

FEED THE FUTURE NIGERIA AGRICULTURAL POLICY PROJECT

Quarterly Report

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Associate Cooperative Agreement Number: AID-620-LA-15-00001

Activity Start Date and End Date: July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2020

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# ACRONYMS

ABU Ahmadu Bello University

ADP Agricultural Development Programs

AGSA African Graduate Students Association

ANR Michigan State University College of Agriculture and Natural Resources

CAPI Computer Assisted Personal Interviews

CofO Certificate of Occupancy

DC District of Columbia

FCT Federal Capital Territory

FECA Federal College of Agriculture

FMARD Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

FtF Feed the Future

FUNAAB Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta

FUT Federal University of Technology

FY Fiscal Year

GIS Geographic Information System

IFPRI International Food Policy Research Institute

IP Implementing Partner

KM Kaleidoscope Model

LSMS Living Standards Measurement Survey

LSMS-ISA Living Standards Measurement Survey-Integrated Surveys on Agriculture

MSU Michigan State University

NGO Non-Governmental Organization

NSSP Nigeria Strategy Support Program

R&D Research and Development

SLTR Systematic Land Tenure Regularization

UK United Kingdom

USAID United States Agency for International Development

USG United States Government

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# 1. PROGRAM OVERVIEW/SUMMARY

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Program Name:** | Feed the Future Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project |
| **Activity Start Date And End****Date:** | July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2020 |
| **Name of Prime Implementing****Partner:** | Michigan State University (MSU) |
| **[Contract/Agreement] Number:** | AID-620-LA-15-00001 |
| **Name of****Subcontractors/Subawardees:** | International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) |
| **Major Counterpart****Organizations** | Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) |
| **Geographic Coverage****(cities and or countries)** | Nigeria |
| **Reporting Period:** | January 1, 2017 – March 31, 2017 |
| **Project personnel mentioned in this report and their project role:** | Dr. Mulubrhan Amare (Associate Research Fellow, IFPRI)Dr. Todd Benson (Senior Research Fellow, IFPRI)Mr. Olusegun Fadare (Senior Research Assistant, IFPRI)Dr. Patrick Hatzenbuehler (Associate Research Fellow, IFPRI) Dr. Saweda Liverpool-Tasie (Principal Investigator, MSU)Mr. Steve Longabaugh (Specialist, MSU)Dr. George Mavrotas (Chief of Party, IFPRI)Mr. John Mazunda (Country Program Manager, IFPRI)Mr. Adebayo Ogunniyi (Senior Research Assistant, IFPRI)Ms. Motunrayo Oyeyemi (Senior Research Assistant, IFPRI)Ms. Samantha Padilla (Graduate Research Assistant, MSU)Dr. Thomas Reardon (Professor, MSU)Dr. Danielle Resnick (Senior Research Fellow, IFPRI)Ms. Awa Sanou (Graduate Research Assistant, MSU)Dr. Laura Schmitt Olabisi (Associate Professor, MSU)Dr. Hiroyuki Takeshima (Research Fellow, IFPRI)Dr. Oyinkan Tasie (Assistant Professor, MSU) |

This progress report summarizes the key activities undertaken by the Feed the Future Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project for the second quarter (January-March) of fiscal year 2016/17.

## 1.1 Summary of Results to Date

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Indicator Title** | **Annual****Target** | **Q2****January -March 2017** | **Annual Performance Achieved to the End of Reporting Period (%)** | **On****Target****Y/N** |
| 1) Number of policy research and best practice papers generated. (Custom) | 8 | 3 | 50 | Y |
| 2) Number of stakeholder learning forums (national or global) held where findings/best practices are presented. (Custom) | 10 | 12 | 160 | Y |
| 3) Number of participants attending project organized events. (Custom) | 300 | 283 | 130 | Y |
| 4) Number of formal, informal or ad hoc meetings held with key government or private sector partners where project outputs and findings are discussed. (Custom) | 60 | 28 | 67 | Y |
| 5) Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies completing the following processes/steps of development as a result of United State Government assistance (USG) in each case:1. Analysis2. Stakeholder consult/public debate3. Drafting or revision4. Approval (legislative or regulatory)5. Full and effective implementation Standard Fee the Future (FtF) Indicator EG.3.1-12 | 7 | 0 | 0 | N |
| 6) Number of collaborative research teams involving local partners formed and undertaking policy research and analysis. (Custom)[[1]](#footnote-2) | 9 | 1 | 100 | Y |
| 7) Number of technical training courses offered to build technical skills and capacity for policy analysis. (Custom) | 14 | 5 | 57 | Y |
| 8) Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term technical training in agricultural sector productivity or food security policy analysis training. Standard FtF Indicator EG.3.2-1 | 200 | 270 | 165 | Y |
| 9) Number of individuals who have received USG supported degree-granting agricultural sector productivity or food security trainingStandard FfF Indicator EG.3.2-2  | 1 | 1 | 100 | Y |
| 10) Number of Nigerian graduate students who have received support for skill enhancement training in the US through the project. (Custom) | 5 | 1 | 60 | Y |
| 11) Number of organizations/entities assisted to participate in various roundtable and stakeholder meetings, seminars and conferences focused on agricultural policy issues. (Custom) | 10 | 63 | 630 | Y |

# 2. ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

## 2.1 Progress Narrative

This narrative will highlight progress made on the Feed the Future Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project Year 2 approved work plan, which was submitted to USAID/Nigeria on October 12, 2016. The work plan is broken down into three main components: 1) Activities to enhance skills, provide training, and build institutional capacity; 2) Activities to promote policy driven collaborative research and analysis; and 3) activities to promote evidence-based policy process and impact through improved dialogue, engagement and outreach strategy.

## 2.2 Implementation Status

**Component 1: Activities to enhance skills, training, and institutional capacity**

1. **Capacity building-training courses organized**

The training courses organized by the Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project are demand driven by the Project’s partners. Consequently, participants for organized trainings are selected by Project partners requesting the training course with the Project encouraging particular emphasis on young researchers and gender balance wherever possible. In some cases training courses are organized to facilitate data collection activities for research work being undertaken by the Project. We would like also to stress that the training courses can benefit the project in a number of ways: they can help to implement activities of relevance to the capacity building component of the project, thus addressing directly capacity building gaps on various fronts; at the same time, they gradually provide the base to build a sustainable development process in this area by eventually having the current trainees becoming the trainers in the long term (thus contributing to the sustainability of the project beyond its life).

On January 23-25, 2016, a team of three project trainers facilitated a training course on spatial data collection using Collector for ArcGIS. The training was attended by 22 (18 males and 4 females) state-level trainees from the National Bureau of Statistics, Ondo state Land Record Bureau and, the Federal College of Agriculture-FECA. The training was designed in line with data collection activities for the Systematic Land Tenure Regularization program survey in Ondo state. The training on spatial data collection using Collector for ArcGIS was designed in line with data collection activities for the Systematic Land Tenure Regularization program survey. The training was delivered to state-level trainees from the National Bureau of Statistics, Ondo state Land Record Bureau, and the Federal College of Agriculture FECA. The selected institutions dealing with land issues and participants from these institutions were selected for training to enhance their capacity in land tenure issues. The training course was well received with participants particularly pleased at learning new spatial data collection techniques. The training was led by Dr. Hosaena Ghebru with support from Mr. Mekamu Kedir Jemal and Mr. Olusegun Fadare. This training was undertaken in relation to Activity 2.8 “Land governance and investment-implications for sustainable and more effective land tenure administration systems” of the Feed the Future Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project (FtF).

On February 20-21, 2017, the Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project organized a two-day training course on value chain concepts and analysis in Agriculture at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. The training brought together over 100 students and young researchers from Kaduna, Kano, Katsina and Plateau states. The training focused on the evolution of value chain concepts and current cutting edge approaches to value chain analysis within agriculture. Participants gained insights on how value chains are often closely interlinked, making it necessary to consider how policies related to one crop or value chain (e.g. maize or fertilizer) could indirectly affect another (such as poultry or aquaculture). Following the training delivered by Dr. Tom Reardon and Dr. Saweda Liverpool-Tasie, about 50 of the participants went to the field and engaged in fieldwork to better understand how maize wholesaling activity has changed over time in Nigeria where maize demand continues to increase for direct and indirect consumption as industries such as poultry and aquaculture expand.

(<http://foodsecuritypolicy.msu.edu/news/value_chain_concepts_and_application_training_at_ahmadu_bello_university_za>). Participants for this training were a combination of selected young scholars to serve as enumerators for our ongoing research activity (on the poultry and maize value chain in Nigeria) and another set (around 50) that were invited by our colleagues at Ahmadu Bello University.

On February 22-24, 2017, a training on data collection as well as the use of computer assisted personal interviews (CAPI) was offered at Ahmadu Bello University. The training was developed by Dr. Saweda Liverpool-Tasie and Prof. Tom Reardon alongside Nigerian collaborators from University of Ibadan and Ahmadu Bello University. The training was attended by 53 participants (41 males and 12 females) from government, civil society, and private sector. This training relates to component 2.3 on exploring how the implications of climate change on cropping systems interact with the broader food system in Nigeria (particularly poultry and/or, fish and/or livestock production). Participants for this exercise were strategically selected (following an interview process) to serve as enumerators for data collection work on the poultry and maize value chains in Nigeria. Deliberate effort was made to recruit graduate students and young faculty as part of the capacity building effort of the policy project. From about 150 interested candidates, 53 were selected.

