DRD / P.ROC), Donor partners, State governments (e.g. Lagos employment trust fund), business assoc. (e.g. Wimbiz)
Entrepreneurship expansion	<i>% increase in seed capital available to entrepreneurs</i>	Identify potential design and implementation partners Partner with private companies to provide funding for youth and female entrepreneurs Create seed capital fund to support entrepreneurs	Sep 16 Sep 16 Feb 16	MARD (F&A / DRD / AB&MD), Donor partners, State governments (e.g. Lagos employment trust fund), business assoc. (e.g. Wimbiz)
Edutainment program	<i>% annual increase in youth/women entrepreneurs</i>	Determine the best medium to promote and advertise programs Agree on promotion materials and staffing for national campaign: social media, TV / radio advertising, etc Administer edutainment campaign	Mar 17 Apr 17 Jul 17	MARD (FDA / AB&MD / DRD / P&P.A&S), Donor partners, State governments (e.g. Lagos employment trust fund), business assoc. (e.g. Wimbiz)

2.1.3.3. Level 3. Infrastructure

The policy recognition for rural development relates to the need, as a responsibility of the government, to reduce poverty in rural areas, alleviating the suffering of rural dwellers and creating enablers for economic take-off in the rural areas. These will be achieved through the systematic provision of individual infrastructural facilities and also through the integrated approach to rural development.

Policy Thrust in place:

- ensuring that all stakeholders play their roles in the provision of rural infrastructure.
- Resuscitating the Rural Infrastructure Survey project of FMARD, with a view to re-establishing the old database for rural infrastructure planning.
- promoting rural infrastructure buildup will be embarked upon.
- Promoting economic activities in rural areas.
- Facilitating rural infrastructure
- Improving the enabling environment for investment opportunities.

Enabling Policy Level: Infrastructure				
	KPIs	Key Activities	Due	Owner
Mechanization	<i>% number of tractor systems added annually</i>	Assemble team to organise entrepreneurial competition Hold competition and select winners for access to grants Provide grants / funding to launch mechanisation service centres and purchase truck systems	Jan 17 Mar 17 Jun 17	FMARD (DFISS / F&A / AB&MD), Private mechanisation service investors, Fls Tractor owners and operators association
Electricity	<i>% increase in MW production</i>	Identify areas mostly affected by lack of power Partner with relevant stakeholders to upgrade current power infrastructure Build new power generation, transmissions and distribution systems	Sep 16 Dec 16 Sep 18	FMARD (FDA / F&A / P&P.A&S), Min. of Power, Power Sector private operators and participants
Transportation system (Roads and railways)	<i>% increase in KM of roads paved</i>	Review and resuscitate rural infrastructure survey project and transportation system Re-establish the database for rural infrastructure planning database Partner with relevant stakeholders to upgrade current road / railway systems Build new road and railway systems Provide alternative options for enhancing local transport	Oct 16 Dec 16 Dec 16 Sep 17 Sep 17	FMARD (FDA / DRD / F&A / P&P.A&S), State Governments, Min. of Transport, FERMA, NRC

Enabling Policy Level: Infrastructure				
	KPIs	Key Activities	Due	Owner
Technology	% of farmers with access to adequate technology	Hire team to expand technology footprint Create enabling services to support farming population e.g.. mobile apps, software, etc Provide devices for and train end-users e.g. farmers	Mar 17 Dec 17 Dec 17	FMARD (PROC / F&A / FDE / DAC / DRD), Min. of science and technology, NCC, GSM Companies, Nigeria software providers
Water boreholes	% of new water boreholes added annually	Identify areas where water borehole access needs scaling up Partner with relevant stakeholders to upgrade water borehole infrastructure Build new boreholes in areas that are underserved	Sep 16 Dec 16 Aug 17	FMARD (DFISS / F&A), International and Domestic Private Sector Investors

2.1.3.4. Lever 4. Climate Smart Agriculture

Climate Smart Agriculture is an approach to developing the technical, policy and investment conditions to achieve sustainable agricultural development for food security under climate change. This entails (i) sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and incomes; (ii) adapting and building resilience to climate change; and (iii) reducing and/or removing greenhouse gases emissions, where possible. At the COP21 Summit, Nigeria presented its pre-existing position on climate smart agriculture, the Nigeria Agriculture Resilience Framework (NARF) document which will be implemented going forward.

Policy Thrust in place:

- Boosting public awareness through advertising importance of climate smart agriculture.
- Managing land, water, soil and other natural resources.
- Institutionalizing linkages and partnerships for ensuring climate smart agricultural governance, policies, legislations and financial mechanisms.
- Ensuring Environmental Impact Assessment on major agricultural projects.
- Promoting the use of renewable energy will be promoted with the involvement of private sector.
- Creating broad public and stakeholder awareness on Climate Smart Agriculture.
- facilitating soil map to improve land use and management practices.
- Increasing the adoption of global best practices on climate change, including the aspects of adaptation, mitigation and carbon credit.
- Strengthening institutional linkages and partnerships to ensure climate smart agricultural governance, policies, legislations and financial mechanisms.

Enabling Policy Level: Climate Smart Agriculture				
	KPIs	Key Activities	Due	Owner
Climate change national campaign	<i>% of public with awareness of climate change</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assemble team to run the campaign Review climate change policy framework and Implement NARF Determine the most appropriate promotion materials and staffing for national campaign: social media, TV / radio advertising, etc. Boost public awareness of key climate issues by launching climate change campaign Create web based portal for up to date and easy access of information 	Feb 18 Apr 18 Jun 18 Jan 19 Sep 18	FMARD (DAL& CCMS / P&P. A&S / AB&MD / PROC / F&A), Min. of Environment, Min of Science and Tech., National Metrological Agency, NAIC Private Insurance Companies, Donor partners, Bankers committees
Agro-sensor station construction/ expansion	<i>Coverage rate of agro-sensor stations in country</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and identify current gaps with the current agro sensor facilities / systems Upscale & establish agro-sensor facilities / systems with NiMET Build new agro-sensor facilities / systems where required 	Feb 17 Aug 17 Dec 17	Refer to Owner for climate change national campaign
Weather Index crop insurance	<i>% increase in crop insurance funding</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the right partners to provide crop insurance to end users Expand crop insurance for climate change adaptation to farmers Communicate insurance availability to end users 	Jul 17 Dec 17 Feb 18	Refer to Owner for climate change national campaign

2.1.3.5. Level 5. Research & Innovation

Agricultural research is recognized as a critical enabler of economic growth. It is therefore prioritized by the constitution and explicitly assigned as the primary responsibility of the Federal Government on the Concurrent Legislative List. Thus, the importance of agricultural research on the policy agenda of the Federal Government, towards national food security, import substitution and job creation cannot be overemphasized.

To this end, the Federal Government will engage its institutions and bodies at different locations in the country, to conduct research for increased agricultural productivity and to make the research results available to farmers and other actors in the agricultural development of the states.

In this regard, institutions and organizations owned by the Federal Government that make up the National Agricultural Research System (NARS) comprising of **15** Commodity-based Research Institutes, 11 Federal Colleges of Agriculture, a specialized National Agricultural Extension Institute, over 50 Faculties of Agriculture in regular Federal Universities; and 3 specialized Universities of Agriculture will be actively engaged. The activities of these institutions come under the purview of Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria (ARCN), which oversees their operations.

Policies that will drive improvements here include:

- Incentivizing NARS to improve its ability to attract talent, maintain productive partnerships (domestic and foreign).
- Expanding research community's capacity to leverage digital innovations to lower costs of field work.
- Incentivizing NARSs to engage with farmers more broadly and at lower price point /cost as a step for ultimately improving extension services to farmers.
- repositioning the ARCN to strengthen it for more effective delivery of its mandate activities, with particular emphasis on the following aspects:
 - reviewing process for granting intellectual property and upside to researchers at ARCN institutions.
 - encouraging set-up of start-ups and venture companies to license and commercialize existing and future intellectual property emerging from the ARCN.
- Empowering ARCN to set and drive the national intellectual agenda for agricultural research.
- Resuscitating the Competitive Agricultural Research Grant Scheme.
- Reactivating the process of establishment of the Center for Crop and Animal Improvement for training of breeders.
- Pursue, vigorously, the establishment of spin-off companies in Research Institutes & Colleges.
- Supporting FMARD in negotiations with the World Bank towards securing funding for WAAPP-2 Nigeria that is expected to commence in 2017.
- Strengthening existing Adopted Villages, Agricultural Research Outreach Centers (AROC) and Agricultural Research Technology Transfer Centres (ARTTC) and the establishment of new ones.
- Establishing select farms to demonstrate research results in managing large-scale agriculture.

