



INTERNATIONAL FOOD
POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE
sustainable solutions for ending hunger and poverty
Supported by the CGIAR



Workshop Report # 1

Workshop on Implementing the Agricultural Policy Support Facility (APSF)

Nigeria Strategy Support Program (NSSP)
Workshop Report No. NSSP 001

September 20, 2007

IFPRI-Abuja

International Food Policy Research Institute
c/o International Center for Soil Fertility and Agriculture
Development
Plot 18 Colorado Close
Maitama, Abuja
Nigeria
Tel: +234 (9) 413-5960
Fax: +234 (9) 4130873
E-mail: ifpri-nigeria@cgiar.org

IFPRI HEADQUARTERS

International Food Policy Research Institute
2033 K Street NW
Washington, DC 20006-1002 USA
Tel. +1-202-862-5600
Fax +1-202-467-4439
E-mail ifpri@cgiar.org
www.ifpri.org

THE NIGERIA STRATEGY SUPPORT PROGRAM (NSSP)

WORKSHOP REPORTS

ABOUT NSSP/PSF

The Agricultural Policy Support Facility (APSF) is an initiative to strengthen evidence-based policymaking in Nigeria in the areas of rural and agricultural development. Facilitated by the **Nigeria Strategy Support Program of the International Food Policy Research Institute** (IFPRI) in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources and funded by the Canadian International Development Agency, APSF supports the implementation of Nigeria's national development plans by strengthening agricultural-sector policies and strategies through:

Enhanced knowledge, information, data, and tools for the analysis, design, and implementation of pro-poor, gender-sensitive, and environmentally sustainable agricultural and rural development policies and strategies in Nigeria;

Strengthened capacity for government agencies, research institutions, and other stakeholders to carry out and use applied research that directly informs agricultural and rural policies and strategies; and

Improved communication linkages and consultations between policymakers, policy analysts, and policy beneficiaries on agricultural and rural development policy issues.

ABOUT THESE WORKSHOP REPORTS

The Nigeria Strategy Support Program (NSSP) Workshop Reports contain a summary of the workshop and the key discussion points raised by the participants. The reports have not been subject to a formal peer review. They are circulated in order to share discussion points and outputs of the respective workshop. The opinions stated are those of the participants and do not necessarily reflect those of their home institutions or supporting organizations.

Workshop on Implementing the Agricultural Policy Support Facility (APSF)

Abuja, Nigeria
September 20, 2007¹

¹ Compiled by Valerie Rhoe, Program Coordinator, IFPRI

Copyright © 2009 International Food Policy Research Institute. All rights reserved. Sections of this material may be reproduced for personal and not-for-profit use without the express written permission of but with acknowledgment to IFPRI. To reproduce the material contained herein for profit or commercial use requires express written permission. To obtain permission, contact the Communications Division at ifpri-copyright@cgiar.org.

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION.....	6
PRESENTATIONS	6
SOURCES OF AGRICULTURE GROWTH FOR ATTAINING DEVELOPMENT TARGETS	7
OPTIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GROWTH THAT IS PRO-POOR, GENDER SENSITIVE, AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE.....	7
ENSURING VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS BENEFIT FROM AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, AND ECONOMY.....	9
RURAL ECONOMY KNOWLEDGE SUPPORT SYSTEM (REKSS).....	10
MAINSTREAMING GENDER IN APSF	10
KEY COMMENTS	12
NEXT STEPS.....	16
APPENDIX A: AGENDA.....	17
APPENDIX B: PARTICIPANTS LIST	20
APPENDIX D: PICTURES.....	23
APPENDIX E: PRESENTATIONS.....	24

Introduction

The Agricultural Policy Support Facility (APSF) is an initiative to strengthen pro-poor, gender-sensitive, and environmentally sustainable evidence-based policymaking in Nigeria in the areas of rural and agricultural development. The program is facilitated by the **Nigeria Strategy Support Program of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)** in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources (FMAWR) and funded by the Canadian International Development Agency.

APSF was launched in August 2007, and on September 20, 2007 a workshop was organized that brought together stakeholders to discuss the emerging issues in agriculture policy and the implementation of the APSF. The objectives of this stakeholders workshop were:

- To discuss the emerging issues for agricultural policy in Nigeria and how APSF can support these issues;
- To share information on the APSF Program and its initial activities;
- To receive feedback on these initial activities; and
- To initiate discussions on year-2 activities.

This workshop was held at the Chelsea Hotel in Abuja, Nigeria on September 20 2007. There were more than 70 participants from FMAWR, other ministries and agencies, farmer organizations, development partners, academia, and the private sector (see appendices A and B for the agenda and participants list). The workshop opened with remarks from Ms. Pepple, Permanent Secretary, FMAWR; Ms. Julia Bracken, Head of Cooperation, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA); and Dr. Shenggen Fan, Division Director, IFPRI.