On February 27th, 2017, a half day seminar on article writing was conducted in Ibadan, Oyo state for graduate students and young faculty. It was attended by 30 participants (16 males and 14 females) from academia. A lecture was given by Prof. Tom Reardon, followed by a session of discussion and application facilitated by Dr. Saweda Liverpool-Tasie. Participants gained insights on how to identify research gaps in literature using the ‘shock-behavior-response’ technique and how to structure arguments in an article. Participants also learned how to recognize relevant articles in a debate and then to strategically position their work within such debates. Participants were selected from Academia. Majority were graduate students and young researchers. The reason for this focus is that the project’s capacity building effort is largely built around improving the quality of research being carried out by young Nigerian scholars and exposing them to the current international best practice. Working with young scholars over the last year, it was identified that many face challenges in even setting up their research questions within national and global debates. They also struggle with formulating their testable hypothesis in a way that would be acceptable internationally. Consequently the project team decided to leverage on the presence of MSU faculty with significant experience publishing in international peer reviewed policy journals ( which feed numerous national, regional and global debates) to provide this training for the young Nigerian researchers.

The facilitation session after the training was focused on the thesis or dissertation topic of participants and thus it is expected that the training would be of direct benefit to the students (as they write up their thesis/dissertation while indirectly benefiting Nigeria as a whole through better research quality; a key priority of the policy project’s capacity building effort.

On March 7-8, 2017, the Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project organized a training on data analysis and presentation in Abuja. Participants were Directors of Planning, Research and Statistics from 34 of the 36 states of Nigeria and the Federal Capital Territory alongside Directors, Project Monitoring and Evaluation of 34 State Agricultural Development Programs – ADPs (extension arm of State Ministries of Agriculture). The training was designed and facilitated by Dr. Saweda Liverpool-Tasie and faculty from several Nigerian Universities. It included modules on how to plot and interpret agricultural data such as crop yields, production and land area under cultivation. Participants gained insights on the importance of evidence based policy discussions and how to link agricultural data to government programs. Participants then worked in groups to analyze agricultural data on a key priority crop for their state and generated short draft policy briefs relating the available data to current government programs. By the end of the reporting period, completed briefs from six states had been received and are currently undergoing final editing at Michigan State University. The remaining states will continue to work with assigned Nigerian faculty and faculty at MSU to complete their state briefs.

(<http://foodsecuritypolicy.msu.edu/news/staff_of_ministries_of_agriculture_from_34_of_nigerias_36_states_and_federa>).

The target audience for this training were those in state ministries with the mandate to support the ministry with data collection and analysis for policy. The briefs are currently being edited and once they are finalized, the project team will work with the authors to present this information to relevant authorities within the state. Our take on this is that the capacity of the authors has been strengthened and the state now has a document authored by a senior personnel in the policy process in their own state but with external support and validation.

On March 8, 2017, supported by funds from USAID Nigeria, the Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project convened a brainstorming session in Abuja for media representatives. Led by Dr. Oyinkan Tasie and Mr. Sunday Saanu (University of Ibadan), the session focused on three issues. First, the importance of ensuring that the media in Nigeria leverages on evidence based on data and rigorous empirical analysis for their reporting. Second, strengthening the role the media plays in holding stakeholders in the agricultural sector (including policy makers) accountable and third, establishing stronger links between media and researchers in agricultural policy in Nigeria. Media participants identified as a major challenge, their inability to readily get evidence based responses to counter inaccurate claims. The ten participants gained insights on opportunities to leverage on the policy project network to secure such responses.

(<http://foodsecuritypolicy.msu.edu/news/journalists_brainstorm_with_researchers_on_how_to_promote_evidence_based_re> )

During the second quarter, the Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project planned to deliver an Introduction to Stata training course at the Federal University of Technology, Minna (FUT Minna) and a Policy Communications training course at the Federal University of Agriculture Abeokuta (FUNAAB). Both training courses were postponed following an earlier than planned closure of the campus at FUNAAB and a fatal strike at FUT Minna. Both training courses have now been rescheduled for the third quarter.

1. **Capacity building of Nigerian students**

The Feed the Future Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project continued its Visiting Scholars’ Program during the reporting period (corresponding to the 2nd semester of the academic year). The 1st PhD student (Mr. Wale Ogunleye, University of Ibadan) started his 2nd and final semester while the 2nd MS student (Ms. Aisha Ibrahim, Ahmadu Bello University) started her 1-semester, as per program design. The research areas of the scholars this semester include the gender impacts of agglomeration in the Nigerian agriculture sub-sector and the Nigerian poultry subsector with particular attention to the link between maize (and other cereals) demand and the growth of poultry and aquaculture. Ms. Charity Ekerebi, the 1st MSc scholar returned to Nigeria last quarter and in the current quarter continued her project activities by refining her research report (gender/climate change) and producing a research policy brief on its outcomes. She also continues to work with the climate change and agricultural resilience team, particularly Dr. Laura Schmitt- Olabisi.

During the reporting period, Mr. Ogunleye had formal research interactions once a week, with the poultry research team (composed of two MSU professors, and two other PhD Students). Ms. Ibrahim worked extensively with members of the agglomeration research team (Dr. Michael Johnson, former IFPRI team lead on the agglomeration study and Professor Damisa of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria). Additionally, Ms. Ibrahim spent spring break at IFPRI headquarters (Washington D.C.) where she received additional guidance on the direction and scope of her research. Ms. Ibrahim met with Dr. Liverpool-Tasie almost weekly to receive additional input on her project and other research issues including a more conceptual piece about the importance of agglomeration economies in the Nigerian agricultural sector.

On March 25, 2017, The African Graduate Students Association (AGSA) at Michigan State University hosted their annual conference with the theme “*From theory to practice: Exploring sustainable solutions to Africa’s Development Challenges”.* Presentations were made by the two Policy project visiting scholars (Wale Ogunleye and Aisha Ibrahim). Over 50 participants listened to their presentations and learned about the growing poultry subsector in Nigeria as well as the potential role of rice milling clusters in promoting rice production and processing. These issues were treated from several perspectives including that of poverty reduction and the empowerment of women and youth. Young scholars (supported by faculty) discussed how to better link theory and practice in all academic endeavors.

On Tuesday, March 28, 2017, Wale Ogunleye gave a presentation on his ongoing research at Michigan State University. The research examines the poultry value chain in Nigeria. Using ICT, there were real-time exchanges between over 30 researchers in 4 cities in 2 continents. The researchers included faculty and graduate students from MSU (12), the University of Ibadan (14), Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria (2) and the World Bank, Abuja Office (1). Researchers from Nigeria met at locations in their respective cities to listen to the presentation and follow the slides presented live from MSU in East Lansing. Participants learned about the interconnected nature of activities and consequent policies across actors and nodes along the chicken value chain in Nigeria. The USAID Nigeria supported scholar got helpful feedback that will improve the quality of his work and its likely impact in Nigeria.

During the reporting period, [8 visiting scholar program highlights](http://foodsecuritypolicy.msu.edu/countries/nigeria/visiting_scholar_program) were written and disseminated to over 200 stakeholders. They include participants at various trainings and stakeholder fora within Nigeria and across the MSU campus. The goal of the highlights is to document the activities being carried out under the scholars’ program and to share the experience of those who have benefitted from the capacity building component of the policy project. They have been very well received. (<http://foodsecuritypolicy.msu.edu/countries/nigeria/visiting_scholar_program>)

In February 2017, the [first scholars’ program video](http://foodsecuritypolicy.msu.edu/news/video_the_nigeria_agricultural_policy_project_scholars_program) was produced by the Michigan State University College of Agriculture and Natural Resources (ANR) communications team and posted on the Internet. Between mid-February and the end of the reporting period, (a little over a month) the video was viewed over 110 times. The video describes the program, the scholar’s activities and benefits to Nigeria and beyond.

During the reporting period, the Policy project reviewed visiting scholars’ applications for the 2017/18 academic year. The response to the “Call for Applications for the 2017/18 Short-Term Visiting Scholars Program” was overwhelming. Over 700 individuals contacted the project with 165 applicants submitting a complete dossier (made up of six elements) by the February 23, 2017 submission deadline. See Table 1 for the number of applicants completing two stages of the process in this quarter. Further reduction in the shortlisted number and the actual selection will be made in the next quarter.

|  |
| --- |
| Table 1: Summary of Call for Applications |
|   | Number | Male  | Female | States1 |
| Complete submissions | 165 | 115 | 50 | 25 |
| Shortlisted | 37 | 25 | 12 | 19 |

1: This is the location of the applicants’ universities.

**Component 2: Activities to promote policy driven collaborative research and analysis**

Identification of research topics undertaken by the Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project involved a number of key stakeholders including FMARD. While FMARD is not directly involved with analysis, a greater part of activities leading to research work have either involved government officials at the ADP level or at the state level. For example, preparation for field work under the irrigation study involved officials of the FCT-ADP. These officials were instrumental in discussing irrigation activities and needs in the area as well as sharing information on FCT-level irrigation sector policies. Such interactions provided insights on new irrigation activities including private sector irrigation activities which are not always properly documented. Having said that, it is also important to mention here that supporting the FMARD remains a key mission of this Project and since the inception of the Project on we have managed to strengthen further the existing very good partnership with FMARD and collaborate on a number of fronts. These include among others,

* being instrumental regarding the design and implementation launch of the Knowledge Management Framework of the Nigerian Agricultural Sector Initiative of FMARD in early 2016;
* providing strong support to FMARD regarding the validation and launch of FMARD’s initiative on Gender Agricultural Policy;
* providing strong support and to the Ministry towards the preparation of the Agriculture Promotion Policy (APP) roadmap released by FMARD in July 2016;
* providing continuous support to the Ministry through regular meetings with FMARD management and senior advisors to the HMA,
* having two representatives of FMARD (Mr. Bello and Dr. Kwasari) as members of the National Advisory Committee of the Project.
1. **Leveraging the principle drivers of agricultural transformation and rural incomes**

**Potential for the generation and diffusion of modern and improved seed varieties**

This research seeks to examine how agricultural varieties and incomes are affected by the presence of agricultural research stations across different agro-ecological environments. During the second quarter of Year 2, the research team planned to undertake further data analyses using LSMS-ISA combined with various agro-ecological data by constructing more agro-ecological variables, and developing a richer conceptual framework to incorporate the interactions of various agro-ecological and socio-economic factors. Further literature review would be conducted to provide appropriate historical and international perspectives on plant breeding, agricultural Research and Development (R&D), and seed sector development in Nigeria. A rigorous empirical framework would be developed, that specifies novel key research questions that appropriately use both the strengths of the data at hand and the required theoretical assumptions.