Enabling Policy Level: Research and Innovation				
	KPIs	Key Activities	Due	Owner
Empower & strengthen ARCN	<i>% increase in research produced and commercialized</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resuscitate the Competitive Agricultural Research Grant Scheme Strengthen existing, & establish new adopted Villages & schools, AROC & ARTTC Coordinate, monitor & evaluate research, extension & training activities in RIs & FCAs Support core ARCN reform activities & change management Build capacity across the system, with emphasis on post-graduate trainings 	Dec 16 Sep 1 Jan 19 Dec 20 Dec 20	FMARD (FDA / F&A), Min. of Science and Technology, University and College of Agriculture, Federal Research Network, Intl. Research Institute, Donor partners
Empower NARS	<i>% increase in rate of leveraging digital innovations for field work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop plan to implement research findings Expand research community's capacity to leverage digital innovations to lower costs of field work 	Mar 17 Dec 20	FMARD (FDA / F&A), Min. of Science and Technology, University and College of Agriculture, Federal Research Network, Intl. Research Institute, Donor partners
Empower decentralized research institutions	<i>% increase in research produced and commercialized by decentralized research institutions</i>	Enhance commodity-based research institutes & federal colleges of agriculture Enhance faculties of agriculture in regular Federal universities Enhance specialized universities of agriculture	Jun 17 Sep 18 Jan 19	FMARD (FDA / F&A), Min. of Science and Technology, University and College of Agriculture, Federal Research Network, Intl. Research Institute, Donor partners
Establish & upgrade relevant agricultural institutions	<i>Amount of research produced by newly established institutions</i>	Develop and complete ARCN Headquarters Phase 2 Upgrade infrastructure & facilities in the ARCN Secretariat, RIs & FCAs Establish the Center for Crop and Animal Improvement Establish spin-off companies in Research Institutes & Colleges Establish Agric. Research & Entrepreneurship Development Program anchored by the FCAs Establish additional livestock research institutes	Mar 17 Dec 18 June 20 June 20 Sept 19 June 20	FMARD (FDA / F&A), Min. of Science and Technology, University and College of Agriculture, Federal Research Network, Intl. Research Institute, Donor partners

2.1.3.6. Lever 6. Food, Consumption and Nutrition Security

Food consumption is closely linked to nutrition. Adequate food is required of the right composition and quality for sustaining good health. Food can be obtained from personal production or purchased from the market. The quality of food relates to the composition of macro and micronutrients as well as safety aspects, e.g. residues of agrochemicals.

Diseases and other factors determine the nutritional quality and status of food. Intake of micronutrients can be enhanced by fortification, either by direct addition or systemically through breeding. As Nigerian's work and eating habits evolve, a striking rise in levels of obesity and diabetes is emerging in urban areas; co-morbidities including kidney disease and cardiac complications are also emerging. It is critical that in the short to medium term, government intensify its work to help evolve eating habits in Nigeria towards a more balanced regimen in order to reduce overconsumption of certain classes of foods e.g. carbohydrates.

Policy Thrust in place:

- Ensuring national food security by:
 - expanding strategic food reserves to make food available at short notice during periods of unexpected scarcity and for stabilizing food prices.
 - Providing food during periods of emergency due to civil strife or natural disasters.
- Making nutritious foods available at local level through school feeding programmes, and fortification of foods through breeding and at post-harvest handling.
- Raising awareness about nutritious foods including publishing of the food pyramid in schools and via social media to improve awareness about balance.
- Enhancing the quality of foods by proper use of agrochemicals, quality control and testing.
- Encouraging continued expansion of organic farming and sale of the freshest foods domestically and internationally.
- Creating a standard system for food safety inspections, origin tracking and nutrition labeling e.g. caloric content.
- Encouraging tighter linkages in the supply chain policies of supermarkets and regional farm centres.

Enabling Policy Level: Food, Consumption and Nutrition Security				
	KPIs	Key Activities	Due	Owner
Food storage reserves	<i>% food stored for emergencies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and inspection of existing silos project and other storage facilities Maintain, upgrade and expand strategic facilities Build additional food storage reserve facilities where necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 17 Nov 17 Nov 18 	FMARD (DF&SR / F&A / DNQ / P&P.A&S), Private Investors, Donor partners, Fls Nutrition societies, Nig. Medical assoc., Advertisers assoc., Food processing industrial assoc.
School feeding program	<i>Number of children participating in lunch program</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assemble team to drive the national consumption programs Develop, pilot and implement school feeding program Administer resources to schools across country to monitor consumption levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mar 17 Jul 17 Oct 17 	See owner for Food Storage reserves
Healthy diet initiatives	<i>% reduction in diseases caused by unhealthy diets and malnutrition</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify target of campaign (i.e. demographics) Determine the most appropriate promotion materials and staffing for national campaign: social media, TV / radio advertising, etc.. Launch healthy foods initiative campaign 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mar 17 Jun 17 Jan 18 	See owner for Food Storage reserves
National consumption monitoring	<i>% reduction in level of obesity among Nigerian population</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the Nigerian food pyramid, launch and monitor milestones Develop national food consumption and nutrition monitoring system and framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jan 18 Jun 18 	See owner for Food Storage reserves

CHAPTER THREE INVESTMENT PLAN

3.1. Plan Implementation of Prioritized Programmes and Projects 2017-2020

The purpose of the Agricultural Investment Plan is to contribute to sustainable food security, increase the incomes of rural households and secure national economic growth. The plan is aimed at transforming Nigerian agriculture into a modern, professionally-managed and market-oriented business undertaking. This will be achieved through targeted investments that create an environment conducive to increased production; especially investing in the infrastructure required for agricultural intensification in terms of production and processing, technological innovations and public – private -partnership.

The Government of Nigeria has identified three (3) key programmes for implementation from year 2018-2020, ranging from doubling productivity to improving access to export markets in actualizing its vision for the agricultural sector. Each Programme comprised of projects which are supported by a portfolio of enablers and levers that drive activities with consistency with the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP) of the Federal Government. Each project's preliminary cost has been estimated using a number of common parameters. The duration of the project from a spending perspective is 3 years in line with the ERGP which respectively, translates into **844,277,149,241.82** for total projected cost, **N243,330,190,513.71** as anticipated appropriated allocation and **N 600,946,958,728.11** as funding gap, for the period.

The Nigeria's National Agricultural Investment Plan lays out the investment requirements of the Nigerian Agricultural Sector based on stakeholders' participation in line with the *2016-2020 Agricultural Promotion Policy (APP)*, the *2018-2020 MediumTerm Sector Strategy (MTSS)* and the *2017-2020 Economic Growth Recovery Plan (ERPG)*. The Investment Plan for the three (3) identified Programmes, framed from the APP's themes of **productivity enhancements**, **private investment** and **institutional re-alignment**, is structured according to the MTSS designated 10 Prioritized Sub-Programmes that accommodate the levers of the APP's themes. It details the overall programme aim and the most important specific outputs/targets under each of the sub-programmes. This is followed by a brief explanation of the strategy adopted for the given programme, important activities expected to affect economic growth, poverty reduction, job creation and improved foreign exchange earnings.

In order to improve policy framework, strengthen stakeholders ownership and and foster economic commitment at the national and sub-national levels, the investment plan explores funding modalities based on the progress made towards the Agricultural Promotion Policy. The second section of this plan details the total cost of each programme and then compares these to planned expenditure by the Government as detailed in the MTSS' activities, with direct involvement of Private Sector investments, as well as engagements from the Development Partners. From this, the "investment gap" is calculated and the final section outlines the effects of the expenditure gap which if not bridged would affect the achievement of the expected outcomes.

3.2. NAIP-2 Programmes: Components, Objectives & Policy Alignment

Programme	components	Objectives	Targets	Outcome	Policy Alignment
Productivity Enhancement	<p>Access to Land and Land Management</p> <p>Soil Fertility</p> <p>Access to Information and Knowledge</p> <p>Access to Inputs</p> <p>Commodity Value Chain (Production, Storage, Processing & Marketing)</p>	<p>Boost system productivity, reduce post-harvest losses and expand market access related activities.</p> <p>Soil mapping and testing, erosion control measures e.g. tree planting, soil/cropspecific fertilizer formulation, improved conservation, reforestation</p> <p>enhancing reach, effectiveness and efficiency of the extension delivery system</p> <p>Promote agribusiness investment across the different commodity value chains</p>	<p>Facilitate Expanded Access to Inputs.</p> <p>Boost production by 20 Million heads across various livestock categories by 2020.</p>	<p>Increased farm productivity, percentage yield increase, reduction in post-harvest losses, share of agricultural input used in Nigeria by consumer goods companies and share of Nigerians fresh goods sold in formal markets.</p>	<p>Recognition and entitlement of land ownership by formal or customary means to assist collateralization</p>
Private Investment	<p>Access to Finance</p> <p>Agribusiness Development</p>	<p>Facilitate access to credits to agribusiness undertakings</p> <p>Manage risk in agribusiness investment via insurance packages</p> <p>Liberalize input delivery system</p> <p>Provide infrastructure and incentives for enterprise promotion</p>	<p>Improve Access to and Cost of Finance.</p>	<p>sufficient access to credit and insurance products.</p> <p>adequate mechanism and channels for agricultural financing.</p> <p>Affordable interest rates for the agricultural lending.</p>	<p>stimulating cooperative banking and affordable loans through commercial banks.</p>
Institutional Re-Alignment	<p>Public, private, multilateral roles, youth and gender mainstreaming, infrastructure, climate change adaptation, research and innovation, food and nutrition</p>	<p>Deepen the capacity of the Ministry and its key partners to regulate the sector, engage previously excluded stakeholders, lead policy dialogue and broker the necessary agreements to improve the ease of doing business in Nigeria's agriculture space</p>	<p>Fund and propagate research projects on crop and livestock productivity as well as improve Extension Service delivery.</p>	<p>engaged agribusiness market space and ecosystem as measured by ease of doing business in the sector</p>	<p>Strengthening multi-sectoral linkages, collaboration and partnership towards improved enabling environment for investment opportunities in agriculture</p>

