

Quarterly Report

First Quarter: October 1- December 31, 2016

Revised submission February 27, 2017

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

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

AOR Name: Dr. Osagie Aimiuwu

Submitted by: Dr. Saweda Liverpool-Tasie, Principal Investigator

Michigan State University

Morrill Hall of Agriculture

446 W Circle Dr Room 211b

East Lansing MI 48824 US

Tel: 517-432-5418

ACRONYMS

ABU	Ahmadu Bello University
ADP	Agricultural Development Projects
ADWG	Agriculture Donor Working Group
APP	Agricultural Promotion Policy
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
CfO	Certificates of Occupancy
DSG	Development Strategy and Governance
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FMARD	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
FTF	Feed the Future
FY	Fiscal Year
HQs	Head Quarters
IFDC	International Fertilizer Development Center
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Study - Research - World Bank
LSMS-ISA	Living Standards Measurement Study - Integrated Surveys on Agriculture
MSU	Michigan State University
NA	Not Applicable
NAERLS	National Agriculture and Extension Research Liaison Services
NANTS	National Association of Nigerian Traders
NSSP	Nigeria Strategy Support Program
PMP	Performance Management Plan
R&D	Research & Development
SLTR	Systematic Land Tenure Regularization
U.N.	United Nations
UK	United Kingdom
UNFCCC	United Nations framework convention for climate change
USG	United States Government
USIP	United States Institute of Peace
WP	Work Plan

Table of Contents

ACRONYMS.....	2
1. PROGRAM OVERVIEW/SUMMARY	4
1.1 Summary of Results to Date.....	5
2. ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS	6
2.1 Progress Narrative.....	6
2.2 Implementation Status	6
2.3 M&E Plan Update.....	16
3. INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES AND USAID FORWARD PRIORITIES.....	17
3.1 Gender Equality and Female Empowerment	17
3.2 Youth Development	17
4. STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT	18
5. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES	18
6. LESSONS LEARNED	18
7. PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER/UPCOMING EVENTS	19
8. WHAT DOES USAID NOT KNOW THAT IT NEEDS TO?	20
9. HOW IMPLEMENTING PARTNER HAS ADDRESSED AOR COMMENTS FROM THE LAST QUARTERLY REPORT.....	20
ANNEX A: PROGRESS SUMMARY.....	21
ANNEX B: NUMBER OF POLICY RESEARCH AND BEST PRACTICE PAPERS GENERATED	25
ANNEX C: NUMBER OF STAKEHOLDER LEARNING FORUMS	25
ANNEX D: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS ATTENDED BY TEAM MEMBERS	26
ANNEX E: NUMBER OF COLLABORATIVE TEAMS INVOLVING LOCAL PARTNERS.....	28
ANNEX F: NUMBER OF TECHNICAL TRAINING COURSES OFFERED	29
ANNEX G: OUTPUT EMANATING FROM THE PROJECT’S RESEARCH ACTIVITIES AND FEATURED STORIES.....	30

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:	October 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016
Project personnel mentioned in this report and their project role:	<p>Ms. Elisabeth Douglas (Communications Specialist, IFPRI) Dr. Patrick Hatzenbuehler (Associate Research Fellow, IFPRI) Mr. Steve Longabaugh (Specialist, International Development, MSU) Dr. Saweda Liverpool-Tasie (Principal Investigator, MSU) Dr. George Mavrotas (Chief of Party, IFPRI) Mr. John Mazunda (Country Program Manager, IFPRI) Ms. Bisola Oyediran (Communications Assistant, IFPRI) Dr. Oyinkan Tasie (Assistant Professor, MSU)</p>

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

1.1 Summary of Results to Date

Project Indicator Title	Annual Target	Q1 October - December 2016	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	1	12.5	Y
2) Number of stakeholder learning forums (national or global) held where findings/best practices are presented. (Custom)	10	4	40	Y
3) Number of participants attending project organized events. (Custom)	300	107	36	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	12	20	Y
5) Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies completing the following processes/steps of development as a result of USG assistance in each case: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analysis 2. Stakeholder consult/public debate 3. Drafting or revision 4. Approval (legislative or regulatory) 5. Full and effective implementation Standard 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)	9	8	89	Y
7) Number of technical training courses offered to build technical skills and capacity for policy analysis. (Custom)	14	3	21	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	60	30	Y
9) Number of individuals who have received USG supported degree-granting agricultural sector productivity or food security training Standard FTF Indicator EG.3.2-2	1	0	0	Y
10) Number of Nigerian graduate students who have received support for skill enhancement training in the US through the project. (Custom)	5	2	40	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	0	0	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