During the second quarter, new analyses were extended to data from the third wave of the Living Standard Measurement Study (LSMS) which were recently made available. An agricultural production function was estimated using LSMS panel data and key measurements for the agro-ecological similarity index were constructed. Preliminary results obtained suggest that agricultural productivity is positively affected by the similarity in agro-ecological environment in areas where R&D centers are located, controlling for the agro-ecological, socioeconomic characteristics of the households. Indicators of agricultural productivity and/or efficiency are estimated followed by an investigation of the effects of the similarity index on these productivity and efficiency scores. Though preliminary, this finding is consistent with the hypotheses that the technologies developed by public R&D institutions tend to perform well in areas with similar agro-ecological conditions. This has implications on the potentially negative effects of the lack of decentralization of plant breeding activities in Nigeria.

**Potential for expanding and improving irrigation systems**

This research seeks to better understand the production costs associated with public/private irrigation systems, obtain detailed information on labor use in irrigated production systems, as well as the impact of large irrigation dams on various welfare aspects of farm households. For the second quarter, the research team planned to conduct interviews in the Abaji area focusing on the detailed farming practices including irrigation intensities, whose information is generally unavailable in other surveys such as the LSMS. Furthermore, literature review would be conducted regarding the common production function and irrigation water productivity in Asia and elsewhere to provide reference point for irrigation technologies in Nigeria.

In the second quarter, short survey instruments were developed to collect detailed information regarding the use of inputs and irrigation water which would be used to assess irrigation water productivity in the area. A comparison with irrigation areas in Asia would then be made based on this assessment. In addition, analyses on the impact of irrigation on agricultural productivity were initiated using the three-rounds of LSMS-ISA survey data. The panel data analysis of standard production function approach using the first two-waves of LSMS was started. Data from the third-wave of LSMS were also being compiled and integrated at the same time. Even though the share of farmers using irrigation is still very low in Nigeria, the sample of households who used irrigation at least once during the three rounds of LSMS amount to several hundred panel samples overall from which standard production functions can be estimated fairly reliably. Preliminary results suggest that irrigation may approximately double the household gross agricultural revenues, given that all other input uses are constant. These results are still highly preliminary and will be investigated further in the next quarters. In addition, similar analyses looking at the agricultural incomes or profits will be initiated.

**Macroeconomic factor influence on agricultural policy implementation and outcomes**

Lack of funding for implementation of agricultural programs in Nigeria has been a persistent issue over the last couple of years. In this poor funding environment, FMARD has to choose among activities and in some cases these funding constraints have meant that worthwhile initiatives have been abandoned. This research aims at investigating macroeconomic factors that are key for explaining the implementation and sustainability of publicly funded agricultural programs in the context of oil price shocks, a small tax base, and financial market distortions.

The principal objective for Q2 was to conduct field work to obtain data, especially that from Kaduna State government agencies, that are necessary to implement the empirical analysis. This objective was achieved through 3 trips by Dr. Hatzenbuehler to Kaduna State: 1) in January to Ahmadu Bello University (ABU) to brainstorm with the research group on a data gathering strategy and obtain contact information for the identified relevant agencies; 2) in February to ABU and Kaduna City to implement initial data requests, collect immediately available data, and meet with Kaduna State government officials; and, 3) in March to ABU and Kaduna City to follow up on requested data. A member of the ABU research group participated in trips 2 and 3. All needed fiscal data were obtained, and the data were processed and shared via Dropbox with all research team members in March. Supplementary household level and other relevant data available online were gathered and processed in March, and are ready for inclusion in the empirical model. Further updates to the literature review, study design, and economic model were ongoing in Q2.

1. **Land governance and institutional strengthening for agricultural transformation**

**Understanding the landscape for land access in Nigeria and its relation to food security within the realm of various global factors**

For the period under review, activities under this theme has included work on the draft brief on a descriptive analysis of the Nigerian landscape focused on land availability and its correlations with rural households. Data collection to strengthen knowledge on farm sizes is being scheduled for the third and fourth quarters in Ebonyi, Kaduna and Ogun States. MSU is leveraging on tripartite funding for this activity – USAID, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and UK Department for International Development. The literature review on the debate on grazing versus ranching, and cattle production within the discourse on sustainable land access is nearing completion.

Further, on the dimension of the study which focuses on current issues – the issue of herdsmen trespassing on farmlands is being studied. For the period under review, focus group discussions commenced in the second quarter and will continue in the third quarter. The discussions are holding in Benue, Delta, Ebonyi, Enugu, Kaduna, and Ogun States.

**Land governance and investment - implications for sustainable and more effective land tenure administration systems**

The objective of this research is to understand how project outcomes (such as credit, off-farm investment, intra-household decision making and bargaining power, and household welfare) of the Systematic Land Tenure Regularization (SLTR) program piloted in Ondo state relate to household land and asset transfers. For the second quarter, the research team planned to proceed with Phase-2 of the mid-line data collection exercise on specific project outcomes such as off-farm investment, intra-household decisions making and bargaining power, household welfare, as well as spatial/GIS data to differentiate beneficiary from non-beneficiary households and parcels. Using Phase-1 mid-line data, the team also planned to finalize two draft papers emanating from the project for possible presentation at the annual World Bank Conference in Washington DC.

As planned, a presentation titled “Land administration and service delivery and its challenges in Nigeria: Case study of eight states” was made at the Annual World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty on March 22, 2017. Regarding data collection for Phase-2 of the mid-line survey for impact evaluation of the pilot SLTR program, a spatial data and listing exercise was finalized and plans for data collection of gender-disaggregated land transfer systems, household consumption and welfare indicators on track for the third quarter. A draft paper on “Drivers of perceived tenure insecurity and rural transformation in Nigeria” was completed and is on track to be submitted as a Working Paper in the third quarter.

1. **Agriculture transformation and nutrition**

**Drivers of malnutrition in Northern Nigeria**

The objective of the study is to determine the drivers of chronic malnutrition that individually or collectively significantly impact the populations in Kebbi and Bauchi states, and, insofar as the results from the two states can be extrapolated, for northern Nigeria more broadly, in order to identify feasible strategies for improving the nutritional status of children under five years of age with a focus on reducing the level of child stunting (low height-for-age). Both agricultural and non-agricultural strategies for addressing chronic malnutrition in these children will be identified and evaluated through the study.

Planning for the study of the determinants of chronic malnutrition in young children in Bauchi and Kebbi states began with discussions between IFPRI DC-based nutrition experts and Dr. George Mavrotas in Washington DC in December 2016. During these meetings, it was decided that the study would be led by Dr. Todd Benson, assisted by Dr. Mulubrhan Amare, both of IFPRI-DC, with the assistance in Nigeria of Mr. Olusegun Fadare and Ms. Motunrayo Oyeyemi, Senior Research Assistants in the IFPRI-Abuja office. A draft concept note for the study was drafted by Dr. Benson and submitted for review by USAID/Nigeria on 21 February 2017. Following the receipt of comments on the initial concept note from USAID/Nigeria, a revised note was submitted on 13 March 2017 and USAID/Nigeria approval of the design was received soon thereafter. Fieldwork for the study will start on 4 April in Nigeria. In preparation for the fieldwork, a series of quantitative analyses on the determinants of chronic malnutrition in the study states were conducted in March primarily based on the 2013 and 2008 Nigeria Demographic and Health Surveys. In addition, a thorough review of the research literature on the determinants of child malnutrition in northern Nigeria was done.

1. **Climate change and agricultural resilience**

**Climate Change and Agricultural Resilience in Nigeria**

The impacts of climate change on the agricultural sector in Nigeria going forward are expected to be severe, but so far there is a dearth of systemic analysis of how these impacts would develop over time, or how they would interact with other drivers impacting Nigerian agriculture. A systemic analysis could contribute to adaptation efforts by identifying policy mechanisms that serve as system ‘levers’ to effect change given the considerable uncertainty associated with both the socio-economic and ecological aspects of climate change. This work begins to provide a systematic analysis of the impact of climate change on agricultural production in Nigeria using a participatory research method.

During the reporting period, the team refined the draft policy paper and produced a draft manuscript version that will be submitted in the next quarter to a peer reviewed journal, “Nature, Climate Change”. As planned, the team developed the first draft of the system dynamics model depicting potential climate impacts on maize production in Nigeria up to 2050.