3.3. NAIP Budget Priority Sub-programmes: Definition, Objectives, Output, Outcome & ERGP Alignment

Sub-Programmes	components	Objectives	Output	Outcome	ERGP Priorities Alignment
1. Comprehensive Livestock & fishery Development	<p>Breed Improvement (Heifer & Bull multiplication) Integrated disease & pest control measures Abattoirs, Poultry meat & Dairy processing support Livestock production, pasture and organic feed support Commercial ranching scale-up</p> <p>Increase annual fish production from the current level of 780,000 tonnes to 3 million tonnes per year to achieve self-sufficiency in fish value chain by diversifying into aquaculture, developing brood stock bank to bridge the supply gap in the national fish demand.</p>	<p>enhance productivity and disease resistance of livestock and stimulate beekeeping</p> <p>Diversify the production of fish from artisanal to aquaculture and exploring commercial opportunities.</p> <p>Create an enabling environment for increased and sustainable production of over 1 million MT of aquaculture.</p> <p>Expand fishery output</p>	<p>10500 Ha of pasture developed, 600000 MT of beef and beef products produced, 70000 pieces of leather produced, 1300000 MT of milk produced,</p> <p>25,000 upgrade of cattle, sheep and goat and pigs, 260000 MT of mutton and chevon produced, 320000 MT of pork produced, 900000 MT of chicken produced</p> <p>Decreased outbreaks of animal diseases and increased disease reporting, increased food safety</p> <p>1.25 billion of fish fingerlings and juvenile fish produced per year, 400,000 tonnes of fish feed facilitated and brood stock bank developed to bridge the supply gap in the national fish demand.</p>	<p>reduced poverty, food security, increased income</p> <p>Developed fish farm estate as well as establishing clusters of fish farmers, hatchery operators, fish processors, fish marketers' cooperatives in each of the 36 States and the FCT within the fisheries and aquaculture value chain</p>	<p>Fund and propagate research institutes projects on crop and livestock productivity</p>
2. Input Transformation Project	<p>Access to input programme: fertilizer, seed/seedlings, mechanization</p>	<p>Ensure conducive access to land in order to attract investments by small, medium and large scale</p>	<p>More farmers' access to inputs, more crop/soil specific fertilizers, distributed improved</p>	<p>Increased harvesting structures, smart agriculture</p>	<p>Facilitate expanded access to inputs Expand GES to include 5 ha+ farmers</p>

Sub-Programmes	components	Objectives	Output	Outcome	EGRP Priorities Alignment
	&agrochemicals	<p>farmers and processors</p> <p>Promote timely availability of good quality inputs for crop production via privately controlled agro-dealer network,</p> <p>Land mapping and inventory, farmer registration and land titling expansion.</p>	<p>seed/seedlings and increased agricultural production and incomes.</p>	<p>techniques, adopted improved seed/seedlings. More number of crop and soil specific blending plants, increased number of farmers using inputs</p>	<p>Customize Fertilizer Blends to Local Soils</p> <p>Propagate Use of High Yield Seeds at LGA level</p>
3. Expanded Access to Finance & Markets	<p>Concessionary credit schemes:</p> <p>Anchor Borrower Program (ABP)</p> <p>CACS Program</p> <p>BOA Rural finance</p> <p>NIRSAL credit guarantee scheme etc.</p> <p>FAFIN Funds etc</p>	<p>Enhance access for agricultural produce to domestic and international markets</p> <p>Assess current scope of guarantee and risk schemes and expand where necessary</p> <p>Partner with financial institutions (e.g. MFIs and co-operatives) to increase capacity in issuing farmer loans</p>	<p>Increased number of micro credit institutions, Loan repayment default reduced, enhanced flexible lending conditions, extended credits volumes,</p> <p>rehabilitated farmers market</p>	<p>Increased number of farmers accessing credit, High level of loan recovery,</p> <p>Socio-economic status enhanced by markets provision</p>	<p>Improve access to finance scale up; Anchor Borrower Programme to 36 States on all commercial crops; recapitalize Bank of Agriculture;</p> <p>partner with CBN on Agric Finance Programmes;</p> <p>review and scale up NIRSAL support and review and scale up NAIC support</p>
4. Value Addition & Processing Support	<p>Supply chain domestication program to support industry</p> <p>Local processors support program</p> <p>Business start-up support for youth & women entrepreneurs / coops / groups</p>	<p>Promote policies to increase the quality and volume of food processing in Nigeria</p> <p>Promote agribusiness sector to optimally play its driving role for increasing productivity, generate growth and jobs in the agriculture and food systems in Nigeria</p>	<p>Increased food production</p>	<p>Increased GDP on agric, reduced poverty, food security and increased income</p>	<p>Expand downstream value addition research and propagation; commercialization through licensing agreements</p>
5. Agricultural Water Management	<p>12 River-Basin water utilization programme</p> <p>37/10 dams programme;</p> <p>Run-off rain water harvesting programme;</p> <p>Irrigation program; (micro & macro)</p> <p>Aquaculture expansion programme</p>	<p>Ensure that all stakeholders play their roles in the provision of rural infrastructures and leverage existing inter-ministerial coordination to problem solving in infrastructure</p> <p>Promote and optimized sustainable use of water</p>	<p>Constructed harvesting structures and landscape management to enhance food security.</p>	<p>Constructed and rehabilitated dykes/mini-dams and water harvest structures nationwide</p>	<p>Irrigation projects accelerations (e.g. select River Basins)</p> <p>Expand irrigable lands via River Basin holdings (target 100,000 by 2020)</p> <p>Engage irrigation equipment vendors to work with dam operators and farmers to deepen use of irrigation</p>

Sub-Programmes	components	Objectives	Output	Outcome	EGRP Priorities Alignment
		resources for agricultural production			
6. Agricultural Research & Innovation	<p>Restructure ARCN using EMBRAPA model lessons</p> <p>Seed/Seedling Programme: High yield early maturing drought & pest resistant seed and seedlings</p> <p>Initial Focus: Rice, Wheat, Maize, Soy, Tomatoes, Cocoa, Sugar cane, Palm oil, Cashew, Cotton, Yam, Sorghum, Cassava, Cowpeas, Ginger, Sesame</p> <p>High yield Beef & Dairy Cattle: beef, dairy cattle poultry meat & egg, aquaculture</p> <p>Expanded Vaccines & Biologics Program e.g. F&MD, Swine Fever, HN5x</p>	<p>Strengthen research and innovation on priority areas and disseminate output</p> <p>Coordinate, monitor & evaluate research, extension & training activities in RIs & FCAs</p> <p>Enhance commodity-based research institutes & federal colleges of agriculture, faculties of agriculture in regular Federal universities and specialized universities of agriculture</p>	Enhanced research to produce improved varieties, support agricultural productivity, Increase yield and raise incomes	Increased agricultural productivity, sustainable livelihood and enhanced earnings	<p>Fund and propagate research institutes projects on crop and livestock productivity</p> <p>Strengthen Agric Research Council and focus on long term support</p> <p>Expand agriculture research grant system and support to academics and practitioners</p>
7. Agricultural Manpower Development	<p>Extension Agent Training programme: 3 Universities of Agriculture, Colleges of Agriculture, Training Institutes</p> <p>Farmers Managers Training Programme: School farm program (Primary, secondary & tertiary)</p>	<p>Foster full inclusion of youth and women in the agricultural sector</p> <p>Create seed capital fund to support entrepreneurs</p> <p>Create curriculum for vocation program and select adequate training centres</p>	Increased nos of farmers and processors and marketers trained in agribusiness value chains	Enhanced agricultural output, increased employment opportunities and expanded agribusiness undertakings.	Recruit Agric Extension Workers (raise ratio to 1:1000)
8. Produce & Commodity Storage Systems	Strategic grain reserves management program Commodity exchange support program Agribusiness "Ease of Doing Business" Silos, warehouses and	<p>Enhance availability of proper methods for safe and effective storage (small-medium large scale storage)</p> <p>Implement testing and quality control on residues</p>	50,000 MT of grains stored, 50 nos GACs constructed and 44 nos warehouses rehabilitated.	Efficient silo management, expanded storage capacity and Improved food security.	<p>Revive and leverage market based, value creating Commodities Exchange</p> <p>Establish and rollout Staple Crop Processing Zones</p> <p>Revive Cooperatives and leverage in building rural</p>

Sub-Programmes	components	Objectives	Output	Outcome	EGRP Priorities Alignment
	post-harvest loss management	and aflatoxin (of existing storage facilities)			infrastructure
9. Commercial Agriculture Expansion Support	NALDA (commercial agricultural land development program) Tripling (3x) production volume - Wheat, rice, maize, soy-beans, tomatoes Reviving and scale up of plantations: cashew, cocoa, palm oil, cotton, sugar cane.	Promote agribusiness sector to optimally play its driving role for increasing productivity, generate growth and jobs in the agriculture and food systems in Nigeria	Expansive land cleared for agricultural production across the country	increased agricultural production	Encourage state level crop specialization via targeted crop specific funding windows (via BoA) Create targeted funding for export and high value crop value chains (via BoA) and private market
10. Nutrition, Quality Control & Standardization	Nutrition and food consumption education program Export goods standardization, certification and traceability program National infrastructure for standards and grading program Develop and recruit food safety inspectors	Ensure national food and nutrition security by ensuring adequate availability of safe and nutritious food at affordable prices for rural and urban population in Nigeria at national and household level	Ensure efficiency and safety in the use of pesticides by crop farmers with minimal adverse effect to man, livestock health and environment 60-70% reduction in the level of Aflatoxin contamination of agricultural food produce	increased food production and safety Increased Export potential of the Nigerian Agricultural Sector and Well as better health Condition of the Nigerian populace	Design, launch and train operators in Agric Quality Program, including traceability and food rating standards (Grade A, B, etc.)