Capacity building-training courses organized

On December 13-14, 2016, a team of two project trainers facilitated an intermediate Policy Communication training course at Ahmadu Bello University, which was attended by 21 faculty members (18 males and 3 females). The Policy Communication course was designed to provide participants with a practical framework for designing communication strategies and working with online systems for effective policy communication. The training emphasized developing participants' knowledge and skills to effectively strategize, plan, and communicate program and policy data to support decision-making within the context of the country's national development agendas. This particular course was designed to build on knowledge gained during an introductory Policy Communication training course that was delivered at the same institution on July 13-14, 2016. The current course was well received and appreciated with participants expressing satisfaction for both course content and delivery. The training was facilitated by Mr. John Mazunda and Ms. Bisola Oyediran.

On December 17-18, 2016, the first PhD Student Scholar under the Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project training program (Mr. Wale Ogunleye) facilitated a training seminar for 25 participants enlisted as enumerators for data collection on the Poultry Value Chain Study in South West Nigeria. The training was done in Ibadan, Nigeria. Geared to promoting capacity development and improved research quality among Nigerian researchers, participants were purposely selected to comprise of 5 Faculty at the Oyo State College of Agriculture and Technology Igbo-ora, and 20 (Masters and PhD Level) Students of the University of Ibadan (15 males and 10 females). The participants were introduced to the stacked survey approach of value chain analysis and the importance of correct data collection protocol in the research process, starting with the generation of a correct sampling frame and the random selection of a sample. Following the formal training, participants engaged in series of role plays during the training which prepared them for actual field work and potential challenges.

On 19-20 December 2016, a team of three project trainers facilitated an introductory Policy Communication training course at the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD), which was attended by 14 ministry officials (9 males and 5 females), including Directors and Deputy Directors of various FMARD Departments (see Annex F for details on Departments). The Policy Communication course was designed to provide participants with a practical framework for understanding and integrating communication concepts, approaches, and methods into program planning, policy planning, implementation and program management. The training emphasized developing participants' knowledge and skills to effectively communicate program and policy information through knowledge management systems so as to support decision-making within the context of the country's national development agendas. The course was well received and appreciated with participants expressing satisfaction for both course content and delivery. The training was led by Ms. Elisabeth Douglas with assistance from Ms. Bisola Oyediran and Mr. John Mazunda.

Following previous project activities (articulated during the climate change workshop in 2016), ABU Zaria requested training on value chain analysis. They have also requested for more engagement with the project on the poultry value chain activities in Nigeria given the importance of the issue in the north and the projects experience working in South West Nigeria. The project has responded positively to the request with a training planned for ABU in the next quarter. This will be offered for students and faculty in the College of Agriculture at ABU as well as personnel from the National Agriculture and Extension Research Liaison Services (NAERLS). In addition to the universities that the Agricultural Policy project is working with in year 2, the project also received a request from the Federal University of Technology (Minna) to deliver an introduction to Stata training course to its 500 level students in the second quarter of program implementation.

In line with the project objective to strengthen the role of research in the policy process and necessary capacity needed, researchers at MSU and several tertiary institutions in Nigeria (including University of Ibadan, Oyo State College of Agriculture and Technology, Nasarawa State College of Agriculture, Covenant University and Edo University) worked in teams to submit grant proposals for research work in Nigeria. During the reporting period, these grants were developed and submitted. Successful proposals will be funded by MSU's Alliance for African Partnership. One million dollars has been earmarked by the alliance for competitive research grants to support MSU faculty led research collaboration in Africa. The proposal submission effort contributed to local capacity development as several Nigerian researchers on the teams contributed to concept development and proposal write up for the first time. Notice of successful applications will be out in spring, 2017.