This report provides a brief review of the presentations delivered during the workshop, key comments from the audience, and the next steps

Presentations

The presentations were organized under the major research themes of APSF, which were identified through earlier consultations. A presentation was given on the main challenges affecting each major theme, followed by presentations that highlighted the research proposed to address the issues identified. The main themes are:

- Sources of growth for attaining equitable development targets
- Options for the agricultural sector growth that are pro-poor, gender sensitive and environmentally sustainable
- Ensuring vulnerable households benefit from agricultural and rural development
- Rural Economy Knowledge Support System (REKSS); and
- Mainstreaming gender

The workshop began with an overview of the Agricultural Policy Support Facility delivered by Dr. Brave Ndisale, APSF Program Leader, IFPRI. She provided the background, rationale, and guiding principles of the program. The goal of APSF is a better and inclusive design and implementation of evidence-based agricultural and rural development policies and strategies in Nigeria. The objective is to strengthen the capacity and knowledge base for agricultural policymaking. She concluded by providing a brief overview of the main program components and their initial activities.

Sources of Agriculture Growth for Attaining Development Targets

Mr. Funsho Esan, Director in Charge of Agriculture, National Planning Commission briefed the audience on key issues on sources of growth for attaining development targets. He gave a brief history of agriculture in Nigeria and the recently renewed interest in agriculture in Nigeria, which can be seen in the NEEDS II program. The key sources of economic growth are infrastructure (electricity, roads, water supply); mobilization of long-term capital for investment; governance; and a favorable macroeconomic policy environment. Challenges facing the agricultural sector are low agricultural productivity, inadequate private investment, non-competitiveness of the export sector, and weak linkages between agriculture and industry. Potential strategies for enhancing agricultural growth include improving financial and credit systems, strengthening agricultural input supply systems, reforming research and extension, developing markets and agribusiness, expanding irrigation capacity, and improving competition.

Dr. Xinshen Diao, Senior Research Fellow, IFPRI reviewed the role of agriculture in Nigeria's economic growth showing that agriculture is the most important driver of recent growth. However, the current growth trend is not enough to achieve the goals of Vision 2020. To achieve Vision 2020, GDP (measured in \$US) needs to be more than 6 times the size of today's economy by 2020. There are opportunities for accelerated growth in Nigeria, but trade-offs exist, and priority-setting is needed. An economy-wide model of Nigeria's economy can help identify the areas of accelerated growth by measuring the contribution of each sector or sub-sector to overall growth, employment creation, and poverty reduction; identifying constraints in market demand, taking into account possible negative effects; identifying growth multiplier effect across sectors, emphasizing synergy and linkages; identifying trade-offs if they exist; and conducting a series of growth and policy simulations to address opportunities and challenges. The initial activities of the team are to understand the goals and targets set by the government; meet with experts in the country; take stock of existing analysis, and collect data and information.

Dr. Tewodaj Mogues, Postdoctoral Fellow, IFPRI addressed public spending in Nigeria. She presented initial results of the National Agricultural Public Expenditure Review (NAGPER). Initial results showed that the low level of public spending in agriculture at the federal level is mirrored at the state level. Also, the failure to reap quick wins from agricultural investments leads to channeling investments to "more promising" economic activities (e.g. tourism in Cross River State). The lack of clear responsibilities of agricultural service provision and spending across the three tiers of government results in duplication of efforts in some areas and investment gaps in other areas. She proposed 3 areas for future research:

Revenue volatility and the quality of agricultural public spending;

Effects of sub-national investments in agriculture;

How "demand-side" and "supply-side" initiatives affect the gender responsiveness of expenditures.

Options for Agricultural Sector Growth that is Pro-Poor, Gender Sensitive, and Environmentally Sustainable

Mr. Awute, Director, Planning, Research, and Statistics, FMAWR raised key issues on agriculture sector growth. He noted that between 1999-2006 several initiatives and programs were launched to enhance agricultural production and poverty reduction, such as: the National Special Programme for Food Security; Chinese South-South Cooperatives; buyers of last resort; and the National Fadama Development Programme. The policy focus of the present administration is the president's 7-point agenda that focuses on power and energy, food security, wealth creation, transport sector, land reform, security, and education. The key issues facing agricultural growth along with potential solution were given. Those

key issues are: inadequate supply and distribution of quality inputs, collapse of rural infrastructure development, low access to credit in the rural economy, underdevelopment of agro-processing and marketing, weak integrated water management, poor livestock management and fisheries schemes, the collapse of the extension system, limited linkages between agriculture and industry, and conflict between farmers and pastoralists. The way forward is a collective commitment and determination by all stakeholders for better service delivery; the removal of unnecessary bottlenecks to input and service delivery; better coordination and synergy between the federal, state and local government; support for the building of a virile cooperative system; and developing a framework that would attract the private sector to public-private partnerships for agricultural projects.