3.4. NAIP-2 (Medium Term Sector Strategy Investment) Plan Estimates 2017-2020

Prog & components	Amount Appropriated for the project in 2017 Approved Budget (Nm)	Amount Required for the project in 2018 (Nm)	Amount Required for the project in 2019 (Nm)	Amount Required for the project in 2020 (Nm)	Total Amount projected for the Project (2018-2020)	2017 estimate x 3 as cumulative expected appropriation against 2018-2020	Funding Gap Management		
							Funding Gap	PPP Investment	Development Partner Intervention
PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME: Comprehensive Livestock Development, Input Transformation, and Produce & Commodity Storage System Sub-Programmes									
Livestock Development sub-total	4,467,485,599.00	26,280,975,699.00	22,358,660,477.00	20,433,582,972.00	69,073,219,148	13402456797	55,670,762,351		
Fishery and Aquaculture Development subtotal	1,050,038,199.00	3,215,323,153.20	3,509,266,749.30	4,562,046,774.09	11,286,636,677	3150114597	8,136,522,080		
Input Transformation subtotal	47,262,906,814.00	73,838,434,434.50	162,304,338,847.49	246,935,292,393.17	483,078,065,675	1.41789E+11	341,289,345,233		
Produce & Commodity Storage subtotal	4,126,336,226.00	6,346,248,301.00	6,246,248,301.00	6,495,000,000.00	19,087,496,602	12379008678	6,708,487,924		
Productivity Enhancement Total	56,768,766,838.00	109,680,981,587.70	194,418,514,374.79	278,425,922,139.26	582,525,418,102	1.70306E+11	412,219,117,588		
PROGRAMME ON PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT: Expanded Access to Finance & Markets, Value Addition & Processing Support, and Commercial Agriculture Expansion Support Sub-Programmes									
Finance and Market sub-total	170,752,041.00	812,753,042.00	886,415,987.00	886,415,987.00	2,585,585,016	512256123	2,073,328,893		
Value Addition &	6,390,609,849.00	8,777,547,401.00	8,858,655,051.00	8,872,355,195.00	26,508,557,647	19171829547	7,336,728,100		

Processin Support									
Agricultural land Development (Bush clearing)	0.00	5,000,000,000.00	4,375,000,000.00	3,125,000,000.00	12,500,000,000	0	12,500,000,000		
PITOT	6,561,361,890.00	14,590,300,443.00	14,120,071,038.00	12,883,771,182.00	41,594,142,663	19684085670	21,910,056,993		
INSTITUTIONAL REALIGNMENT PROGRAMME: Agricultural Water Management, Agricultural Research & Innovation, Agricultural Manpower Development, and Nutrition, Quality Control & Standardization Sub-Programmes									
Water & Infrastructure subtot	12,299,930,876.50	68,389,678,503.00	61,188,788,482.50	60,528,758,135.00	190,107,225,121	36899792630	153,207,432,491		
Research & Innovation subtot	2,838,215,947.07	8,034,008,643.76	5,745,082,078.39	4,935,864,689.73	18,714,955,412	8514647841	10,200,307,571		
Manpower subtotal	1,304,253,325.00	2,302,129,045.00	1,963,499,282.00	1,422,016,497.00	5,687,644,824	3912759975	1,774,884,849		
Nutrition & Standardization	1,402,429,671.00	1,535,429,671.00	1,855,037,088.75	2,257,296,360.94	5,647,763,121	4207289013	1,440,474,108		
Institutional Realignment Total	17,844,829,819.57	80,261,245,862.76	70,752,406,931.64	69,143,935,682.67	220,157,588,477	53534489459	166,623,099,018		
Grand Total	81,174,958,547.57	204,532,527,893.46	279,290,992,344.43	360,453,629,003.93	844,277,149,241.82	243,330,190,513.71	600,946,958,728.11		

3.5. NAIP-2Budget Sub-Programmes: Initial Budget Envelope and Performance Metrics

Sub Programme	Target Budget 2018-2020	Funding Gap	Performance Metrics
1. Comprehensive Livestock and fishery Development	N69,073,219,148 to be committed to livestock development vis a vis separate interventions from other participants in livestock value chain to boost overall customer acceptance, quality, sanitary standards. N11,286,636,677 to be committed to fishery development	N55,670,762,351 N8,136,522,080	Achieve targets outlined in Green Alternative related to livestock production, processing and trading, and boost production by 20M heads across various livestock categories by 2020 Additional 87,600 tonnes of fish added to national fish production yearly and create more 125,200 direct jobs expected to be created across the value chain
2. Input Transformation Project	N483,078,065,675 to be committed to the facilitation of farmers' access to farm input across the sub-sectors for crop, livestock, fisheries and fisheries	N341,289,345,233	Achieve absolute and per farmer targets in Green Alternative Per usage / hectare metrics, growing each year above GDP
3. Expanded Access to Finance & Markets	N2,585,585,016 to support farmers' access to finance and market	N2,073,328,893	% of formal sector credit that is agriculture focused % of formal sector credit that is agriculture focused Declining cost of finance per unit of output Naira value of loans committed / financing utilized
4. Value Addition & Processing Support	N26,508,557,647 to support expanded domestic production, equipment upgrades and various investments related to value chain	N7,336,728,100	Achieve targets outlined in Green Alternative Domestic food processing volumes Reduction in post-harvest loss rate from 40% to 15%
5. Agricultural Water Management	N190,107,225,121 projected as support on access to water access, irrigation scheme and rural infrastructure.	N153,207,432,491	Achieve targets outlined in Green Alternative Ability to farm year round in Nigeria Total volume and yield/ ha grown of food in Nigeria
6. Agricultural Research & Innovation	N19,067,455,412 for expanding research, commercialization and propagation	N10,200,307,571	Yield / ha of major Nigerian crops and livestock, and correlated to field dispersion
7. Agricultural Manpower Development	N5,687,644,824 as support to capacity building, extension services.	N1,774,884,849	Number of extension worker calls on farmers and farmer groups Secondary target includes yield / ha of major Nigerian crops and livestock, and correlated to field dispersion
8. Produce & Commodity Storage Systems	N19,087,496,602 projected as support to boost produce and commodity storage system	N6,708,487,924	Reduce post-harvest loss from average 40% to 15% by 2022 Reductions in the cost per unit to grow and wholesale crops % of Co-op managers considered professional
9. Commercial Agriculture Expansion Support	N12,500,000,000 to cover range of support to land clearing for commercial crop production and integrated farming including value added activities	N12,500,000,000	Number of plantation crops planted Expansion in Nigerian commodity crop exports to key consumer markets
10. Quality Control & Standardization	N5,647,763,121 as intervention to support nutrition, export, Support, and standardization	N1,440,474,108	Exports Rejection rates of Nigerian exports decline Number of trained, certified and active exporters Volume of agri-produce exported Number of trained FMARD food inspectors Declines in incidence of obesity / Type 2 diabetes Public awareness of food quality issues