Building on the relationship established under the Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project, Michigan State University and the Oyo State College of Agriculture and Technology in December 2016, won an award for

a project enhancing youth empowerment. The award is part of a MasterCard Foundation grant of \$12.8m to MSU. Implementation of this project will enhance the delivery of all three Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project mandates: Strengthen national capacity; Promote informed policy dialogue and Enhance governments' ability to absorb Policy deliverables.

1. Capacity building of Nigerian students

The Feed the Future Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project launched its Visiting Scholars' Program in 2016, with its first two students enrolled at MSU in the fall semester. The third visiting scholar will attend MSU in the beginning of the spring semester of 2017. One of the goals of the program is to strengthen food security policy expertise in Nigeria. This USAID visiting scholar's program initiative seeks to organize and institute direct training collaborations between project researchers and Nigerian scholars. Nigerian graduate students, their research advisors and project researchers constitute research teams to work on specific topics. Current topics include climate change impacts and the Nigerian poultry value chain. In the first quarter, Ms. Charity Ekerebi (MSc. Student) and Mr. Wale Ogunleye (PhD Student), both from the University of Ibadan, were awarded the first Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project scholarship based on their academic standing, research impact potential, and the imperative to maintain gender balance in offering this opportunity. They took classes in statistics, econometrics and agricultural development, and are active members of the climate change and poultry value chain research teams respectively. The third graduate student, Ms. Aisha Ibrahim, is from the Ahmadu Bello University.

During the reporting period, the scholar met with the rest of the poultry research team (composed of 2 professors, 2 other PhD Students and Mr. Wale) over 10 times for project work sessions and meetings. The second scholar, Ms. Charity Ekerebi, completed her Master's thesis during the reporting period. Her thesis looked at the differential effect of various climate variables on the gender yield gap in Nigeria. She also worked extensively with members of the climate change team searching for data sources for systems dynamics model being developed. Ms. Ekerebi completed her course work and research and safely returned to Nigeria in December 2016. When scholars return home, they will share their experiences as well as their newly acquired scientific knowledge and skills, within their university and at other Nigerian institutions and agricultural policy stakeholders' fora. Thus Ms. Ekerebi is expected to begin sharing her experiences, starting in the next quarter.

A Call for Applications for the 2017 Short-Term Visiting Scholars Program was distributed in November to attendees at the project launch as well as other stakeholders, including members of the Nigerian Association of Agricultural Economists and the Agricultural Policy Research Network. Submission deadline is February 23, 2017. The Call for Application can be accessed through the following link: http://nssp.ifpri.info/files/2016/12/NAPP-Call-for-Applications_Visiting-Scholars-Nov-25.pdf.

In addition to the Visiting Scholar's Program and in an effort to enhance capacity of Nigerian students, the Agricultural Policy Project also offered assistance in kind to a number of Nigerian students from collaborating Universities. For instance, the IFPRI Abuja office hosted a Nigerian MSc intern (Mr. Biola Agbeniga) in the Agricultural Development & Environmental Policy Program from the World Bank African Centre of Excellence in Agricultural Development and Sustainable Environment at the Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta. During his one month stay, the intern was provided with guidance on his thesis (by Dr. George Mavrotas and other IFPRI Abuja Office researchers).

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

2. Leveraging the principle drivers of agricultural transformation and rural incomes

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

Progress continues to be made on the research work on generation and diffusion of modern and improved seed varieties. During the first quarter of Year 2, the research team planned to start investigating the potential roles of domestic varietal technology development for agricultural productivity in Nigeria. The analyses would primarily rely on the existing datasets such as the LSMS-ISA data, and various agro-ecological data that have been used in past studies and/or newly gathered data, and typical agro-ecological conditions in countries from which many varieties are imported into Nigeria. The analyses would also focus on testing if the agricultural productivity (or related indicators) within Nigeria is higher in areas that share similar agro-ecological characteristics in areas/countries from where improved varieties have been sourced. Through such an approach, the research team envisioned to obtain some indications of the importance of varietal technologies in seed uses and agricultural productivity in Nigeria.