Dr. Brave Ndisale, APSF Program Leader, IFPRI provided an overview of the research on enhancing the competitiveness of agricultural commodity chains for agriculture sector growth. She identified agriculture sector targets in NEEDS II relevant to this research such as 10 percent annually increase in food and crop output and the generation of US\$3 billion in agricultural exports of strategic commodities. A conceptual framework on the value chain approach to economic growth and poverty reduction was given. Gaps and challenges affecting the food and agricultural system were identified. Some of these gaps and challenges are:

- Failure to develop the agro-industry processing and agribusiness stages of the commodity value chains, which has disconnected farmers from the product markets, and

- Failure to mobilize significant resources from the private business community to invest in agribusiness.

The objective of this current research is to assess the impact of current and potential agricultural policies and programs to enhance the competitiveness of agricultural commodity chains, and provide options for improving their impact. It will look at opportunities and constraints for Nigeria's agricultural commodity competitiveness in domestic, regional, and international markets and trade. The research will also explore Institutional innovation and public policy interventions to enhance the commodities' competitiveness in various targeted timeframes, and the impacts of relevant policies and public programs on different groups of people in Nigeria. The researchers will take stock of available literature on the commodity initiative, collaborate with key stakeholders for feedback, identify knowledge gaps, and conduct a small study on the competitiveness of a subset of commodities.

Dr. Ephraim Nkonya, Research Fellow, IFPRI addressed opportunities, constraints, and challenges in increasing agricultural productivity in Nigeria, and then provided an overview of research activities for addressing some of these opportunities, constraints, and challenges. Forty-six percent of Nigeria's population live in urban areas, which are spread all over the country (with 6 cities having populations of over 1 million population). This creates a large demand of agricultural products for markets around the country. Furthermore, 31 percent of Nigeria's land is arable; and irrigable land (fadamas) in Nigeria present a large opportunity for developing small-scale irrigation programs. In light of these opportunities, there are constraints. About 26 percent of Nigeria's agricultural land is severely degraded and 74 percent of the population depends on severely degraded land. Funding for agricultural research has been declining and agricultural productivity has generally been stagnant or decreasing. To address some of the challenges in increasing agricultural productivity, APSF will undertake research to address the following questions:

- What determines agricultural productivity?

- Is the Fadama II program scalable?

What are the most competitive crops and other agricultural enterprises that need to be promoted?

How competitive are the presidential initiative crops?

Dr. Kamiljon Akramov, Postdoctoral Fellow, IFPRI introduced the audience to recent research and debates surrounding the delivery of public services, provided a conceptual framework and an incentive design for decentralization. Within the Nigerian context, improving service delivery for the rural poor would help empower its people, while promoting private enterprise will help create a favorable environment for agriculture and rural development. Making government accountable and responsive is also important for decentralization. Decentralization and local government in Nigeria is dynamic and an ongoing process. The federal government allocates 24 percent and 20 percent of its gross revenue to states and local government agencies, respectively and the authority and responsibility for service delivery is shared between the federal, state (36) and local governments (774). He provided an overview of the upcoming research on decentralization of agricultural services and the methodological issues in undertaken the research. Some questions the research will ask are:

What lessons can be learned from the success and failures of past reforms that aimed at improving the effectiveness of rural services and infrastructure provision?

Are there considerable variations in service delivery arrangements and performance across states and local governments?

What are the determinants of these variations?

What factors influence efficiency, gender sensitivity and quality in rural service provision?

The expected results include clarifying the existing institutional arrangements and expenditure responsibilities for service delivery, determining gender-specific patterns (indicators) of public service delivery (access, usage and satisfaction) across states, local governments and households, and indentifying the main determinants of service delivery effectiveness.

Ensuring Vulnerable Households Benefit from Agriculture, Rural Development, and Economy

The session began with an overview of Nigeria's poverty profile by Dr. Adewoye, Director of Census and Surveys, National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). He emphasized the need to chart poverty in Nigeria to assist intervention programs and policies, and to monitor and evaluate anti-poverty programs and policies such as NEEDS and the Millennium Development Goals. Dr. Adewoye drew attention to the history of monitoring poverty in Nigeria, and the survey instruments used, such as the Living Standard Measurement Surveys (LSMS) and Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQ). He referenced the draft report "Nigeria's Poverty Profile," which was produced in March 2005 using the 2004 NLSS data set. The report shows the incidence of poverty based on different measures. One measure calculated the poverty line as two-thirds of the weighted mean household per capital expenditure. Based on this calculation, the incidence of urban poverty is 43 percent and incidence of rural poverty is 63 percent. Nationally, 54 percent of the population is poor based on this poverty line. Other measures of incidence of poverty can be seen in the presentation. Poverty increased from 1980 to 1996, and declined by 11 percent between 1996 and 2004. The analysis dissects poverty by household size, geographical zones, and occupation. The collection and analysis of the 2004 NLLS data was possible due to the commitment of key stakeholders for financial, human and technical resources. Continuing data collection and

analysis will require adequate funding of NBS, strengthening and upgrading NBS statistical infrastructures, and building the capacity of statistical personnel and support staff.