The draft was presented for validation in three ways during the reporting period. First it was validated with various stakeholders during a session with representatives from 34 of Nigeria’s 36 states on March 7, 2017. Second, several individual interviews with key stakeholders that are knowledgeable about key issues needed to fill existing gaps in the model. Third, a presentation of the model and preliminary findings was also made on March 9, 2017 at a seminar organized in Abuja to representatives from the development partners, USAID, FMARD, academia, NGOs, and research institutes based in Nigeria. These discussions have informed ongoing refinement. The team expects a final draft model to be ready by the end of the second year. During the reporting period, the team conducted a background literature search and case study review around climate adaptation plans and ‘success stories’ from local to national scales, focusing on West Africa but also drawing on literature from around Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The model will look at various strategies to address these impacts. Because a participatory process is being used, the interventions explored will be proposed by stakeholders. The remedies stakeholders have mentioned already include drought-tolerant crop varieties; expansion of irrigated land; boosting yields of staple crops; improving storage and reducing post-harvest loss (developing local processing facilities is also kind of in this category); development of sustainable grazing reserves; and agroforestry

**Exploring how the implications of climate change on cropping systems interact with the broader food system in Nigeria (particularly poultry and/or, fish and/or livestock production)**

Nigeria, like many other developing countries is experiencing a rapid transformation of its food systems. With growing incomes, consumption of non-starchy staples (particularly animal protein) is increasing rapidly. Though the Nigerian poultry and aquaculture subsectors have grown significantly, there is little empirical evidence about the structure and organization of these subsectors nor the opportunities and constraints to successful participation. This research topic tries to understand these trends and with particular focus on the poultry value chain and explores how key nodes along the value chain (including maize farmers, maize traders, feed millers and poultry farmers), interact with climate change and its implications along key value chains.

During the second quarter, the listing exercise in south western Nigeria was completed and the study sample for certain key nodes (maize traders, feed millers, poultry retailers) has been selected. The draft survey questionnaires have been completed and some have been converted to digital form for the use of computer aided personal investigation methods for actual data collection from the selected sample.

As planned, the sampling approach was drafted to guide the data collection activities in the North and a value chain seminar/training took take place at Ahmadu Bello University Zaria with students from universities in Kaduna, Plateau, Kano and Katsina. Following the training, the listing of actors along the poultry value chain in northern Nigeria was conducted. During the reporting period, a research paper on the link between climate change and the poultry value chain as finalized as planned. This will form the basis of an empirical analysis on how farmers’ perceptions about climate change affect their behavior and investment decisions.

1. **Political economy of policy making in Nigeria**

**Political Economy of Policymaking in Nigeria: Applying the Kaleidoscope Model**

Using the Kaleidoscope Model (KM) of Agricultural and Food Security Policy Change as an applied conceptual framework, the objective of this research is to explain the drivers of policy change in the agricultural policy arena in the case of Nigeria. For the second quarter, the research planned on probing probe four main hypotheses explaining differentiation across the six states with regards to the implementation index described above: the presence of policy champions, political affiliation of governors, level of donor funding, and tensions within the state-level lands ministries.

In the second quarter, the research team completed a detailed outline on a paper entitled “The Politics of Policy Implementation: State-Level Variation in Nigerian Land Governance Reform.” Based on detailed interviews that were conducted in six states in September-October 2016, the team has constructed an index of policy implementation that is based on seven criteria capturing the degree to which Systematic Land Tenure Regularization (SLTR) has been implemented: 1) GIS has been set up; 2) Land records digitized; 3) CofOs titled; 4) CofOs issued; 5) CofO uptake; 6) Budget line for SLTR; and 7) Continued cash release for SLTR. Based on this index, Kano, Cross Rivers, and Jigawa have progressed the most towards implementation while Ondo, Kaduna, and Katsina have progressed the least. We then seek to explain this variation, and especially Kano’s high performance, using Qualitative Comparative Analysis. Two variables appear to be most significant: availability of funding from multiple donors and political continuity over time in terms of the party that governs the state.

**Component 3: Strengthening evidence-based policy process and promoting impact**

1. **Strengthening policy process by bridging the gap between “knowledge providers” and “knowledge users”**

Under this component, the Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project seeks to systematically bring together various stakeholders and actors in the policy process so as to share knowledge that can contribute to improved policy processes. In this context, the Nigeria Agricultural Policy project will distinguish between two types of engagement, “primary engagement” and “secondary engagement”. The former involves close interaction and collaboration in generating research outputs with policy researchers and the academic community. The latter is about interaction with those who are affected or influenced by policy and who, through their participation in the policy process, also influence policy. Under primary engagement, a series of consultative meetings were undertaken with various stakeholders in the second quarter. As part of phase-2 data collection, the STLR impact evaluation exercise in Ondo continued to be undertaken in close collaboration with state level partners such as the Ondo State Bureau of Statistics as well as the Ondo State land Record Bureau. The research team working on macroeconomic factor influence on agricultural policy implementation and outcomes also held a number of consultative meetings with officials in the Kaduna State ministries of Budget & Planning, Finance, Agriculture & Forestry, and the Kaduna State Board of Internal Revenue for data request and acquisition.

Regarding secondary engagement, on 9 March 2017, Dr. Laura Schmitt-Olabisi, gave a seminar presentation at the IFPRI Abuja Office titled “Towards a Systemic Analysis of the Impacts of Climate Change on Agricultural Production in Nigeria”. Her presentation was based on research that provided a systematic analysis of the potential impact of climate change on agricultural production in Nigeria using a participatory research method. Seminar participants were introduced to system dynamics modelling and got a better understanding of the potential impact of climate change on agricultural production in Nigeria through heat, precipitation changes, drought, flooding, conflict, and pests and diseases. The seminar was well received and attended by 22 participants (16 males and 6 females) including representatives from the development partners, USAID, FMARD, academia, NGOs, and research institutes based in Nigeria.

During the reporting period, Ms. Aisha Lawal Ibrahim, a Master’s student at Ahmadu Bello University, gave a seminar presentation at the IFPRI Washington DC Office titled “Analysis of agglomeration economies and gender diversified labor productivity in rice processing in Kano State Nigeria”. Her presentation was based on a research proposal towards attainment of her Master’s degree. Seminar participants learnt of her plans to examine the welfare implications for women involved in rice parboiling activities due to the emergence of industrial milling clusters. In particular, her study seeks to examine whether women’s labor productivity is enhanced by the agglomeration economies present in large clusters of small rice mills. The seminar was well received and attended by 10 participants (7 males and 3 females) including IFPRI Senior Research Fellows and Research Analysts who provided valuable feedback on her proposed research work. Ms. Ibrahim is currently visiting Michigan State University under the University’s Visiting Scholars Program.

Following a request by USAID/Nigeria for Feed the Future Implementing Partners (FtF IPs) to closely collaborate on program activities in Nigeria so as to enhance policy impact, FtF IPs met several times to brainstorm and strategize on how to effectively collaborate. These meetings led to the formulation of the Feed the Future Policy Dialogue series of which the first was delivered on 6 April, 2017 in Abuja. Jointly organized by the Agro Inputs Project and the Agricultural Policy Project, the first policy dialogue was titled “Bringing balanced fertilizers to the Nigerian market: Policy and investment implications of soil and crop-specific fertilizer blend-based technologies”. Opening remarks were delivered by Dr. George Mavrotas and Ms. Roseann Casey (Director, Office of Economic Growth and Environment, USAID/Nigeria). The first edition of the Policy Dialogue Series was declared open following a speech read by Professor Victor Chude on behalf of the Honorable Minister of Agricultural and Rural Development, Chief Audu Ogbeh, who could not attend due to other prior commitments. A copy of the HMA’s speech can be found through this link:

<http://nssp.ifpri.info/files/2017/04/HMAS-KEYNOTE-ADDRESS-to-the-Feed-the-Future-Nigeria-Implementing-Partners-Policy.pdf>

Two key presentations were delivered during the Policy Dialogue. The first presentation titled “Bringing balanced fertilizers to the Nigerian market: Policy and investment implications of soil and crop-specific fertilizer blend-based technologies” was given by Dr. Kofi Debrah (Chief of Party, Agro Inputs Project, IFDC). The second presentation titled “Varietal development and the effectiveness of seed sector policies: The case of rice in Nigeria” was delivered by Dr. Hiroyuki Takeshima (team lead of the FtF Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project study on seed varieties), based on the key findings and policy recommendations emanating from his research on the seed varieties research topic for the Agricultural Policy Project. The policy dialogue was well received and attended by 67 participants (57 males and 10 females) including representatives from USAID, FMARD, NGO’s, private sector, research and academia. The event was also attracted media’s attention. Participants got a better understanding of the policy and investment implications as well as on the policy recommendations relating to seed varieties, fertilizers, and integrated soil fertility management so as to enhance adoption of improved technologies by farmers.

1. **Policy communication and outreach**

To meet the significant and increasing need to interact with a broader set of stakeholders in the agricultural sector, the Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project has been structured in such a way that that the key outputs emanating from the project are disseminated effectively and in a timely manner to all relevant stakeholders in the agricultural sector through seminars, research papers, and policy notes. Relevant research outputs including research articles and policy briefs have continued to be shared with stakeholders to ensure that research result implications are thoroughly considered in the broader policy community in the country (see **Annex G** for output emanating from the Project’s research activities and featured stories). Dissemination of outputs emanating from the Policy Project undertaken by MSU and IFPRI-NSSP (see seminars, publications, policy notes etc.) occurs through various channels including the websites of the two institutions. However, it was decided that the project needs to have its own dedicated website where all project related outputs will be shared with stakeholders in the agricultural sector. Further work was carried out by the project team during the second quarter and the website is expected to be launched within the third quarter.

1. **Strengthening contacts and interacting more with the media**

In the second quarter of FY 2017, the Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project organized a brainstorming session with journalists (see **Annex C** for details on media organizations that attended the meeting) on how to promote evidence based reporting backed by data and empirical analysis to foster change in the Nigerian agricultural policy process on March 8, 2017. Led by Dr. Oyinkan Tasie and Mr. Sunday Saanu (University of Ibadan), the session focused on three issues. First, the importance of ensuring that the media in Nigeria leverages on evidence based on data and rigorous empirical analysis for their reporting. Second, strengthening the role the media plays in holding stakeholders in the agricultural sector (including policy makers) accountable and third, establishing stronger links between media and researchers in agricultural policy in Nigeria. Media participants identified as a major challenge, their inability to readily get evidence based responses to counter inaccurate claims. The ten participants gained insights on opportunities to leverage on the policy project network to secure such responses.