For the current reporting period, new analyses have been undertaken which investigate the effect of agricultural Research & Development (R&D) on seed purchase behaviors and agricultural productivity in Nigeria, with specific focus on the geographical distributions of agricultural R&D stations, and the diversity of agro-ecological environment across Nigeria. The study aims to apply the concept of “technological distance”, whereby agricultural technology adoptions and productivity may be higher in areas that share similar agro-ecological characteristics with areas where agricultural R&D stations are located. The preliminary literature review and data analyses have been initiated.

In the next quarter, the research team working on the potential for the generation and diffusion of modern and improved seed varieties plans 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 will be conducted to provide the appropriate historical and international perspectives on plant breeding and agricultural R&D in Nigeria and seed sector development. A rigorous empirical framework will be developed, that specifies the key research questions that are novel and that appropriately use both the strengths of the data at hand and the required theoretical assumptions.

Potential for expanding and improving irrigation systems

Research on expanding and improving irrigation systems is on track for both overall progress for the year and for the current reporting period. For the first quarter, the research team planned to undertake research to better understand private irrigation system in inland valley bottom (Fadama) area where most private irrigation occurs within Nigeria and West Africa, through a small survey of rice irrigators in a selected location in the North Central zone. The location was selected due to its relatively unknown irrigation potential compared to the Northern Nigeria zone, where rice varieties from temperate-zone Asia achieve reasonably high yield (due to similarity in latitude). In addition, since detailed information is relatively scarce regarding the nature of private irrigation, areas within FCT were selected, so that close monitoring and frequent interactions with rice irrigators could be undertaken by Abuja-based IFPRI staff working on the Nigeria Agricultural Policy project. The areas within Federal Capital Territory (FCT) are also relatively understudied, compared to Niger state in the North Central zone, where the National Cereals Research Institute is located.

Progress has been made during the current reporting period on the study analyzing the private irrigation system. Field visits were made to the private irrigation sites in Abaji area within FCT, to better understand the irrigation season choices, irrigation crop choices, and irrigation water uses. A small scoping survey was conducted to assess these basic irrigation practices, as well as to map irrigated plots in the area from around 200 irrigators. This information will be used to develop a formal survey for interviews later on to ask detailed uses of inputs and irrigation water, which will be used to assess irrigation water productivity in the area, and compare it against the information from irrigation areas in Asia. Similarly, a literature review has

been conducted, mostly focusing on the irrigated area in Asia, regarding the economics of pump-based irrigation as opposed to river-diversion irrigation, which provides relevant historical and international perspectives on irrigation in Nigeria. In particular, it was found that pump irrigation in Asia is generally used for non-rice crops which are less water-intensive because of high water extraction costs, compared to river diversion for which water extraction costs are lower. The review further clarifies that the difference between Asia and Nigeria in irrigation patterns for non-rice crops are relatively similar, and much of the difference is due to the difference in rice irrigation patterns (particularly supplementary irrigation for rice in the rainy season). These perspectives are useful towards accurately identifying the constraints for irrigation expansion in Nigeria.

In the next quarter, the research team plans to prepare questionnaires for a formal survey. It will 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 will be conducted regarding the common production function and irrigation water productivity in Asia and elsewhere, which provide reference to irrigation technologies in Nigeria.

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. This research will be co-led by Drs. Mavrotas and Hatzenbuehler (IFPRI) with support from Prof. Zakari Absulsalam, Mrs. Jamila Rame Mani (PhD student), and Dr. Makama Aliyu Saleh (researcher) from Ahmadu Bello University. This research is expected to start in the second quarter of project implementation in year 2.

The two main objectives for the first quarter, which were to form a collaborative research team and develop an initial draft of the study design, literature review, hypotheses, and methodology, respectively, were achieved. The collaborative research consisting of IFPRI and ABU personnel will in particular attempt to understand the fiscal structure of states and how this affects the sustainability of agricultural programs after donor funds are removed. A draft document with a more thorough literature review, description of hypotheses, and theoretical model was developed to facilitate further discussion among the study co-leaders. Additionally, a shorter concept note, which included a description of data needs for empirical implementation, was constructed to provide the Ahmadu Bello University (ABU) contacts an aid in identification of ABU research team collaborators. These documents were all completed by early December 2016. Research study progress is on track for both the year and the first quarter. Numerous meetings among research team members are planned for the second quarter including in-person meetings between Dr. Hatzenbuehler and the ABU team members at ABU campus in Zaria. These meetings will discuss data gathering needs and the division of duties across the research team members. Additional research team meetings will occur throughout the rest of the second quarter as needed to meet study objectives. Expansion of the empirical model, estimation of empirical results, and draft paper preparation will be ongoing.