Dr. Todd Benson, Senior Research Fellow, IFPRI provided an overview of the research that will help ensure vulnerable households benefit from agriculture, rural development and economic growth. The research will focus on vulnerable Nigerian households that pursue agricultural livelihoods, and identifies key determinants of household welfare and individual nutritional status. The objective of the analysis is to determine if current federal policies and programs enhance welfare and reduce the vulnerability of poor Nigerian farming households. If not, the research will analyze how the policies might be modified to contribute effectively to poverty and vulnerability reduction in rural Nigeria. The rural poverty analysis will focus on rural households in the 2004 Nigeria Living Standards Survey to develop a detailed poverty profile that deepens the recent national poverty assessment by Ojowu, Bulus and Omonona. The nutrition analysis will use the 2003 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey to investigate the determinants of nutritional status of women and children in rural Nigerian households. This analysis will enable the prioritization of Nigeria's food security, health, and care-related investments to improve nutrition.

Rural Economy Knowledge Support System (REKSS)

Prof. G.B. Ayoola, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Agriculture, Makurdi raised key issues in strengthening capacity to create an environment for agricultural growth. Prof. Ayoola provided a background and described what is needed to create an enabling environment for economic growth. Creating an environment for agricultural growth involves technology and policy factors. The audience for strengthening capacity must be identified: the actors who provide the evidence and the end users. He concluded by identifying knowledge and policy support issues to be considered.

APSF's efforts for strengthening the enabling environment for strategic planning were presented by Ms. Valerie Rhoe, Program Coordinator, IFPRI. APSF will provide support in establishing a Rural Economy Knowledge Support System (REKSS) in Nigeria. Its main objective is to build a stronger and more integrated knowledge support system within Nigeria that will underpin future agricultural policy analysis and help inform key rural development strategy discussions at all levels. Initially, APSF will undertake a formal assessment of the strategic planning landscape and work with FMAWR to develop a common diagnosis of knowledge; capacity and information needs and challenges; and capacity gaps of partners who support Nigeria's long term needs for strategic planning in the agricultural and rural sector. Additional activities include i) building the APSF library of agriculturally relevant reports, studies, and datasets for eventual migration to partner platforms, ii) building other platforms for outreach and dissemination, iii) holding two to three consultative meetings and a training session or forum.

Mainstreaming Gender in APSF

Dr. A'isha U. Mahmood, Director General, National Centre for Women Development (NCWD), provided insight on mainstreaming gender in agriculture policymaking and implementation. Dr. Mahmood introduced the audience to the meaning of gender and gender mainstreaming. Gender mainstreaming is a strategy for making women's and men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs in all political, economic, and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally, and inequality is not perpetuated. She highlighted five main gender issues in the agriculture and rural development sector:

Equal access to land and water resources and to credit and other supportive services;

Gender differences in roles and activities;
Gender and agricultural extension and research;
Gender, agricultural bio-diversity and commercialization; and
Women's empowerment and equal access to decisionmaking.

She then briefly described gender and agriculture in Nigeria and the strategic objectives needed for mainstreaming gender into Nigeria's agricultural sector:

Political will and commitment to gender equality at the highest levels;
Global and regional mandates such as the Common Wealth Plan of Action and the Beijing Platform for Action;
Increasing rural women's access to land and water resources, credit services and entrepreneurship training;
Ensuring agricultural policies and programs are sensitive to gender differences in roles and activities;
Ensuring that agricultural research and extension programs are gender-sensitive;
Increasing gender awareness in the commercialization of agriculture; and
Increasing women's empowerment and access to decisionmaking.

The structures needed for mainstreaming gender in agriculture include:

Vibrant lead agency(ies);
Joint Gender Management Team (consisting of lead agency(ies), line ministries, civil society and gender experts);
Inter-ministerial Steering Committee;
Gender focal points (senior staff in core and sectoral ministries);
Parliamentary gender caucus; and
Adequate human and financial resources.

Ms. Lauren Pandolfelli, Research Analyst, IFPRI explained why it's important to consider gender in agricultural policy, and provided an overview of how APSF is mainstreaming gender into its activities. It is important to mainstream gender because the increasing feminization of agriculture (in many areas, not all) makes attention to women farmers critical. To alleviate poverty, you must address gender issues. Recent IFPRI research shows that households do not act as one when making decisions. Men and women don't always have the same preferences or pool resources, and men and women have dissimilar production constraints, such as access to information, credit, and inputs. Equalizing women's and men's resources can increase agricultural yields by 20 percent. APSF will help build technical team capacity in gender by recruiting team members experienced in gender analysis and committed to gender integration; training project staff to integrate gender analysis into research and project design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation; and strengthening the team's knowledge of gender and agricultural issues in Nigeria. She provided some examples of research questions to ask for integrating gender. For example, when researching commodity value chains, some questions to ask are:

What is the gender division of labor for each commodity? Who decides which crops to grow, who does what activities, who controls the output?
Is there an opportunity to select commodities through a "gender lens?"