## 2.3 M&E Plan Update

The project has done remarkably well in achieving some of its performance targets set out for year 2 of project implementation. By the end of the second quarter, the Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project has achieved or surpassed its performance targets in 6 out of 11 indicators. These include number of stakeholder learning forums where findings/best practices are presented (160%), number of participants attending project organized events (130%), number of collaborative research teams involving local partners formed and undertaking policy research and analysis (100%), number of individuals who have received short-term technical training (165%), number of individuals who have received USG supported degree-granting training (100), and number of organizations/entities assisted to participate in various roundtable and stakeholder meetings, seminars and conferences focused on agricultural policy issues (630%).

# 3. INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES AND USAID FORWARD PRIORITIES

## 3.1 Gender Equality and Female Empowerment

Research teams continued to consider gender as a critical issue in the development of their research questions and in their research analysis in the second quarter. The research on land governance, for example, has both the baseline and midline designed and administered in an age and sex-disaggregated manner where practices, perceptions and outcomes of the SLTR program were collected from both the head as well as spouse in the households. Analysis of such data will enrich the on-going debate on the impacts of land tenure reform programs on female empowerment by looking at program impacts on intra-household bargaining power and decision making both within and across households. Moreover, the research paper accepted for presentation at the World Bank Land Conference in March 2017 investigated intra-household age and sex differentiated impact of reforms and perceptions of property transfers and tenure security.

The climate change study conducted by the first Policy project visiting scholar (MSc student at University of Ibadan) during the reporting period addresses two cross cutting themes: gender and climate change. Her work looked at the differential yield between male and female crop farmers in Nigeria finds that while climate variables affect both males and females, it contributes to the yield differences indirectly through their differential ability to cope with its effects. A brief summarizing the key policy implication from this work (i.e. the need for a gender‐disaggregated approach to agricultural development in Nigeria) was produced during the reporting period. Work by current scholars Ms. Ibrahim and Mr. Ogunleye also have strong gender emphasis. The work on agglomeration is explicitly a gendered analysis to assess the differential opportunities within rice clusters for males and females and its welfare effect. The work on the maize and poultry value chain also strives to understand how youth and women can successfully participate in the various nodes. The questionnaires designed during this period have activities along the value chains disaggregated by gender and age to enable subsequent analysis speak to these issues.

Though the project has not done any work with the Women in Agriculture (WIA) arm of the Agricultural Development Projects yet, gender is an important criterion in any selection the policy project makes. The project has been instrumental in providing strong support to FMARD regarding the validation and launch of FMARD’s initiative on Gender Agricultural Policy.

The Policy project always encourages gender balance when selecting participants for our programs and activities. One example is in the recruitment of enumerators for our maize-poultry value chain work. Deliberate attempt was made to recruit both male and females for the training and for the research activity. Where recruitment is done by our partners/collaborators, we also ask for gender balance in their recruitment efforts.

When the project recruits individuals to be trained or participate in a project activity, we strive to achieve gender balance in participants. Where recruitment is done by our partners, we inform them of our interest in gender balance. With regards to training courses and as outlined in 3 above, courses organized by the Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project are demand driven by the Project’s partners. Consequently participants for organized trainings are selected by Project partners requesting the training course with the Project encouraging particular emphasis on young researchers and gender balance wherever possible. Under activities to promote policy driven collaborative research and analysis, the Nigeria Agriculture Policy Project Research teams are composed with particular attention to gender balance and where possible the Project makes a deliberate attempt to ensure that there is equal participation of both males and females.

# 4. STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT

The Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project has continued to engage actively with various stakeholders in Nigeria. To date, a cumulative 165% of the annual target on the number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term technical training in agricultural sector productivity or food security policy analysis training (EG.3.2-1) has been achieved. Similar achievements were made regarding the formation of research teams (100%) and the number of participants attending project organized events (130% of the annual target achieved by the second quarter). Furthermore, an accumulated 160% of the annual target on the number of stakeholder learning forums (national or global) held where findings/best practices are presented was achieved. In addition, all research activities involved a range of stakeholders in the agricultural sector and a number of research teams have either held meetings or conducted interviews with a range of key informants from various stakeholder groupings for their respective research topics.

During the reporting period, the Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project received requests from 2 USAID focus states to work with them on their agricultural policies. Delta State (a focus state of USAID Nigeria) is one of the key oil and gas producing states in Nigeria. The Delta State Agricultural Policy was launched in February 2006. However, given the recent sharp decline in revenue from oil and gas, the State Government through its Ministry of Agriculture is committed to reviewing the policy in line with the strengthened focus on agriculture. Michigan State University has been approached to assist the Delta State Government in driving the review process through the Feed the Future Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project. The Project is currently engaged in discussions with the Delta State Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture on modalities to deliver on the commitment.

The second request came from Ebonyi State. The Ebonyi State Agricultural Policy was launched in August 2010. In March 2017, the state government approached Michigan State University to provide technical assistance for the review of the State Agricultural Policy under the Feed the Future Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project. The State has engaged the services of a resident consultant to lead the process. The project plans to work with the Consultant through the Honorable Commissioner for Agriculture, Ebonyi State over the next year on this, as necessary.

Other interactions with stakeholders, particularly at the state level, have already been articulated above under component 3.1 - Strengthening policy process by bridging the gap between “knowledge providers” and “knowledge users.

There are several outcomes of the stakeholder engagement. One is the articulated demand for assistance with state level policy reviews that has come from Delta and Ebonyi states. This is partly in response to various interactions the policy project has had with the states. Another outcome of stakeholder engagement is the formation of a WhatsApp group by participants who attended the state level training on data analysis and interpretation for policy in March 2017. This group is quite lively and has been used as a platform to facilitate discussions on how to improve the quality of agricultural data in Nigeria. During the National Council on Agriculture meetings that took place in April, the WhatsApp group was used to inform those who could not attend about issues being discussed at the meeting and decisions being made. Those who could not attend also raised issues for their colleagues in attendance to raise. This is one example of how the policy project is linking stakeholders and facilitating dialog in the agricultural policy process in Nigeria.

# 5. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

**Staff Developments**

* The IFPRI Abuja Office recruited a Senior Research Assistant (a local hire to replace a Senior Research Assistant who resigned in September 2016 in order to study under a scholarship for a PhD program in the UK). Mr. Adebayo Ogunniyi started his assignment at the IFPRI Abuja Office on April 3, 2017.
* At the end of this quarter, the staff at the IFPRI Office in Abuja include: a Senior Research Fellow & Program Leader (Chief of Party), 2 Associate Research Fellows, a Country Program Manager, a Research Analyst, 3 Senior Research Assistants, a Senior Program Assistant, a Program Assistant, a Communications Specialist, a Communications Assistant, and a driver.
* The MSU office recruited additional help in production of outreach materials: publicity and videos to promote the program as well as for additional editing for the state policy notes that were produced based on the project training on data analysis and interpretation. This included paid services from ANR communications unit to produce a video and graduate student hours to format and conduct initial review of state policy notes. It also included the contracted services of communication specialist, Marie Orttenburger to produce various outreach materials such as the project and scholar program highlights; all due to limited project communication services.

# 6. LESSONS LEARNED

During the course of their research activities, the research team working on macroeconomic factor influence on agricultural policy implementation and outcomes learned that none of the research group members from ABU knew that the Kaduna State Bureau of Statistics existed until after a discussion between Dr. Hatzenbuehler with the Director of Budget in the Kaduna State Ministry of Budget & Planning. This meeting led to multiple follow up meetings and exchange of contacts there, as well as the acquisition of a helpful report on the Kaduna State Gross Domestic Product.

During the reporting period, the project team learned that the effects of the visiting scholars’ program extend significantly beyond the expected benefits from class training and research. During the weekly interactions with the project scholars, Dr. Liverpool-Tasie realized that the scholars were actively engaged with other groups and facilities on the MSU campus and benefiting from these resources in very important ways. The scholars are currently articulating their experiences with these related activities as additional scholars’ program highlights and one has already been produced and posted on the website ([**Highlights 9:**](http://foodsecuritypolicy.msu.edu/uploads/files/Nigeria/Nigeria_Highlights_9.pdf) Anyone can be a mentor: One experience of a visiting scholar at Michigan State University).

The project was happy to learn during the reporting period that state level ministry staff were very enthusiastic about the training delivered during [Training of Ministries of Agriculture staff from 34 of Nigeria’s 36 States and FCT](http://foodsecuritypolicy.msu.edu/news/staff_of_ministries_of_agriculture_from_34_of_nigerias_36_states_and_federa). Following the training, additional work on draft policy notes submitted by participants has been done for 8 of the 10 states contacted by the project team. A “whatsapp” discussion forum was also formed with active participation from all states represented during the training. Discussion on the forum has identified needs of state stakeholders. For example there is a current call for deliberation and action on “how to improve data collection on agriculture in Nigeria in a way that is sustainable and guarantees the quality of agricultural data”. Issues of funding and training have been key.