3. 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 data extraction from existing primary data (LSMS - Living Standards Measurement Study - Research - World Bank) and relevant peer-reviewed literature to produce a descriptive analysis of the Nigerian landscape focused on land availability and its correlations with rural households. A draft brief on the subject is in its completion stage and should be

ready in the second quarter. The team is also exploring the inclusion of data collection tentatively in the second or third quarter to strengthen knowledge on farm sizes across states of the federation, relevant to inform policy at the Federal and State Level.

On the second dimension of work proposed under this research theme, literature review on the debate on grazing versus ranching, and cattle production within the discourse on sustainable land access is ongoing. This would continue into the second quarter. Focused discussions with select stakeholders across the six geopolitical regions of the country will hold during the second quarter.

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

In the first quarter, the plan for the research team working under land governance and investment was to collect midline data on specific project outcomes (such as credit, off-farm investment, intra-household decision making and bargaining power, and household welfare). The objective was to understand how these project outcomes relate to household land and asset transfers. The research team also planned to continue cleaning the mid-line data collected from the first phase of the project. In addition, the research team would work on two conference papers for submission to the 17th annual World Bank conference on land and poverty to be held March 20 -24, 2017, on: (i) the impacts of the Systematic Land Tenure Regularization (SLTR) program on tenure insecurity; and (ii) program impacts on perceived demand for land title and associated investment outcomes. Consequently, the research team undertook data management activities including cleaning of phase-1 mid-line data (3800 households) towards the impact evaluation of the pilot SLTR program. Data cleaning has been completed and preliminary analysis is underway to finalize papers to be presented at the Washington DC (March 20-24, 2017) annual World Bank Conference on Land and Poverty. Conference abstracts for the papers to be presented include “*Land access, tenure security and the fate of rural youth in Africa: the case of Ondo state – Nigeria*” and “*Land Administration Service Delivery and Its Challenges in Nigeria: Case study of eight states*”. Data collection activities scheduled for the first quarter were shifted to the second quarter following a disruption in plans due to Ondo State elections.

In the second quarter, the research team plans 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 midline data, the team plans to finalize the two papers that will be presented at the annual World Bank Conference.

4. Agriculture transformation and nutrition

Drivers of malnutrition in Northern Nigeria

The Feed the Future Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project management team recently received a request from the USAID Nigeria Mission to consider working on the drivers of malnutrition in Northern Nigeria. As this request came less than a week before the consortium (had to submit the project Work Plan (WP) for Year 2 the team was not able to incorporate this fully into the WP. However, since the submission of the WP and following implementation of the approved project work plan in year 2, the consortium explored the human resources available at the IFPRI Abuja Office and IFPRI HQs in Washington DC to address this request during the course of Year 2. Since it was not feasible due to staff constraints and lack of in-house expertise, to start working on this particular topic from the beginning of Year 2, a particular effort was made to start this research topic (led by IFPRI) during the second quarter of Year 2. A brainstorming meeting was held at USAID in Nigeria to further strategize for the research study to be undertaken towards the end of the second quarter in year two of project implementation. It was agreed during the meeting that further details would be provided in the second quarter regarding the above research work following meetings with IFPRI DC-based nutrition experts and Dr. George Mavrotas, in Washington DC in December 2016.

5. Climate change and agricultural resilience

Climate Change and Agricultural Resilience in Nigeria

Progress continues to be made on the climate change and agricultural resilience work. During the reporting period, the research team identified various datasets for parameterizing the system dynamics model. These include FAO, LSMS, U.N. population data, and information from peer reviewed sources. This data was used to set base parameter values and variable relations in the model. A bibliography on climate change focused on the Nigerian/West African region was also completed. The research team began to compile information for a policy paper geared to inform the discussion on the ground in Nigeria about climate change based on the experience of other relevant countries and regions of the world. The report builds on information from the United Nations framework convention for climate change (UNFCCC) reports and the key factors likely to affect Nigeria that came out of the Agriculture Policy project workshop in 2016. It focuses on the experiences of places across the world with similar geographic, socioeconomic or political factors to identify success stories and lessons that could inform Nigeria and the world. Finally, it examines what Nigeria is doing and thinking about the different agencies with a relevant mandate.