How might policy interventions favor or harm men or women?

Key Comments

Following each major session, time was allocated for comments and questions. Some of the key comments raised by the participants are below.

ORGANIZATION	NAME	QUESTION/COMMENTS
Central Bank of Nigeria	Amoo, B. A. G.	The impact of agriculture is felt on the economy with 67.4% of the basket used to measure inflation is accounted for by food.
		There is dearth of viable and bankable agriculture projects in the country
		There is a need to design a mechanism to capture all those who work on the agriculture sector: research institutions, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, Federal Ministry of Commerce, Central Bank of Nigeria, universities, farmers, financial analysts, etc.
		REKSS should target rural economic Indicators, rural roads, rural water, farm support, etc and help rural farmers to understand the basics of REKSS
Federal Ministry of Agric and Water Resources	Nelson C. Nwosu	There are 3 important issues concerning the Agricultural sector in Nigeria: Policy inconsistency Poor institutional framework Statistics for calculating growth are questionable. Otherwise growth would match development
	Richard Nzekwu	Issues of land tenure, acquisition, and degradation in Nigeria is critical to the sustainable growth and development in Nigeria and should be highlighted as one of the strategies to be adopted for implementation
	Adetunji Oredipe	Expectation of the papers presented should discuss the availability of data to support micro and macro level analysis. The way the public service is organized today cannot support such data management. The suggestion is that we should create a small 3-man unit in the various PRSD of the sectoral ministries, professionalize the unit, provide political support, and use the performance of the unit as a measure of overall performance of the parent ministry. The National Bureau of Statistics largely depend on such units in the ministries.
	Samuel Negedu	The problem of very low investment in agriculture is attributed to the fact that there are no deliberate government policies that make it possible for the private sector to get support for

		agricultural investment.
International Fertility Development Centre	Scott Wallace	It would be interesting to look at State versus Federal level interventions and how they correlate to national strategies
No institution Identified	Ukagha Amogu	<p>APSF should focus not only on crop production, but also livestock and agro-forestry to avoid past mistakes</p> <p>The problem of Nigerian agriculture is inappropriate policies. Our starting point in analysis is to evaluate past policies and fill in gaps, and so build evidence-based policies for agricultural growth</p> <p>The linkage between oil industry and agriculture need a second look. Agriculture surplus earnings and financial development of Nigeria before oil (and Dutch disease syndrome). New policy should include bringing oil surplus funds to revamp agriculture in Nigeria.</p>
National Planning Commission	B.D. Omotola	<p>The current agricultural policy places a lot of premium on achieving policy objective through active private sector participation and investment. The issue is what has been the measurable roles and impact of the private sector in the reported growth in agricultural contribution to the CAADP.</p> <p>The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources might need to use the opportunity of the APSF to institute the FIVIMS which clearly links Poverty and Nutrition as articulated in the workplan</p> <p>IFPRI and FMA&WR to work out the opportunity available to institute FIVIMS in Nigeria.</p>

<p>Nigerian Economic Summit Group (NESG)</p>	<p>Innocent Azih</p>	<p>The policy process in agriculture is public dominated, taking no or little input from the agricultural operators (farmers, private sector, etc); therefore, the role of each stakeholder group (public or private) has to be based on equal dialogue to ensure that :</p> <p>Government makes investment in rural and agricultural value chain development; enable specific environments for spot value chain private investment.</p> <p>Private sector must see the need to make the needed quantum investments into agriculture.</p> <p>The Nucleus Estate Initiative of the NESG is an example of how the private sector can aid agriculture development and poverty reduction</p> <p>How can the research to be conducted capture indicators on how government spending specifically impacts the different niches in the agricultural value chain?</p> <p>Other questions posed are:</p> <p>In relation to government establishment of companies, what has happened to the six commodity development and marketing companies established by government which aimed at transferring the management to the private sector?</p> <p>Can we have some form of data on rural infrastructure made in the economy presently?</p> <p>Recommendation include:</p> <p>The policy direction must first aim at developing the domestic trade (market)</p> <p>Government should simply make investments into the generic issues that encourage private sector to invest in the different points in the value chain, rather than establishing companies.</p>
<p>Federal Ministry of Finance</p>	<p>A.A. Aroma</p>	<p>Donor's assistance and programs are not forever, and therefore, lessons learnt from programs are to be mainstreamed into government budgetary process. The policy should provide or focus on support to government to be able to make provision for sustainability.</p>
	<p>A. L. Kenai</p>	<p>Bank credit is not only inaccessible to women, but banks do not feel comfortable in extending micro credit to farmers generally due to long gestation period that make it almost impossible for them to pay back.</p>
<p>Federal Ministry of Environment, Housing and Urban Development</p>	<p>M.A. Oleo</p>	<p>The idea of having an economic growth between 10-13% of the economy is laudable, especially if we are to achieve our national target of being one of the first 20 developed economies by year 2020</p>