3.6. NAIP-2 Investment Opportunities

Ecological Zones indicating Relevant States, Key Crops and Auxiliary Commodities				
Ecological Zones indicating Relevant States, Key Crops and Auxiliary Commodities	<p>Forest Savanna Eco Zone [Benue South, Kwara South, Anambra North, Kaduna South South] Key Crops [tree crops, cereals, roots & tubers, vegetables, fruits, seds & nuts, grains, legumes] Auxiliary Commodities [inland fisheries, aquaculture, cattle, goats & sheep, poultry, pigs]</p>		<p>Western Moist Forest Eco Zone [Oyo South, Ondo North, Ogun, Lagos] Key Crops [Tree crops, roots & tubers, vegetables, fruits, seeds & nuts, crecereals, legumes] Auxiliary Commodities [inland fisheries, aquaculture, goats & sheep, poultry, pigs]</p>	
	<p>Possible PPP arrangement, Zero Tariff Rate on Importation of agricultural Machinery & Chemicals, Duty Free Importation on spare Parts of processing Machinery, Tax Free Dividends for a period of 5 Years, Tax Free Agricultural Loans with Moratorium Period of Over 18 Months and Repayment Period Not More than 7 years</p>			
	Value Chain Segment		Private Investment Opportunities	
<p>Dry Savanna Eco Zone [Sokoto, Katsina, Northern Kaduna, Kano, Kebbi, Jigawa, Bauchi, Borno and Yobe]</p> <p>Key Crops [cereals, grin, legumes, vegetables, seeds and nuts]</p> <p>Auxiliary Commodities [cattle, fisheries, aquaculture, goats, sheep, poultry, pigs]</p>	<p>Production (commercial farming) (input service delivery) (fertilizer manufacturing) (agro input entres)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -provision of tractors and other implements via public private partnership ventutres -establishment and operation of agro-service centers through private investment -extension services-farmer education under deregulated service delivery system -privatization, reactivation and expansion of existing fertilizer blending plants -establishment of grazing reserves and ranches for provision of pasture , water and related facilities -establishment of livestock breeding and multiplication centres with insemination facility and related structures. - establishment of abattoirs with integrated slaughtering, veterinary, cold-room and transportation facilities to service retail outlets -engagement in e-wallet growth enhance cement scheme of facilitating inputs supply to farmers as well as the anchor borrowers' scheme of linking commodity out-growers to agro-allied industries- off-takers -involvement in seedling production and plantation development enterprise -leasing and management of 3 Fishing Terminals in Ebughu [Cross River], Igbokoda [Ondo] and Kirikiri [Lagos]. 	<p>Central Moist Eco Zone [Edo, Delta]</p> <p>Key Crops [roots & tubers, cereal, vegetables, seeds & nuts, fruits, tree crops]</p> <p>Auxiliary Commodities [marine and inland fisheries, aquaculture, goats & sheep, poultry]</p>	
	<p>Storage (silos complexes) (warehousing receipt system) (conditioning centers)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Construction, management and concessoning of silo complexes, conditioning centres and community warehouses -Establishment of grain aggregation centres via ppp arrangement with anchor operators 		
<p>Intermediate Savanah Eco Zone [Abuja, Niger, Southern Kaduna, Kwara,</p>	<p>Processing (cottage industries) (agro-industrial centres) (crop processing zones)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -construction, management and concessoning of agro processing centrer, agro industrial estates, -establishment of PPP cottage agro-allied industries under the 'livelihood intensive family enterprise' --programme, and the 'cottage crops processing factory programme' -establishment of Staple Crop Crop Processing Zones (SCPZs) and its ancillary facilities of 		

<p>Plateau, Adamwa, Taraba, Northern Benue, Northern Oyo, Northern Ogun, Edo North]</p>		<p>Agro Industrial Town (AIT) within Agribusiness Investment Region (ABIR) Agricultural Investm -milling of crude palm oil [CPO] and palm kernel oil [PKO]. -PPP investment in fish production and marketing facilities located across the six geo political zones of the country, that include fish cage culture projects, Model Fish Markets, Aquaculture Technology Transfer Centers, Seed Multiplication Centers, Fish Feed Mill, Shrimp Culture Development Centers and Ornamental Fish Development Centers</p>	
<p>Key Crops [roots & tubers, cereal, rice, maize, legumes, seeds & nuts, fruits, tree crops]</p> <p>Auxiliary Commodities [inland fisheries, aquaculture, cattle, goats & sheep, poultry, pigs]</p>	<p>Marketing (commodity market corporations) (packaging & branding) (integrated retail outlets)</p>	<p>-PPP investment opportunities for fish production projects and fish marketing facilities located across the six geo political zones of the country, that include 21 fish cage culture projects, abandoned projects, -fresh fruit bunch collection system from smallholder plantings and semi-wild grove -export potentials for processed and packaged fish and shrimps, fish cakes, fish crumbs, smoked fish, filleted fish, fish oil, fish skin, whole frozen Tilapia, canned catfish chunks, -marketing of CPO, PKO, vegetable, palm kernel shell -establishment of commodity trade and market corporations for priority grains, fibre, tree and tuber crops</p>	
Value Chain Segment		Private Investment Opportunities	
<p>Bank Guarantees through the Agricultural Credit Guarantee, Risk Cover by Nigerian Agricultural Insurance Corporation, Provision of a Legal Framework for the Protection of Foreign Investment in Nigeria Economy I</p>			
<p>Eastern Moist Eco Zone [Rivers North, Imo, Anambra South, Cross River, Akwa-Ibom]</p> <p>Key Crops [tree crops, roots & tubers, vegetables, fruits, seeds & nuts, cereals, legumes]</p> <p>Auxiliary Commodities [marine and inland fisheries, aquaculture, goats & sheep, poultry, pigs]</p>	<p>Mangrove Eco Zone [Lagos, Ogun South, Ondo South]</p> <p>Key Crops [fruits, vegetables, cereal, swamp rice, maize, coconut, kolanut, plantain, tree, crops, tubers, grains, legumes, cereals]</p> <p>Auxiliary Commodities [marine and inland fisheries, aquaculture, goats & sheep, pigs, poultry]</p>		
<p>Ecological Zones indicating Relevant States, Key Crops and Auxiliary Commodities</p>			

3.7. NAIP Budget Priority Sub-Programmes: Proposed Private and MDA Implementation Partners

Sub-Programme	Private Sector and Others	MDAs
1. Comprehensive Livestock and fishery Development	Domestic ranching and livestock value chain partners e.g. Masters Meat, Shoprite, Amo Byne, etc. Targeted international partners drawn from Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay with deep cattle expertise IFPRI / UN Livestock experts,	NAPRI, NVRI, NIAS, NIFFR, NIOMR & State Govts
2. Input Transformation Project	Major input companies e.g. BioStadt, Premier, Candel, Syngenta, Pfizer, Amos Sanders, etc. Agro-dealers and other last mile retailers e.g. TOFAN Field delivery partners e.g. CARI, TechnoServe, etc. Manufacturers e.g. Notore, Indorama, and Dangote Petrochemicals Equipment supplier groups e.g. TOFAN and TOAN	Ministry of Trade and Investment Ministry of Environment Office of National Security Adviser Ministry of Mines & Steel National Veterinary Institute
3. Expanded Access to Finance & Markets	Private investors e.g. private equity, equipment finance companies, and venture finance companies Commercial banks e.g. UBA, GT, Union, Zenith Microfinance Banks e.g. LAPO, Fortis Insurance companies and African re-insurances e.g. Africa Re, IGI, Leadway, and AIG BMGF, EFINA, Women in Business and related social capital enterprises International partners e.g. AfDB, USAID DCA, IDB and AfriExim Bank to create capacity to deliver value without open ended reliance on CBN and Federal balance sheet	Central Bank of Nigeria Ministry of Finance
4. Value Addition & Processing Support	NACCIMA and MAN in key regional manufacturing centers e.g. Enugu, Kaduna and Lagos Large investors with plantation assets / supply chain needs e.g. Babban Gona, Dangote Farms, FMC, Honeywell and BUA Group	Federal labs and researchers e.g. Sheda Laboratories, FIIRO Oshodi, and other key federal food technology entities
5. Agricultural Water Management	Water users and investors e.g. Hadejija Water Users Association Irrigation equipment designers and manufacturers e.g. AGCO, Valmont, Brazilians Construction companies e.g. SETRACO, Julius Berger, Costain, etc.	River Basin Authorities Ministry of Water Resources Ministry of Science & Technology Ministry of Environment
6. Agricultural Research & Innovation	Major input companies e.g. BioStadt, Premier, Candel, Syngenta, Pfizer, Amos Sanders, OCP, Notore, Indorama etc. Farmer organizations to ensure alignment between farmer needs and research priorities e.g.	Federal research networks (National Agriculture Research Systems) Ministry of Science & Technology
7. Agricultural Manpower Development	Technical training providers and sponsors e.g. CARI/GIZ, BMGF, AGRA, Technoserve, Oxfam and Sasakawa	Federal Universities of Agriculture Colleges of Agriculture National Youth Service Corp
8. Produce & Commodity Storage Systems	Warehouse specialists and investors e.g. MDS, AFEX/Heirs Holding, TUG Freight Trading platforms e.g. NSE / NASDAQ / banks	ARCN / Federal research institutions
9. Commercial Agriculture Expansion Support	Large investors with plantation assets / supply chain needs e.g. Babban Gona, Dangote Farms, FMC, Honeywell and BUA Group, FMN	Ministry of Trade & Investment
10. Quality Control & Standardization	Large private processors and exports e.g. Bua Group, NSM and cotton grading equipment Private export advisers, testing agencies and laboratories e.g. SGS, Crown Agents Messaging partners e.g. Teachers Union, Hotel Workers and Food Technologists Partnership with major institutions e.g. Transcorp Hilton, Sheraton, Chelsea Hotels, NTDC, etc. Broadcasters e.g. Wazobia FM	Ministry of Trade & Investment Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of information National Orientation Agency

CHAPTER FOUR

INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE

4.1 Institutional Framework and Implementation Partnership

Effective implementation of the APP greatly depends on a focused and driven team, representing all stakeholders with clear responsibilities. This section therefore outlines the institutional framework, the principal partners and stakeholders involved, their roles and the financing needs in line with the CAADP results framework. These partners and stakeholders include FMARD, other MDAs, private sector, agribusiness investors, States, LGAs, research/academia and development partners.