# 7. PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER/UPCOMING EVENTS

**Component 1: Activities to enhance skills, training, and institutional capacity**

* Three week visit by 2 Nigerian professors (Major advisors to the current project scholars, Aisha Ibrahim and Wale Ogunleye) to Michigan State University under the Project scholars visiting program.
	+ Dates: April 24-May 15, 2017
* Training on Econometrics for Policy Analysis Using Stata at the Federal University of Technology, Minna (requested by the University in the second quarter but postponed due to a fatal strike involving students on campus) Niger State.
	+ Dates: May 8-9, 2017
	+ Training delivery: two parallel sessions over 2 days delivered to 50 participants (25 max per session)
* Introduction to policy communication training course at the Federal University of Agriculture, Makurdi, Benue State.
	+ Dates: May 31-June 1, 2017
	+ Training Delivery: one session over 2 days delivered to 25 participants
* Introduction to policy communication training course at the Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta, Ogun State.
	+ Dates: June 6-7, 2017
	+ Training Delivery: one session over 2 days delivered to 25 participants
* Training on Econometrics for Policy Analysis Using Stata at the University of Ibadan, Oyo State.
	+ Second half of June, 2017
	+ Training delivery: two parallel sessions over 2 days delivered to 50 participants (25 max per session)
* Training on policy analysis and use of Stata by request from the Delta State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Dr. John Odozi (MSU Collaborator at Edo University, Iyahmo) is working with the Director, Planning Research and Statistics of the State Ministry on scheduling this.
	+ Second half of June, 2017
	+ Training delivery: Sessions over 2 days delivered to 10 participants

**Component 2: Activities to promote policy driven collaborative research and analysis**

1. **Leveraging the principle drivers of agricultural transformation and rural incomes**

**Potential for the generation and diffusion of modern and improved seed varieties**

In the next quarter, the research team working on the potential for the generation and diffusion of modern and improved seed varieties plans to conduct further robustness checks to see if the preliminary results obtained so far are applicable to different measurements of agro-ecological similarity, agricultural productivity, and econometric specifications. Write up of the draft working paper will be initiated that includes literature, an empirical framework, relevant policy background, and key policy issues based on research findings.

**Potential for expanding and improving irrigation systems**

In the next quarter, the research team working on expanding and improving irrigation systems plans to conduct interviews in the Abaji area of FCT focusing on the detailed farming practices including irrigation intensities, whose information is generally unavailable in other surveys such as the LSMS. The research team will generate key descriptive statistics on irrigation activities as well as undertake analyses to estimate production functions and the impact of irrigation on the overall production technologies, profitability, and farmers’ incomes.

**Macroeconomic factor influence on agricultural policy implementation and outcomes**

The third quarter for the research team will be devoted to the development and calibration of the empirical model, and subsequent updates upon review of results. A meeting to discuss initial results with the research team, as well as preparation of a draft paper will occur within the quarter. Initial contacts to stakeholders for presentation of research results and output exchange will be made as well.

1. **Land governance and institutional strengthening for agricultural transformation**

**Understanding the landscape for land access in Nigeria and its relation to food security within the realm of various global factors**

For the third quarter, data collection to strengthen knowledge on farm sizes in Ebonyi, Kaduna and Ogun States will commence. MSU is leveraging on tripartite funding for this activity – USAID, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and UK Department for International Development. A research study on the level and implications of conflict between herdsman and farmers on land access and agricultural activities in Nigeria will also commence with qualitative data collection through focus groups.

**Land governance and investment - implications for sustainable and more effective land tenure administration systems.**

For the third quarter, the research team plans to finalize a Policy Brief on “Land administration service delivery and its challenges in Nigeria: Case study of eight states which will be published as a Project Policy Brief. Phase-2 mid-line data collection on “siblings land transfer, intra-household bargaining power and household consumption and welfare indicators” will also be finalized. In addition, the research team continued to work with the mid-line survey data cleaning for analysis on “SLTR program impacts on perceived demand for land title and associated investment outcomes” which will be finalized as a Project Working Paper in the fourth quarter.

1. **Agriculture transformation and nutrition**

**Drivers of malnutrition in Northern Nigeria**

The study will be conducted and completed in the third quarter of project implementation focusing on the following three principal components:

1. A thorough literature review on studies examining the determinants of child malnutrition in northern Nigeria;
2. Qualitative fieldwork involving interviews with key informants at federal, state, and local community levels and, potentially, focus group discussions with members of women’s groups in the two study states who are beneficiaries of nutrition interventions.
3. Quantitative analysis using recent Demographic and Health Surveys for Nigeria to examine the determinants of child stunting in Bauchi and Kebbi state and to identify the key differences between those determinants in the two study states and other areas of Nigeria. In addition, the analysis will examine whether these determinants are changing over time or have been relative stable.

These analyses will be combined into a project report that will focus on generating insights to guide the design of feasible strategies for improving the nutritional status of young children in northern Nigeria.

1. **Climate change and agricultural resilience**

**Climate Change and Agricultural Resilience in Nigeria**

In the next quarter, the refinements to the systems dynamics model will continue with various scenarios at national and subnational levels incorporated. A journal article on climate adaptation at multiple scales will be drafted for publication. The quantitative model will be further developed and downscaled to Kaduna state, with a focus on forecasting the impacts of climate change on maize and possibly sorghum, while also running adaptation policy scenarios to gauge their effectiveness.

**Exploring how the implications of climate change on cropping systems interact with the broader food system in Nigeria (particularly poultry and/or, fish and/or livestock production)**

In the next quarter, data collection on actors along the poultry-maize value chain in Nigeria will be launched using computer assisted personal interviews. Data collection on 5 nodes maize farmers, maize traders, feed millers, poultry farmers and poultry retailers) will be conducted. The remaining questionnaires will be digitized and training conducted prior to actual data collection. Leveraging on other funds, data collection (planned for Ibadan in South west with funding from USAID) will be expanded to the North with additional funding from other donors.

1. **Political economy of policy making in Nigeria**

**Political Economy of Policymaking in Nigeria: Applying the Kaleidoscope Model**

In the next quarter, the research team will finalize their draft paper on “The Politics of Policy Implementation: State-Level Variation in Nigerian Land Governance Reform.”

**Component 3: Strengthening evidence-based policy process and promoting impact**

* Meeting with the Delta State Hon. Commissioner for Agriculture & Natural Resources and Senior Management including Directors of the Ministry on the request made by the State Government through the Ministry for collaboration on the review of the State Agricultural Policy and associated laws of Delta State touching on agriculture in the state.
	+ Dates: April/May 2017
* Meeting with representatives of the Ebonyi State Ministry of Agriculture in response to their request for assistance with the review of the Ebonyi State agricultural policy
	+ Dates: April/May, 2017
* Participation at the 42nd National Council on Agriculture hosted by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in Port Harcourt, Rivers State
	+ Dates: April 24 - 25, 2017

**Strengthening policy process by bridging the gap between “knowledge providers” and “knowledge users”**

* High level Policy Event on drivers of malnutrition in northern Nigeria organized at the Transcorp Hilton Hotel in Abuja.
* Date: second half of May.

**Policy communication and outreach**

* Launch of the Project website is expected to take place in third quarter

# 8. WHAT DOES USAID NOT KNOW THAT IT NEEDS TO?

The Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project is making efforts to realign with the Feed the Future focused states. Approved by USAID/Nigeria work plans for the Project in Year 1 and Year 2 included states that are not part of the current FtF focused states. The Project is currently actively reaching out to stakeholders in the new FtF focused states. This includes the Federal University of Technology, Minna Niger State and Federal University of Agriculture, Makurdi, Benue State. The project has already begun to engage with the new FtF states with a recent request coming from two current focus states for technical assistance reviewing their agricultural plans.

USAID/Nigeria notified the Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project of the seven USAID focused states in Nigeria (see Benue, Cross River, Delta, Ebonyi, Kaduna, Kebbi, and Niger) through comments of the Projects’ Q1 report in FY17. Following this and in view of the approved FY17 work plan which included states that are not part of the current FtF focused states, The Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project started reaching out to stakeholders in the new states including Niger (FUT-Minna) and Benue (University of Agriculture Makurdi).The project will continue to reach to stakeholders in the remaining 5 focused states. Most recently, the project has received a request for training from Ebonyi State University. Beyond capacity building activities, the Project has already undertaken research work on drivers of malnutrition in Kebbi (an FtF focused state) and Bauchi states following a request from USAID/Nigeria. Finally, the research activity on “macroeconomic factor influence on agricultural policy implementation and outcomes” plans to add Cross River State as the second case study (in addition to the current one on Kaduna state) in the calibration of the economic model that has been developed by the Project research team on the above research topic.

The project continues to leverage on other resources to achieve the goals of the Feed the Future Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project. The value chain training at Ahmadu Bello University, the article writing training at University of Ibadan, the training on data analysis and interpretation (with 34 states represented) and the brainstorming session with the media all came at limited financial cost to the policy project. This was because the policy project leveraged on broader USAID funding; Gates Funding and funding from the World Bank.

# 9. HOW IMPLEMENTING PARTNER HAS ADDRESSED AOR COMMENTS FROM THE LAST QUARTERLY REPORT.

Comments were received from USAID-Nigeria relating to format and clarification of information under some components. The Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project management team responded to the comments and a revised report was submitted to USAID/Nigeria on 27 February 2017.

# ANNEX A: PROGRESS SUMMARY

NOTE: Revisions to the MEP plan were made taking into account USAID/Nigeria’s comments and the MEP was resubmitted to USAID/Nigeria on December 4, 2015. The Feed the Future Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project on January 18, 2016 received approval of the MEP.

Achieved progress versus planned for the period disaggregated by gender, geographic area and other relevant factors (use table below).