		<p>There is an issue of sustainability. How do we sustain our growth? At what expense are we to attain this growth? The policy should therefore be directed at sustainable agricultural production at all times.</p> <p>Government agencies like the National Planning Commission should play an overarching role of ensuring that government sector policies are not at cross purpose. E.g. appropriate pricing of kerosene and diesel in the oil sector affecting people and leading to deforestation in the forest sector.</p> <p>Extensive agricultural practice as opposed to intensive agriculture also leads to deforestation and land degradation</p>
IITA / West Africa ReSAKSS	Mbaye Yade	APSF should be involved in the implementation of CAADP in Nigeria, in particular to join the Round table Country Process in Nigeria
	Manson Nwafor	We need to have more frequent measures to poverty to know if the economy is expanding or not, which will help speed up the policy process.
All Farmers Association of Nigeria (AFAN)	Geoffrey Madu Samuel	<p>The farmers in Nigeria have the capacity to utilize credit but credit is not available to them.</p> <p>IFPRI and other agencies should also collaborate with the All Farmers Association of Nigeria (AFAN) and disseminate information to rural farmers through AFAN</p> <p>Farmers through the apex AFAN should be involved in policy formulation and implementation.</p> <p>There is a need to adopt a policy that ensure farmers get access to fertilizers at reasonable cost. Experience has shown that the fertilizers are diverted by politicians to carry out election campaign to gain political fame.</p> <p>For any agriculture policy to succeed, it should be placed on a good foundation. The farmer association in Nigeria has a strong grass root foundation that could help for the implementation of agricultural policy.</p> <p>The four level structure of AFAN should be properly strengthened</p>
University of Ibadan	Omobowale Oni	We need to be careful as regards the use of the word vulnerability or vulnerable household in this study given there exist no panel data in Nigeria to execute vulnerability studies or to carry out assessment of vulnerability.
University of	Olufemi Taiwo	Traditionally, agriculture involves specialization, with

Ilorin		men doing the cultivation and women into harvesting, processing and marketing. Can we mainstream gender into agriculture along these lines?
Obafemi Awolowo University	Olu Okotoni	Some additional environment for agricultural growth are: Methods of policy formulation (Personalization of Policy) Problem of large scale corruption in Nigeria Lack of political will Policy dictation by political move rather than needs Poor integrated relations Great divide between policymakers and beneficiaries Over centralization or major constraints to creating a conducive poor decentralization
World Bank	A. Adubi	It is necessary to the commodity value chain that would move agriculture forward and identify their constraints To what extent are the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources and National Planning Commission coordinating donor intervention in Agriculture?

Next Steps

Following this workshop, the research teams will take into consideration the comments specific to their research areas. The teams will initiate collaboration with in-country experts to implement the first year activities. A report on this workshop will be produced.

Appendix A: Agenda

Workshop on Implementing the Agricultural Policy Support Facility (APSF)

September 20, 2007, 9:00 am to 5:30 pm

Hybrid Hall, Chelsea Hotel

Abuja, Nigeria

- 8:30 am Registration
- 9:00 am **Welcoming Remarks**
Ms. A.I. Pepple, Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources (FMAWR)

Ms. Julia Bracken, Head of Cooperation, Canadian High Commission

Dr. Shenggen Fan, Division Director, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
- 9:30am **Overview of the Agricultural Policy Support Facility Annual Work Plan for Year 1**
Dr. Brave Ndisale, APSF Program Leader, IFPRI
- 9:50 am Tea Break
- Implementing APSF Policy Themes: Research, Capacity Strengthening, and Communications**
- 10:05 am **Sources of Agriculture Growth for Attaining Development Targets**
Chair: Prof. Olufemi Taiwo, Professor, University of Ilorin

Key Issues on Sources of Growth for Attaining Development Targets
Mr. Esan, Director in Charge of Agriculture, National Planning Commission

Modeling Sources of Growth and the Role of Agriculture in Nigeria
Dr. Xinshen Diao, Senior Research Fellow, IFPRI

Public Investment as a Source of Growth: AWP-1
Dr. Tewodaj Mogues, Research Fellow, IFPRI
- 11:15 am **Options for Agricultural Sector Growth that is Pro-Poor, Gender Sensitive, and Environmentally Sustainable**
Chair: Dr. A.A. Oredipe, National Projects Coordinator, FADAMA II, Programme Coordinating Unit, FMAWR

Key Issues on Agriculture Sector Growth
Mr. Awute, Director, Planning, Research, and Statistics, FMAWR