The Nigeria's Agricultural policies and Agricultural Investment Plans were designed in conformity with all local and internationally accepted frameworks, conventions and protocols such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program (CAADP), ECOWAS Agricultural Development Policy (ECOWAP), Nigeria's vision 20:20:20, Nigeria's Economic Recovery and Growth Plans (ERGP) and finally the Agricultural Promotion policy (APP) which was developed in 2016. The APP which draws from the ERGP guides the implementation of activities in the sector. Government have recognized the pivotal role that the agriculture sector plays in economic development and poverty reduction and have focused on the agricultural sector for economic recovery and growth.

In 2013, Nigeria joined the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition. This is a partnership agreement between the Nigerian government, private sector and development partners on targeted actions needed to promote agriculture investment and consequently food and nutrition security in Nigeria. It is an initiative that is being promoted by the African Union and supported by key global development partners in line with the principles of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). In each country, the alliance is formed when government, private sector (both local and international) and development partners make written commitments on key actions they intend to embark on in order to improve agriculture investment and food and nutrition security. Each stakeholder is then accountable to other stakeholders for commitments made. The civil society and farmer organizations are expected to be involved in drawing up the commitments in order to reflect the views of the wider general public. All commitments made are drawn up in a National New Alliance Cooperation Framework.

4.2. Ecosystem Partners and Experts

Nigeria operates a federal system with 3 tiers of government, (Federal, States and Local Government Areas). Also, different partners and stakeholders are playing various roles in the sector. There is need to coordinate the various activities of the different tiers of

government including the institutions that play critical roles in the development of the sector.

FMARD is the lead ministry for overseeing the agriculture sector in Nigeria. It has 41 Departments and Agencies (MDAs) under it and is responsible for development of strategies and national programs, planning and budget preparation and coordinating relationships with local and international partners. FMARD and Partner Institutions works closely with other Government Ministries, Institutions , NGOs and Development Partners.

Government therefore, plans to bring on-board the various institutions that are linked to the sustainable development of the agricultural subsector in relation to the NAIP/APP frame-work. At this level, government is determined to develop policies that will seek the buy-in of stakeholder in the sector especially the private sector and development partners.

Partners	Roles
Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD)	The FMARD as the lead ministry will coordinate the activities of the State ministries as well as other stakeholders.
Ministry of Budget and Planning	Coordinates the national budgeting, planning and financing framework, including agricultural services sector, resource mobilization and coordination of development partners, overseeing allocation of budgets to different ministries.
Ministry of Finance	Ensure compliance to the Malabo Declaration of 10% Budget Allocation to the Agricultural sector. Ensure timely release of funding for the agricultural sector.
Ministry of Science and Technology and other MDAs	Provide adequate infrastructures in the rural areas, including electricity, roads and water supply.
State Ministries and Local governments	State ministries coordinate agriculture as the State level while the local governments are the smallest political administrative units that is close to the farmers. Through the Department of Agriculture, oversees monitors and provides technical backstopping to agricultural production activities in the rural areas and local levels.
Research Institutions and Academia	work with institutes to mainstream and commercialize research findings; facilitate exchange of information and personnel for capacity –building

Private sector (input dealers, commodity marketers, processors e.t.c.)	Timely provision of inputs to farmers
Development Partners	Finances agricultural development programs, provide agricultural extension facilities, especially to the resource poor farmers, provide technical support and advise in policy making for agricultural development
Local and International NGOs	Provide capacity for technology adoption and outreach programmes; translating research findings into direct benefits for farmers and ensure a civil society voice in multi-stakeholder research agendas. They can work with the Ministries of Agriculture, which coordinate country-specific policy and regulate activities of the sector.
Financial Institutions	Provide capital to drive core NAIP activities eg. Project delivery; create partner credit relationships to drive grass roots implementation e.g. voucher scheme;
Media	Create awareness on the activities of the Ministry and ensure effective dissemination of Research findings to farmers

4.3 Relationship between Federal Ministry of Agriculture and other Tiers of Government

The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development will be responsible for the effective management and delivery of results of the projects under the NAIP. FMARD is the national institution responsible for programme implementation. Its Primary function is supporting implementation and co-coordinating the role of federal agencies involved in the programme. The Ministry is also to ensure that the level of annual funding for the project agreed in approved budgets is available and that these funds are timely released.

The FMARD as the lead ministry will coordinate the activities of the State ministries as well as other stakeholders. There is need for collaboration between FMARD other tiers of government in the implementation of policies jointly approved at the annual National Council on Agriculture (NCA) meetings. All parties would set-up mechanisms to remove conflict and focus squarely on implementation. The local government which is at the grass root level would be adequately mobilized to ensure effective service delivery..

4.4 Mutual Accountability

One of the guiding principles of CAADP is mutual accountability. At the country level, the agriculture Joint Sector Reviews (JSR) and Biennial Reviews are a key instrument for realizing this accountability and for implementing the CAADP Results Framework. In particular, JSR provide a platform for assessing the performance of the agricultural sector and how well government and non-government stakeholders have implemented their commitments, as stipulated in CAADP compacts, national agricultural and food security investment plans, and related cooperation agreements.

It is necessary to note that the successful implementation of the NAIP process would be largely determined by how stakeholders are accountable to each other. The Federal Government would ensure stakeholder involvement in this regard. Mutual accountability is evidence-based and it reveals how well stakeholders have been able to live up to their commitments. The entire process of Mutual Accountability is centered on monitoring measurement and evaluation of progress made by stakeholders as well as identifying implementation challenges associated with the sector plan

The ultimate goal of National Mutual Accountability mechanisms is to instill trust among all development actors and promote behavioral change leading to improved commitments. The process requires the active involvement of the Cooperative Societies, farmer-based organizations, Community Based Organisations, Civil Society Organization, Members of the National Assembly, Donor Partners, Faith Based Organization and other relevant stakeholders.

4.5. Governance, Leadership and Institutional Architecture

Governance and institutional architecture on NAIP is designed to respect hierarchy, leadership and responsibility. The design will enable stakeholder to identify the chain of command and responsiveness of the NAIP process for better coordination. In this regard, the leadership structure is indicated as follows:

4.5.1. Presidency

The President will provide leadership for the sector and take far reaching decisions based on the recommendation of the Governing Board.

4.5.2. NAIP Governing Council

The Council is headed by the FMARD HMA & HMS. Members are HM of finance, Minister of Budget and National Planning, Minister of Water Resources, Minister of Trade and Investment. They are responsible for coordinating the affairs of various MDA's in relation to Agriculture as well as development partners, NGO's, CBO's, Farmers Group/Associations and the private sectors.

4.5.3. NAIP Advisory Committee

Advisory Council comprises of the HMA, HMS, Permanent Secretary and the State Commissioners for Agriculture as well as the FCT Secretary of Agriculture. They are to

advise the Governing Council on policies that can strengthen the sector through the National Council on Agriculture and Rural Development.

4.5.4 Central Coordinating Committee

Consist of the Permanent Secretary, the Federal and Regional and State Directors of FMARD and the Heads of FMARD Parastatals and Agencies. They are responsible for the implementation of the NAIP frame-work. They also advise the Advisory Committee as appropriate.

4.5.5. Independent Committee:

They are members of the National Assembly, Development Partners, NGO's, CBO's, Farmers Group/Associations and the private sectors. They monitor and evaluate the implementation of the NAIP process.

4.5.6 Rapid Response Team

NAIP Rapid Response Teams will mobilize resources and partners for the implementation of the plan structure: Typical Rapid Response Team unit will have 5-10 expert team members led by a Project Manager

Indicative Team Members	Project Manager	Irrigation Experts	Input Expert	Capacity Building Analyst	Investment Management
Indicative Team Roles	Leverage skills of analysts to develop integrated solutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate across delivery partners to ensure smooth delivery Manage project delivery to agreed timelines and budget 	Identify and assess irrigation requirements across specific value chains <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leverage farm infrastructure partner network to unbundle irrigation constraints Align regional crop and livestock strategy with irrigation strategy 	Conduct evaluation of the effects of inputs on production and yields <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate with inputs and logistics partners to deliver high quality seeds and fertilizers 	Provide training and coaching for local players <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer best practices to local agricultural stakeholders 	Identify and structure investment opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate applications for project investments

Table below indicates how MDAs and Private sector will interact with the NIAP/APP themes

S/N	NAIP/APP THEMES	PRIORITY PROJECTS	Institutions Responsible	Supporting MDAs	Private Sector Partners
1	Productivity Enhancement	Comprehensive Livestock Development Project	FMARD	NVRI, VCN, NIAS,	MACBAN FAO, JICA
		Input Transformation Project	FMARD, FMPWH	NSDC,FISS	ActionAID
		Produce & Commodity Storage Systems	FMARD	SCN	USAID
2	Private investment	Expanded Access to Finance & Markets Project	FMARD, CBN, BOA, NAIC	NAICOM	WTO, IMF,WB
		Value Addition & Processing Support Project	FMARD, FMT&I	SMEDAN, NBDA, NAFDAC	FAO, OXFAM
		Commercial Agriculture Expansion Support Project	FMARD	NEPC, NEPZA	UNDP, USAID, AGRA
3	Institutional re-alignment	Agricultural Water Management Project	FMARD FMWR	NIWC, NWRI,	AfDB, IFAD
		Agricultural Research & Innovation Project	FMARD, ARCN, NIFOR, NAERLS	NIHORT, NRCRI, FRIN	FAO, USAID,
		Agricultural Manpower Development Project	FMARD	BNPC	WTO, IMF,WB
		Nutrition, Quality Control & Standardization Project	FMARD, AQS	NCS, SON	FAO, OXFAM

4.6. Capacity Development and Talent Sourcing

Capacity building mechanism provides a platform for individual and organizations to improve, and retain the skills and knowledge needed for service delivery. Talent sourcing in this regard, requires the identification, assessment and engagement of competent persons or organization for service delivery. The process requires collaboration with private and public partners where knowledge is shared to enhance global acceptable practices. Talent sourcing could be internal and or external. Talents are sourced externally where the internal personnel do not have the needed capacity to deliver on the proposed task. Talent could be sourced from the private sector, public sector and development partners.