**Table 1(a): PMP Indicator progress - USAID Standard Indicators and Project Custom Indicators**

|  |
| --- |
| **[Strategic Objective]** |
| **Indicator** | **Data****Source** | **Baseline data** | **FY 2017** | **Quarterly Status – FY 2017** | **Annual Performance Achieved to Date (in %)** | **Comment(s)** |
| **Year** | **Value** | **Annual Cumulative Planned target** | **Annual Cumulative Actual** | **Q1** | **Q2** | **Q3** | **Q4** |  |
| **Intermediate Result (IR):**1.1. Increased agricultural competitiveness1.2 Improved business environment3.2 Improved responsiveness of targeted government institutions3.3 Increased capacity for civic advocacy, monitoring, and engagement |
| **Sub-IR: 1.3 Improved agricultural policy environment** |
| 1. Number of policy research and best practice papers generated
 | ProjectRecords | NA | NA | 8 | 4 | 1 | 3 |  |  | 50 |  |
| 1. Number of stakeholder learning forums (national or global) held where findings/best practices are Presented
 | ProjectRecords | NA | NA | 10 | 16 | 4 | 12 |  |  | 160 |  |
| 1. Number of participants attending project organized events
 | ProjectRecords | NA | NA | 300 | 390 | 107 | 283 |  |  | 130 |  |
| 1. Number of formal , informal or ad hoc meetings held with key government or private sector partners, where project outputs and findings are discussed
 | ProjectRecords | NA | NA | 60 | 40 | 12 | 28 |  |  | 67 |  |
| 1. Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies completing the following processes/steps of development as a result of USG assistance in each case:

1. Analysis2.Stakeholder consultation/public debate3. Drafting or revision4. Approval (legislative 5. Full and effective implementation | ProjectRecords | NA | NA | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  | 0 |  |
| 1. Number of collaborative research teams involving local partners formed and undertaking policy research and analysis
 | ProjectRecords | NA | NA | 9 | 9 | 8 | 1 |  |  | 100 |  |
| 1. Number of technical training courses offered to build technical skills and capacity for policy analysis
 | ProjectRecords | NA | NA | 14 | 8 | 3 | 5 |  |  | 57 |  |
| 1. Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term technical training in agricultural sector productivity or food security policy analysis training
 | Projectrecords | NA | NA | 200 | 330 | 60 | 270 |  |  | 165 |  |
| 1. Number of individuals who have received USG supported long-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training
 | Projectrecords | NA | NA | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |  |  | 100 |  |
| 1. Number of Nigerian graduate students who have received support for skill enhancement training in the US through the project
 | ProjectRecords | NA | NA | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 |  |  | 60 |  |
| 1. Number of organizations/entities assisted to participate in various roundtable and stakeholder meetings, seminars and conferences focused on agricultural policy issues
 | ProjectRecords | NA | NA | 10 | 63 | 0 | 63 |  |  | 630 |  |
| 1. Index (or scorecard) of quality of agriculture and food security policy processes in Nigeria, as measured by stakeholder evaluation to capture level of satisfaction and confidence
 | Baseline,mid‐term and end- line | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Index (or scorecard) of quality of the institutional architecture for agriculture and food security policy processes in Nigeria, as measured by stakeholder evaluation survey to capture level of satisfaction and confidence

  | Baseline,mid‐term and end- line | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |  |  |  |  |

# ANNEX B: NUMBER OF POLICY RESEARCH AND BEST PRACTICE PAPERS GENERATED

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| Paper description |
| 1. Climate Change and the Poultry Value Chain in Nigeria: Issues, Emerging Evidence, and Hypotheses. Research Paper 45. Awa Sanou, Bukola Osuntade, Saweda Liverpool-Tasie, Thomas Reardon. March 2017. <http://foodsecuritypolicy.msu.edu/resources/climate_change_and_the_poultry_value_chain_in_nigeria_issues_emerging_evide>
2. Towards a Systemic Analysis of the Impacts of Climate Change on Agricultural Production in Nigeria. Policy Research Brief 29. Laura Schmitt Olabisi, Saweda Liverpool-Tasie, and Adeola Olajide. March 2017. http://foodsecuritypolicy.msu.edu/resources/growth\_transformation\_of\_food\_systems\_in\_africa\_evidence\_from\_the\_poultry\_v
3. Growth & Transformation of Food Systems in Africa: Evidence from the Poultry Value Chain in Nigeria. Policy Research Brief 25. Saweda Liverpool-Tasie, Bolarin Omonona, Awa Sanou, Wale Ogunleye, Samantha Padilla, and Thomas Reardon. January 2017. http://foodsecuritypolicy.msu.edu/resources/growth\_transformation\_of\_food\_systems\_in\_africa\_evidence\_from\_the\_poultry\_v
 |

# ANNEX C: NUMBER OF STAKEHOLDER LEARNING FORUMS

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Learning Forum | Location | Participants |
| 1. Value chain dissemination activity
 | Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture | Attended by 25 government officials (19 males and 6 females) |
| 1. Value chain dissemination activity
 | Oyo State Ministry of Agriculture | Attended by 21 government officials (14 males and 7 females) |
| 1. Gender dynamics in agglomeration economies: A case study of rice processing clusters in Kano State, Nigeria
 | MSU | Attended by 45 participants (20 males and 25 females) from academia |
| 1. Nigerian poultry value chain: A potential enterprise for effective poverty reduction
 | MSU | Attended by 25 participants (12 males and 13 females) from academia |
| 1. Nigerian poultry value chain: A potential enterprise for effective poverty reduction
 | MSU | Attended by 42 participants (26 males and 63 females) from academia |
| 1. Gender dynamics in agglomeration economies: A case study of rice processing clusters in Kano State, Nigeria
 | MSU | Attended by 16 participants (10 males and 6 females) from academia |
| 1. Gender dynamics in agglomeration economies: A case study of rice processing clusters in Kano State, Nigeria
 | IFPRI Headquarters (Washington DC) | Attended by 10 participants (7 males and 3 females) from academia |
| 1. Towards a systematic analysis of the impacts of climate change on agricultural production in Nigeria
 | IFPRI Abuja Office | Attended by 22 participants (16 males and 6 females) including representatives from the development partners, USAID, FMARD, academia, NGOs, and research institutes based in Nigeria |
| 1. Bringing balanced fertilizers to the Nigerian market: Policy and investment implications of soil and crop-specific fertilizer blend-based technologies
 | Abuja | Attended by 67 participants (57 males and 10 females) including representatives from USAID, FMARD, NGO’s, private sector, research and academia. |
| 1. Promoting evidence based reporting
 | Abuja | Attended by 10 participants (3 females and 7 males) from media |
| 1. Actors and institutions in agricultural public agricultural expenditure allocation and national food security: Evidence from subnational jurisdiction in Nigeria
 | NISER, Ibadan | Attended by NISER staff members as well as faculty members of the University of Ibadan |
| 1. Land administration and service delivery and its challenges in Nigeria: Case study of eight states
 | World Bank (Washington DC) | Attended by participants of the Annual World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty |

# ANNEX D: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS ATTENDED BY TEAM MEMBERS

1. January 4, 2017: Meeting with Mr. Bello Abdulmajeed, Assistant Director, Planning and Policy Coordination (FMARD) at the IFPRI Abuja Office to discuss his involvement in the Feed the Future Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project as a new National Advisory Committee Member, nominated by the HMA. Meeting attended by Dr. George Mavrotas, Mr. John Mazunda, and Mr. Masud Mohammed (FMARD).
2. January 5, 2017: Feed the Future meeting between Nigeria Agro-Inputs Project and Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project at the IFPRI Abuja Office to explore areas of collaboration between the two projects. Meeting attended by Dr. Kofi Debrah (IFDC), Dr. Saweda Liverpool-Tasie, Mr. Steve Longabaugh, Dr. George Mavrotas, John Mazunda and Dr. Oyinkan Tasie.
3. January 20, 2017: Chief of Parties for the Feed the Future (FtF) program meeting to discuss FtF program collaboration and alignment. Meeting was attended by Dr. George Mavrotas (in his capacity as the Chief of Party of the Feed the Future Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project) and the Chiefs of Party for Agro-Inputs project (IFDC), NEXTT, and Ms. Ihuoma Ugwu (IFDC).
4. February 2, 2017: Meeting with representatives of ACIOE at the IFPRI Abuja Office on Feed the Future Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project’s activities. Meeting attended by Dr. George Mavrotas, Mr. John Mazunda, Akuada Okpala (ACIOE), and Ridwan Sorunke (ACIOE).
5. February 6-9, 2017: Various meetings of Dr. George Mavrotas with IFPRI senior colleagues in Washington DC regarding the implementation of the USAID-requested study on the drivers of child malnutrition in Kebbi and Bauchi states (incl. Dr. Todd Benson, Senior Research Fellow at IFPRI HQs in DC and team lead of the study for the Project).
6. February 13, 2017: Meeting with Ms. Adora Asonye, Senior Adviser to the Honorable Minister of Finance, at the IFPRI Abuja Office. Attended by Dr. George Mavrotas and Mr. John Mazunda.
7. February 16, 2017: Meeting with APRNet Management to discuss APRNet activities for 2017. Meeting attended by Dr. George Mavrotas , Mr. John Mazunda, Dr. Celestine Nze (APRNet), Dr. Tony Onoja (APRNet President), and Mrs. Gloria Ujor (APRNet).
8. February 17, 2017: Meeting with Professor Godwin Abu (University of Makurdi) at the IFPRI Abuja Office to discuss potential areas of collaboration and capacity building initiatives. Meeting attended by Dr. George Mavrotas and John Mazunda.

February 22, 2017: Meeting with Prof. Maiyaki Damisa, Engineer Lawal, Prof. Isiaku Sani and Prof. Taiye (researchers at ABU) to discuss research findings and approach in Ibadan and brainstorming on the way forward for research in the north, particularly Kaduna (Dr. Saweda Liverpool-Tasie).