Enhancing the Competitiveness of Agricultural Commodity Chains for Agriculture Sector Growth: AWP-1

Dr. Brave Ndisale, APSF Program Leader, IFPRI

Improving agricultural productivity for Agriculture Sector Growth: AWP-1
Dr. Ephraim Nkonya, Research Fellow, IFPRI

Enhancing the effectiveness and gender responsiveness of public service provision for agriculture and rural development
Dr. Kamiljon Akramov, Postdoctoral Fellow, IFPRI

12:45 pm Lunch

1:45 pm **Ensuring Vulnerable Households Benefit from Agriculture, Rural Development, and Economic Growth – Poverty and Nutrition**
Chair: *Ode Ojowu, Professor*

Key Issues in Poverty and Nutrition in Nigeria
Mr. Adewoye, Head, National Bureau of Statistics

Ensuring Vulnerable Households Benefit from Agriculture, Rural Development & Economic Growth: *Proposed Workplan*
Dr. Todd Benson, Senior Research Fellow, IFPRI

2:30 pm **Rural Economy Knowledge Support System (REKSS)**
Chair: *Engr. O. Ogunmole, Director, Rural Development, FMAWR*

Key Issues in Strengthening Capacity for Creating an Environment for Agriculture Growth
Prof. G.B. Ayoola, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Agriculture, Makurdi

Strengthening the Enabling Environment for Strategic Planning
Ms. Valerie Rhoe, Program Coordinator, IFPRI

3:15 pm Tea Break

3:30 pm **Mainstreaming Gender in APSF**
Chair: *Ms. Habiba Lawal, Federal Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development*

Key Issues in Mainstreaming Gender in Agriculture Policymaking and Implementation
Dr. A'isha Usman Mahmood, Director General, National Centre for Women Development

Ensuring Gender Mainstreaming in APSF
Ms. Lauren Pandolfelli, Research Analyst, IFPRI

4:15 pm **Looking Ahead – The Future of APSF**

Chair and Discussion Leader: Dr. Brave Ndisale, APSF Program Leader, IFPRI

Mr. Oluwole A. Edun, Deputy Director, Policy and Planning, FMAWR

5:00 pm

Closing Remarks

Mr. Oluwole A. Edun, Deputy Director, Policy and Planning, FMAWR

Ms. Julia Bracken, Head of Cooperation, Canadian High Commission

Dr. Shenggen Fan, Division Director, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

Appendix B: Participants List

	First Name	Last Name	Designation, Department
<i>Abeokuta Agricultural University</i>			
	Dayo	Phillip	Professor
<i>African Development Bank</i>			
	Herve	Assah	Resident Representative
	Sebastian	Okeke	Agricultural Economist
<i>All Farmers Association of Nigeria</i>			
	Femi	Coker	1st Vice Chairman
	Shettima	Mustafa	2nd Vice Chairman
<i>Canadian High Commission</i>			
	Julia	Bracken	Head of Cooperation
<i>Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)</i>			
	Valérie	Bilodeau	Development Officer
<i>Central Bank of Nigeria</i>			
	Sarah	Alade	Deputy Governor, Economic Policy
<i>CIDA-PSU</i>			
	Ako	Amadi	Natural Resource Advisor
	Esther	Eghobamien	Gender Equality Advisor
<i>DFID</i>			
	Mavis	Owusu-Gyamfi	Growth Team Leader
<i>FAO</i>			
	Victor	Chude	SF1 Annex Leader
	Helder	Muteia	Representative
	Cheikh	Sarr	CTA/SFPSO FAO/NPFS
<i>Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources</i>			
	B.Y.	Abubakar	Executive Secretary, Agriculture Research Council of Nigeria
	F.	Akilapa	Director, Agriculture Land Resources Department
	A.	Amire	Director, Department of Fisheries
	M.	Ataja	Project Manager, Agriculture Institution Support Project
	L. N.	Awute	Director, Planning, Research and Statistics
	J.	Dangwaran	Deputy Director, Department of Cooperatives
	J.	Dangwaran	Deputy Director, Department of Cooperatives
	Oluwole A.	Edun	Deputy Director, Planning, Research and Statistics
	S.A.	Ingawa	Director of Projects, Programme Coordinating Unit
	Junaidu	Maina	Director, Department of Livestock
	S.	Negedu	Director, Federal Department of Agriculture
	Nelson	Nwosu	Director, Department of Planning, Research, and Statistics (Water Sector)
	O.	Ogunmola	Director, Department of Rural Development
	A. A.	Oredipe	National Projects Coordinator, FADAMA II, Programme Coordinating Unit
	Ama	Pepple	Permanent Secretary
<i>Federal Ministry of Environment, Housing, and Urban Development</i>			