In sourcing for external expertise, government would create an enabling environment for competitive bidding (procurement method), where all stockholders are given equal opportunity to express their interest. The entire procurement process gives the best bidder the opportunity of executing the project on award.

4.7. Public-Private-Partnership.

The Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) framework is central to promoting private sector participation in the NAIP. The PPP will seek to define clear principles outlined in well thought out agreements to protect the mutual interest of both parties. The principles stand on the fundamental issues of ownership, funding and control of operations or put in another way: their relative exposure to the risks, responsibilities and rewards emanating from the PPP projects. PPP agreements will provide answers to following questions: Who owns the project? Who provides funds for the project? Who runs the project on day to day basis? Who provides the operational guidelines i.e. who regulates? Who provides monitoring and evaluation to ensure compliance? What are the benefits for all parties from the project?

4.7.1 Partnership Design

A network of stakeholders at various levels will be involved in project implementation. The main partners will be the FGN through the FMARD as the lead national counterpart, the Federal Ministry of Environment, Federal Ministry of Finance and Financial Institutions. Other MDAs include relevant departments and agencies of FMARD, for the required synergies to be built up for project implementation.

Through a financial co-ordination mechanism, FGN will collaborate with all partners to create complementarities in the project implementation. NAIP provides the opportunity to mobilize and jointly allocate resources, provide technical assistance, create alliances for the implementation of the projects and setting up mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation. Partnership mechanisms will be established through annual programme reviews, quarterly meetings and annual work plan development, implementation and monitoring and evaluation.

4.7.2 Partnership Arrangement

PPP arrangement under the NAIP will be guided by the following approaches:

- a) Public sector projects where government (i.e. federal, state, local government or their combination) will own, finance and manage. In this case, private sector organization (PSOs) act as consultants and contractors, earn their fees and move on. This has been the predominant approach in the past.
- b) Private sector projects where government will provide the enabling environment (in terms of conducive regulatory framework and incentives, e.g. concessionary credit facilities and other subsidies) for PSOs to own, finance and manage. Here PSOs are the investors. In some instances, government sells its stake in viable public sector projects to convert them to private sector projects in a privatization exercise.

- c) Public-private projects where both government and PSOs will collaborate to own, finance and / or manage. Both parties are therefore investors. This is the selective approach being promoted in the NAIP and highlighted in specified projects.

Finally, the selection of private sector partners would be via a competitive bidding process handled by an independent transaction adviser. It could be selective or open competitive bidding but would be transparent and satisfactory to all interested parties. In some cases where rare competences are required of the private sector partner, head hunting may be allowed.

4.7.3. Stakeholder's identification under the PPP arrangement

MDA's	Private Sectors	Partners/ civil societies
Ministries:	Financial institutions	International organisations
i. FMARD	• World Bank	• UNDP
ii. FMPW&H	• IMF	• JICA
iii. FMMR	• AfDBank	• USAID
iv. FMM&MR	• Nexim Bank	• IFAD
v. FMB&NP	• Commercial Banks	NGO's
vi. FMoF	• Islamic Bank	CBO's
Agencies/Parastatals:	Business Associates	FBO's
i. NAIC	• Dangote Group	Farmers Associations
ii. NISAL	• Milky Way	• MACBAN
iii. SCN	• Leventis	• Integrated Dairy
iv. VCN	Foundation	Farms
v. NIAS	Professional bodies	Social & Advocacy
vi. ARCN		group
vii. CBN		Youth/women group
viii. BOA		
State and Local Govt.		

CHAPTER 5

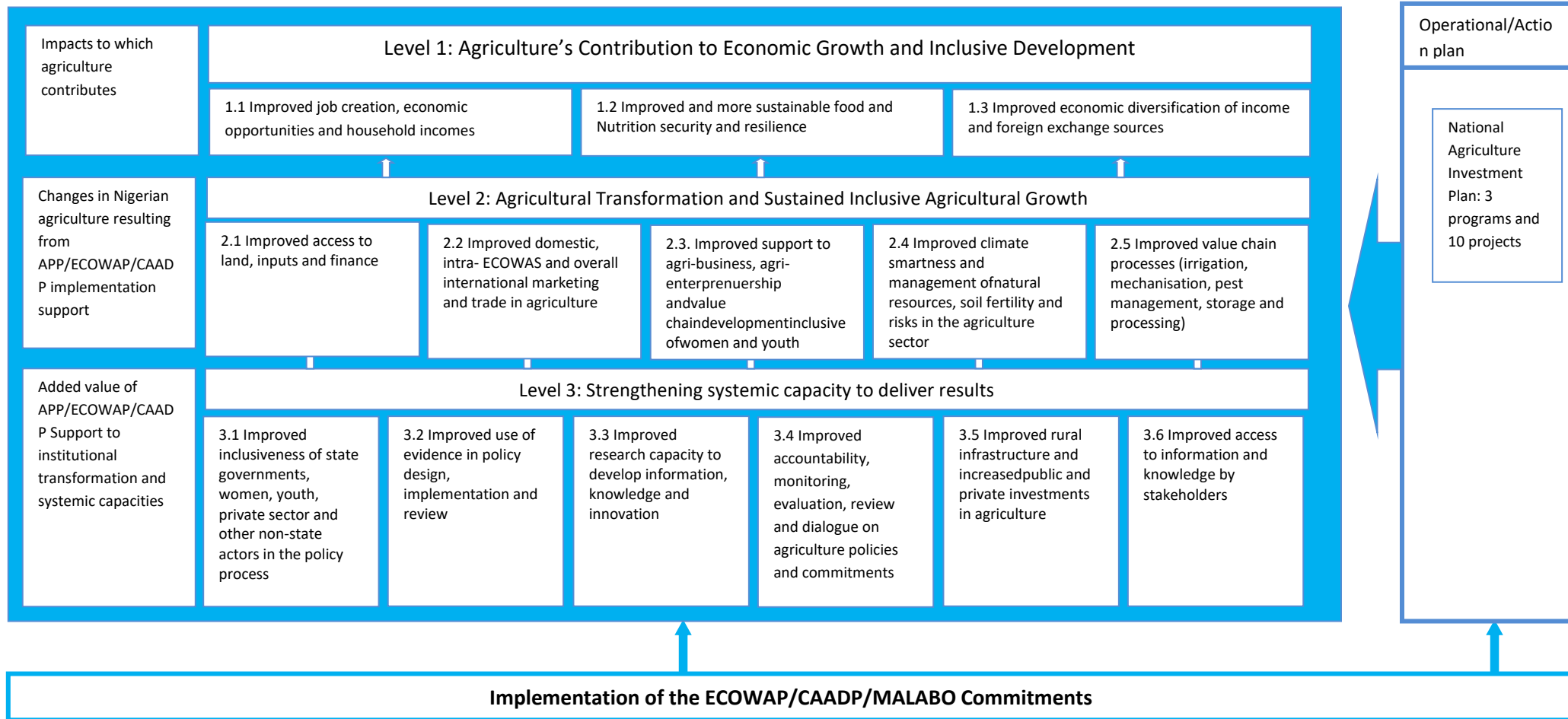
RESULTS FRAMEWORK FOR THE NAIP

5.1. Introduction

The NAIP-II results framework is in line with the APP basic principles.. The results framework reflects Nigeria's vision for the Agriculture sector as indicated in the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan and the Agriculture Promotion Policy. It outlines Nigeria's three overall expected impacts from the APP and shows lower level intermediate results that will lead to these higher level impacts. The framework reflects the 16 levers of the APP and the ECOWAS/CAADP vision as enshrined in the ECOWAP/CAADP results framework. Having identified the key results to be achieved,

the performance monitoring matrix describes the specific programmes to be achieved under the NAIP and the indicators that will track their implementation and achievements.