1. February 23, 2017: Meeting with Meeting with Prof. Maiyaki Damisa, Engineer Lawal, Prof. Isiaku Sani and Prof. Taiye (researchers at ABU) for further brainstorming in Kaduna on poultry subsector and its relation to maize and aquaculture. Meeting attended by Dr. Thomas Reardon.
2. February 23, 2017: Meeting with Dr. Olawale Olayide (University of Ibadan) at the IFPRI Abuja Office to discuss potential areas of collaboration and capacity building initiatives. Meeting attended by Dr. George Mavrotas and Mr. John Mazunda.
3. February 23, 2017: Meeting with Dr. Adetunji Oredipe (World Bank Senior Agricultural Economist) at the WB Office in Abuja, about the drivers of agricultural public expenditures in Nigeria. Also attended by Dr. George Mavrotas and Dr. Tewodaj Mogues (Senior Research Fellow IFPRI, Washington DC).

February 23, 2017: Meeting with Mr. Yakubu Gorah, Director of Planning Research and Statistics (Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture) and his team. Meeting attended by Dr. Saweda Liverpool-Tasie.

1. February 27th, 2017: Meeting with Dr. Osuntade, collaborator at Oyo State College of Agriculture, Igbo-Ora to discuss preliminary findings of poultry value chain work, discussions on how to incorporate climate change into the research and the outreach activity planned at the Oyo State Ministry of Agriculture.
2. February 28, 2017: Meeting with Mr. Oyewole Oyewumi (Commissioner for Agriculture, Oyo State). Meeting attended by Dr. Saweda Liverpool-Tasie.
3. March 6 2017: Meeting with Dr. Olukayode Oyeleye (Special Assistant to the Honourable Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development), the Commissioner for Agriculture (Cross River State) and Representatives of the Commissioners for Agriculture (Ebonyi and Delta States) in Abuja. Meeting attended by Dr. Saweda Liverpool-Tasie, Mr. Steven Longabaugh and Dr. Oyinkan Tasie.
4. March 7 2017: Meeting with Rt. Hon. Linus Okorie (Chairman, House of Representatives Committee on Agricultural Colleges and Institutions). Meeting attended by Dr. Saweda Liverpool-Tasie and Dr. Oyinkan Tasie.

March 7 2017: Meeting with Alh. Kabiru Abbas Musa (Commissioner for Agriculture, Niger State). Meeting conducted under the study theme – Understanding the landscape for land access in Nigeria and its relation to food security within the realm of various global factors. The Commissioner articulated concerns on the lack of a clear framework on how the states’ support investors accessing land for agricultural investments. He sought the support of the thematic study team on this issue and proposed a working field visit to Niger State. Meeting attended by Dr. Oyinkan Tasie.

March 7 2017: Meeting with Dr. Godwin Ikwuyatum (University of Ibadan). Meeting attended by Dr. Laura Schmitt-Olabisi.

March 7 2017 Meeting with representative of financial sector personnel (Mr. Ogunbayo) to discuss draft systems dynamic model. Meeting attended by Dr. Laura Schmidt-Olabisi.

March 8 2017: Meeting with Dr. Martina Ubi (Programme Manager, Cross Rivers State ADP) to discuss draft systems dynamic model. Meeting attended by Dr. Laura Schmidt-Olabisi.

March 8 2017: Meeting with and Mr. Jibrin Abubaka Musa (Director, Project Monitoring and Evaluation, Kano State ADP) and Engr. Balarabe Sabo (Director, Planning, Research and Statistics Kano State). Meeting attended by Dr. Laura Schmidt-Olabisi.

1. March 8, 2017: Meeting with Mr. Bello Abdulmajeed (FMARD) regarding the 42nd Regular Meeting of the National Council on Agriculture and Rural Development in Umahia, Abia State. Meeting attended by Dr. George Mavrotas and Mr. John Mazunda.
2. March 9, 2017: Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project Management Meeting with National Advisory Committee (NAC) members at the IFPRI Abuja Office to discuss project implementation related issues. Meeting attended by Mr. Bello Abdulmajeed (NAC member), Professor Olu Ajakaiye (NAC member), Alhaji Abba Auchan (NAC member), Dr. Aminu Ibrahim (NAC Member), Ms. Lizzy Igbine (NAC member), Dr. Saweda Liverpool-Tasie, Mr. Steve Longabaugh, Dr. George Mavrotas (Chief of Party), Mr. John Mazunda, Professor Placid Njoku (NAC member), and Dr. Oyinkan Tasie.
3. March 13, 2017: Meeting with Commissioner for Agriculture, Ebonyi State (Mr. Uchenna Orji), Ag. Permanent Secretary (Dr. Ibiam Okoro) and Director, Planning Research and Statistics all of the State Ministry of Agriculture on the States’ request for collaboration on the review of the State Agricultural Policy. Meeting attended by Dr. Oyinkan Tasie.
4. March 13, 2017: Meeting with Dr. Sarma Mallubhotla of eHealth Africa to discuss the Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project objectives (via Skype). Meeting attended by Dr. George Mavrotas and Mr. John Mazunda.
5. March 17, 2017: Feed the Future Implementing Partners’ meeting organized by USAID/Nigeria at Bon Hotel, Abuja. Attended by Dr. George Mavrotas and Mr. John Mazunda on behalf of the Project management team.
6. March 22, 2017: Agriculture Donor Working Group Meeting at the World Bank Office in Abuja. Meeting attended by Dr. George Mavrotas and Mr. John Mazunda. The new Permanent Secretary of FMARD also attended the meeting.

# ANNEX E: NUMBER OF COLLABORATIVE TEAMS INVOLVING LOCAL PARTNERS

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| --- | --- |
| Topic | Members |
| Climate Change and Agricultural Resilience in Nigeria | Dr. Laura Schmitt Olabisi, Dr. Saweda Liverpool-Tasie, Dr. Adeola Olajide (UI, Nigeria), Ms. Ekerebi Epiyaigha Charity (UI, Nigeria). Mr. Awoyemi (UI, Nigeria) |
| Exploring how the implications of climate change on cropping systems interact with the broader food system in Nigeria (particularly poultry and/or, fish and/or livestock production) | Dr. Saweda Liverpool-Tasie, Dr. Bolarian Omonona (UI, Nigeria), Mr. Wale Ogunleye (UI, Nigeria), Dr. Thomas Reardon , Awa Sanou and Samantha Padilla  |
| Potential for the generation and diffusion of modern and improved seed varieties | Dr. Hiroyuki Takeshima , Dr. Maji Alhassan Tswako (National Cereals Research Institute (Nigeria) |
| Potential for expanding and improving irrigation systems | Dr. Hiroyuki Takeshima Ms. Adetola Adeoti (UI, Nigeria), Mr. Olufemi Popoola (UI, Nigeria) |
| Drivers of malnutrition in Northern Nigeria | Dr. Todd Benson , Dr. Mulubrhan Amare , Mr. Olusegun Fadare , Ms. Motunrayo Oyeyemi  |
| Understanding the landscape for land access in Nigeria and its relation to food security within the realm of various global factors | Dr. Oyinkan Tasie, Dr. Evans Osabuohien (Covenant University, Nigeria); Mrs. Ngozi Adeleye (Covenant University); Ms. Amaka Nnaji, (UNN, Nigeria) |
| Land governance and investment - implications for sustainable and more effective land tenure administration systems | Dr. Hosaena Ghebru , Mr. Austen Okumo (University of Hohenhiem) |
| Macroeconomic factor influence on agricultural policy implementation and outcomes | Dr. George Mavrotas, Dr. Patrick Hatzenbuehler, Professor Zakari Absulsalam (ABU), Mrs. Jamila Rame Mani (ABU), Dr. Makama Aliyu Saleh (ABU) |
| Political Economy of Policymaking in Nigeria: Applying the Kaleidoscope Model | Dr. Danielle Resnick , Mr. Austen Okumo (University of Hohenhiem) |

# ANNEX F: NUMBER OF TECHNICAL TRAININING COURSES OFFERED

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Course details | Participants |
| 1. Spatial data collection using Collector for ArcGIS offered in Ondo, January 23-25, 2017
 | Attended by 22 (18 males and 4 females) state-level trainees from the National Bureau of Statistics, Ondo state Land Record Bureau and, the Federal College of Agriculture-FECA. |
| 1. Value Chain Training offered at Ahmadu Bello University, 21-22 February, 2017
 | Attended by 99 participants (75 males and 24 females) from civil society, government, and private sector. |
| 1. Data collection and CAPI training offered at Ahmadu Bello University, 22-24 February, 2017
 | Attended by 53 participants (41 males and 12 females) from government, civil society, and private sector. |
| 1. Article writing offered in Ibadan, 27 February 2017
 | Attended by 30 participants (16 males and 14 females) from academia. |
| 1. Data evaluation training course offered in Abuja, 7-8 March, 2017
 | Attended by 66 participants (58 males and 8 females) from government and academia. |

1. The Project’s annual targets are mostly in line with the USAID FY17 annual work plan (see Appendix B on pages 56 and 57) which was resubmitted to USAID on October 12, 2016 and subsequently approved on November 23 by Dr. Osagie during a NAPP management meeting at the IFPRI Abuja Office. The only difference in the Project’s annual targets and those of the FY17 is for indicator # 6 (number of collaborative research teams involving local partners formed and undertaking policy research and analysis). Kindly note that the approved FY17 annual work plan initially planned to have 10 collaborative research teams (including two teams for the two topics requested by USAID on the drivers of malnutrition in Northern Nigeria and bio-technology). Following a management meeting with USAID on 23 November, 2016 (attended by Dr. Osagie and the rest of the Agricultural Policy Project Management team), Dr. Osagie stressed that the malnutrition study was the more urgent of the two studies requested by USAID and as such it should be given priority over the biotechnology study in the annual work plan for year 2. It is for this reason that indicator number was adjusted to 9 collaborative research teams as opposed to 10. The MEP will be adjusted accordingly for year 2 so that it is consistent with current annual targets and the approved FY17 work plan. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)