	M. A.	Oyebo	Director, Department of Forestry
<i>Federal Ministry of Finance</i>			
	A. A.	Aremu	Assistant Director, International Economic Relations Department
<i>Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development</i>			
			Honorable Minister
<i>Federal Project Support Unit</i>			
	Peter	Papka	National Project Coordinator, FPSU, LEEMP
<i>GTZ</i>			
	Karl	Bruening	Country Representative
<i>IFAD</i>			
	Hamed	Haidara	Country Representative
	Hajara	Shikbau	Field Office Coordinator
<i>IFDC</i>			
	Scott	Wallace	Country Representative
<i>International Food Policy Research Institute</i>			
	Kamiljon	Akramov	Postdoctoral Fellow
	Suresh	Babu	Program Leader and Senior Research Fellow
	Todd	Benson	Research Fellow
	Regina	Birner	Senior Research Fellow
	Xinshen	Diao	Senior Research Fellow
	Shenggen	Fan	Division Director
	Abigael	Ipinlaiye	Program Assistant
	Tewodaj	Mogues	Research Fellow
	Brave	Ndisale	Program Leader - A-PSF
	Ephraim	Nkonya	Research Fellow
	Lauren	Pandolfelli	Research Analyst
	Shahidur	Rashid	Research Fellow
	Valerie	Rhoe	Program Coordinator
<i>National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)</i>			
	Vincent	Akinyosoye	Director General
<i>National Centre for Women Development</i>			
	Aisha	Mahmood	Director General
<i>National Planning Commission</i>			
	Davis	Omotola	
<i>NEPAD</i>			
	Tunji	Olagunju	Special Adviser to the President
<i>Nigerian Economic Summit Group</i>			
	Mansur	Ahmed	Director General
<i>Obafemi Awolowo University</i>			
	Olu	Okotoni	
<i>Office of SSAP-MDG</i>			
	I. M.	Mohammed	
<i>PrOpCom</i>			
	Jennifer	Brinkerhoff-Zengue	Deputy Programme Manager/Director of Grants
	John	Lichte	Commodity Systems Advisor

	Ode	Ojowu	Economic Adviser
<i>ReSAKSS - IITA</i>			
	Mbaye	Yade	West Africa Coordinator, RE-SAKSS
<i>United States Agency for International Development</i>			
	Wayne	Frank	Agriculture Officer
	Abdulkadir	Gudugi	Agricultural Economist
<i>University of Agriculture</i>			
	G.B.	Ayoola	Professor
<i>University of Ibadan</i>			
	Abiodun	Falusi	Professor
	Olanrewaju	Olaniyan	Professor
	Omobowale A	Oni	Dr.
<i>University of Ilorin</i>			
	Olufemi	Taiwo	Professor
<i>World Bank</i>			
	Abimbola	Adubi	Agriculturist
<i>Other Representatives</i>			
	Adeola	Adenikinju	Professor

Appendix D: Pictures



Appendix E: Presentations

CIDA's Welcoming Remarks by Julia Bracken, Head of Cooperation, Canadian High Commission

Overview of the Agricultural Policy Support Facility by Dr. Brave Ndisale, APSF Program Leader, IFPRI

Key Issues on Sources of Growth for Attaining Development by Mr. Esan, Director in Charge of Agriculture, National Planning Commission

Modeling Sources of Growth and the Role of Agriculture in Nigeria by Dr. Xinshen Diao, Senior Research Fellow, IFPRI

Public Investment Nigeria by Dr. Tewodaj Mogues, Research Fellow, IFPRI

Key Issues on Agriculture Sector Growth by Mr. Awute, Director, Planning, Research, and Statistics, FMAWR

Enhancing the Competitiveness of Agricultural Commodity Chains for Agriculture Sector Growth by Dr. Brave Ndisale, APSF Program Leader, IFPRI

Improving Agricultural Productivity and Growth in Nigeria by Dr. Ephraim Nkonya, Research Fellow, IFPRI

Enhancing the Effectiveness and Gender Responsiveness of Public Service Provision for Agriculture and Rural Development by Dr. Kamiljon Akramov, Postdoctoral Fellow, IFPRI

Poverty profile for Nigeria by Mr. Adewoye, Head, National Bureau of Statistics

Ensuring Vulnerable Households Benefit from Agriculture, Rural Development, & Economic Growth: Proposed Workplan by Dr. Todd Benson, Senior Research Fellow, IFPRI

Key Issues in Strengthening Capacity for Creating an Environment for Agriculture Growth by Prof. G.B. Ayoola, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Agriculture, Makurdi

Rural Economy Knowledge Support System (REKSS): Strengthening the Enabling Environment for Strategic Planning by Ms. Valerie Rhoe, Program Coordinator, IFPRI

Mainstreaming Gender in Agriculture by Dr. A'isha Usman Mahmood, Director General, National Centre for Women Development

Mainstreaming Gender into APSF: Why and How by Ms. Lauren Pandolfelli, Research Analyst, IFPRI