5.2. Agriculture Promotion Policy Results Framework 2017 - 2020



5.3. Performance Monitoring Matrix for the NAIP

PROGRAM	SUB-PROGRAMME	OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME	INDICATOR	BASELINE (Year/Value)
OVERALL APP AND ERGP EXPECTED OUTCOMES		Improved job creation, economic opportunities and household incomes	Sustain annual agricultural GDP growth of at least 6%, from the year 2015 to the year 2025.	Growth rate of the agriculture value added	
			Improved job opportunities in the agribusiness sector	No of jobs created in agriculture since December 2016	
			Improved household income from agriculture	% increase in household agriculture incomes	
		Improved and more sustainable food and Nutrition security and resilience	Improved nutrition and food security	Improvements in Child malnutrition and undernourishment levels in adults	
			Improved dependence on domestic sources for food	Import dependency ratio for key commodities	
		Improved economic diversification of income and foreign exchange sources	Improved contribution of agriculture to exports	Agriculture's share of non-oil exports	
			Improved focus on the agriculture sector	Share of agriculture in the federal budget	

PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME	INDICATOR	BASELINE (Year/Value)	
PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCEMENT	Comprehensive Livestock Development Project	Enhance productivity and disease resistance of livestock, and stimulate beekeeping.	Boost production by 20 Million heads across various livestock categories by 2020.	Productivity (production/ha) of various livestock commodities	2015	
		Input Transformation Project	Facilitate access to inputs (e.g., fertilizer)	Ensure minimum use of fertilizer for African agriculture development at level of consumption of at least 50 kilograms per hectare of arable land, from 2015 to 2025.	Fertilizer consumption (kilogram of nutrients per hectare of arable land)	8.89 kg/ha as at 2015
			Expand the GES scheme by expanding the eligibility threshold above 5 ha	Increase the percentage of medium-large scale farmers benefiting from the GES scheme from the current 0% to 25% by 2020	Percentage of medium-large scale farmers' participation in GES	2015

PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME	INDICATOR	BASELINE (Year/Value)
		Build fertilizer supply chain capacity to provide blended fertilizer specific to local soil characteristics instead of using standard mixes	Mapping the total (100%) arable land for fertilizer specific application by 2020	Percentage of arable land mapped for agricultural production	2015
		Set up a one-stop shop for small farmers and commercial farms (one per Local Government) to encourage the use of high-yield and disease-resistant seedlings	Double (100% increase) the current levels of quality agricultural inputs for crops (seed), livestock (breed), and fisheries (fingerlings), by the year 2025 from the year 2015.	Growth rate of the ratio of supplied quality agriculture inputs (seed, breed, fingerlings) to the total national inputs requirements for the commodity(in %),	Baseline value for each priority commodity as at 2015
	Produce & Commodity Storage Systems	Re-vitalise the Nigerian Commodity Exchange (NCX) to fast-track exports, and improve inventory management/ storage capacity at the national level			

PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME	INDICATOR	BASELINE (Year/Value)
		Encourage cooperative solutions financed by the BoA to develop local rural infrastructure for crop management (e.g., storage)			
	Agricultural Water Management Project				
		Fast-track the development and execution of irrigation projects (e.g., Hadejia, Adani)	Increase the size of irrigated areas (as per its value observed in the year 2000), by 100% by the year 2025.	Growth rate of the size of irrigated area	2015
		Increase hectares of irrigable land through the River Basin Development Authorities by 2020	Open up a minimum of 100,000 hectares of irrigable land through the 12 River Basin Development Authorities by 2020	Percentage increase (in hectares) of irrigable land as a ratio of total arable land	2015
		Expand the use of dams for commercial farming and aquaculture	Ensure utilization of 50% of the dams for commercial farming and aquaculture	Number of dams utilized for commercial farming and aquaculture	2015

PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME	INDICATOR	BASELINE (Year/Value)
CROWDING IN PRIVATE INVESTMENT	Expanded Access To Finance & Markets Project	Improve access to finance	Ensure that 100% of men and women engaged in agriculture have access to financial services to be able to transact agriculture business.	Proportion of men and women engaged in agriculture with access to financial services	2015
		Recapitalize the Bank of Agriculture (BoA) to provide single-digit interest rate credit to small farmers through the network of micro-credit bank	Ensure 100% increase in number of farmers supported by the Bank annually	Percentage increase in lending rate of BoA to the sector (as estimated from the number of small holder farmers supported by the Bank)	2015
		Extend the Anchor Borrowers Programme to all States and major crops	Achieve 100% coverage of every States of the federation by 2020	Number of States covered by the Anchor Borrower Programme	2015
		Strengthen CBN schemes to improve access to finance for all players, including the Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme, Commercial	Achieveing 10% loan to agriculture as a percentage of total loan to the economy	Percentage of commercial bank loans advanced to the agriculture sector (PL)	2015 value is 3.95% (loan to agriculture as a percentage of total loan to the economy)

PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME	INDICATOR	BASELINE (Year/Value)
		Agriculture Credit Scheme (CACS) and the SME Credit Guarantee Scheme, including long term sunset clauses			
		Continue to de-risk agricultural lending by expanding the scope of the NIRSAL through sufficient and timely funding, and enhancing the regulatory function of the Nigerian Agricultural Insurance Corporation (NAIC)	Double the current number of farmers being supported by NIRSAL	Growth rate of number of farmers that access the financial services of NIRSAL	2015
		Continue to de-risk agricultural lending by expanding the scope of the NIRSAL through sufficient and timely funding, and enhancing the regulatory function of the Nigerian Agricultural Insurance Corporation (NAIC)	Double the current number of farmers being supported by NAIC	Growth rate of number of farmers that access the services of NAIC	2015

PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME	INDICATOR	BASELINE (Year/Value)
		Encourage the development of investment vehicles by the private sector to boost their investment in agriculture (e.g., agri-bonds)	Bringing the value of investment generated through investment vehicles to 20% of the total investment in the sector	Growth rate of value of investment generated through investment vehicles	2015
	Value Addition & Processing Support Project				
		Establish the Staple Crop Processing Zones Authority, and provide incentives to attract investors to different zones	Establish an actively functioning Model SCPZ for identified agricultural commodities at selected 14 sites	Number of SCPZs established and functioning	2015
		Youth and Women: to develop and launch entrepreneurship platforms that create a pathway for youth and women to enter agribusiness economy	Ensure that 20% of rural women have access to productive assets, including land, credit, inputs and financial services and information (empowered) by 2023.	Proportion of rural women that are empowered in agriculture,	2015
		Youth and Women: to develop and launch entrepreneurship platforms that create a pathway for youth and	Create job opportunities for at least 30% of the youth in agricultural value chains, by the year	Percentage of youth that is engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains	2015

PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME	INDICATOR	BASELINE (Year/Value)
		women to enter agribusiness economy	2025.		
	Commercial Agriculture Expansion Support Project				
		Access to land: Facilitating the recognition and entitlement of land ownership by formal or customary means to assist collateralization, Farmer/land registration	Ensure that 100% of farmers and agribusiness interested in agriculture have rights to access the required land..	Proportion of farm households with ownership or secure land rights,	2015
		Increase crop value	Double (increase by 100%) the current agricultural value added by the year 2025 from the year 2015.	Agriculture value added as percentage of total value added	2015
		Encourage crop specialization at the State level based on the competitive advantage of each, by providing incentivized, targeted funding through the BoA			

PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME	INDICATOR	BASELINE (Year/Value)
		Ensure BoA funding provides incentives to move Nigeria's crop mix towards higher value crops (e.g., cocoa, legumes)			
INSTITUTIONAL RE-ALIGNMENT					
	Agricultural Research & Innovation Project	Encourage research to support agriculture productivity	Increase the level of Investments in Agricultural Research and Development to at least 1% of the Agricultural GDP, from 2015 to 2025.	Total Agricultural Research Spending as a share of AgGDP	2015
		Strengthen the research capacity of the Research Council of Nigeria	Double the current level by 2020	Percentage of budgetary allocation to the research councils in total budgetary allocation to the agricultural sector	2015
		Promote research grants in agricultural universities	Increase the level of Investments in Agricultural Research and	Total Agricultural Research Spending as a share of AgGDP	2015

PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME	INDICATOR	BASELINE (Year/Value)
			Development to at least 1% of the Agricultural GDP, from 2015 to 2025.		
INSTITUTIONAL RE-ALIGNMENT	Agricultural Manpower Development Project	Agricultural GDP and Poverty Reduction	Create job opportunities for at least 30% of the youth in agricultural value chains, by the year 2025.	Percentage of youth that is engaged in new job opportunities in agriculture value chains	2015
		Enhance agricultural extension services, including through N-Power programmes, from the current ratio of 1:3,000 to 1:1,000 by 202	All farmers have access to quality agricultural advisory services that provide locally relevant knowledge, information and other services.	Proportion of farmers having access to Agricultural Advisory Services	2015
		Nutrition, Quality Control & Standardization	Implement a national agricultural quality assurance programme to create a set of product quality standards, train major exporters and enforce inspections to	To become a net exporter of key agricultural products	Agricultural exports (% of merchandise exports)

PROGRAMME	SUB-PROGRAMME	OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME	INDICATOR	BASELINE (Year/Value)
		ensure the quality of export products			