During the next quarter, the team will continue to work on the draft policy paper alongside the development of the system dynamics model. The team expects a draft model to be ready by the end of the second quarter with time for refinement before validation and further refining upon interaction with various Nigerian stakeholders. The team will also finalize the conversion of the draft report on climate change into a manuscript to be submitted for publication in a peer reviewed journal.

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)

The work on the poultry value chain is on track. During the reporting period, the poultry value chain team expanded its descriptive analysis of the Nigerian poultry subsector with an empirical analysis, which used a double hurdle panel model to understand the determinants of engaging in poultry production in Nigeria across various regions. These revisions were completed and the revised report has been updated and will be prepared for submission to a peer reviewed journal. Led by one of the project scholars, a policy paper looking at the poultry ban in Nigeria vis a vis the domestic poultry subsector was produced. The policy paper has been shared with various stakeholders in Nigeria and will be presented to stakeholders in the next quarter. The poultry value chain research team held 9 work group meetings and one skype meeting during the reporting period to refine the specific research questions to be explored across various nodes of the poultry value chain in Nigeria. Also, during the reporting period, work began on a piece to understand the links between climate change and the poultry value chain in Nigeria. This is work being done in conjunction with Oyo State College of Agriculture, Igbo-Ara Oyo State.

Since there is no existing dataset or census of actors across various nodes of the value chain, the poultry value chain research team had to develop the listing protocol and began listing all actors along the key value chain nodes in the Ibadan area in South West Nigeria in order to get a sample frame for further analysis. The project scholar led the listing exercise on the ground. This involved training 25 enumerators and guiding them on the field for over 2 weeks. Five draft questionnaires; for maize farmers, poultry farmers, feed mills, grain wholesalers and poultry retailers were completed during the reporting period.

During the next quarter, the listing exercise in south western Nigeria will be completed. Consequently, the study sample will be selected. The draft survey questionnaires will be completed and converted to a digital form for the use of computer aided personal investigation methods for actual data collection from the selected sample. A sampling approach will be drafted to guide the data collection activities in the North. A value chain seminar/training is planned to take place at Ahmadu Bello University Zaria. It will have in attendance, students from universities in Kaduna, Plateau, Kano and Katsina. Following the training, the

listing of actors along the poultry value chain in northern Nigeria will be conducted. During the next quarter the work on the link between climate change and the poultry value chain will continue and further steps will be made towards launching the data collection for the poultry subsector.

6. Political economy of policy making in Nigeria

Political Economy of Policymaking in Nigeria: Applying the Kaleidoscope Model

In the first quarter, the research team working on the political economy of policy making in Nigeria planned to finalize a draft paper after receiving feedback from knowledgeable stakeholders, including those who were interviewed in June/July 2016 in Abuja, Nigeria. In addition, the semi-structured interviews with stakeholders at the state level will be completed.

During the first quarter, the political economy team members finalized a paper on the “Institutional Limits to Land Governance Reform: Federal-State Dynamics in Nigeria,” which was published as NSSP Working Paper No. 38. In addition, the team completed its state-level interviews. In addition to the three states originally planned (Cross Rivers, Katsina, and Ondo), the research team expanded the interviews to Jigawa, Kaduna, and Kano. The expansion of the sample has revealed important differences in implementation of systematic land titling and regularization (SLTR) across states. An implementation index has been constructed that examines whether a GIS system has been established, land records have been digitized, certificates of occupancy (CfOs) have been titled, CfOs have been issued, the level of CfO uptake, the incorporation of a budget line for SLTR in the state budget, and a cash release for SLTR by the state level ministry of finance. States that have achieved more of these goals are considered to have progressed further with implementation.

In the next quarter, the research team will 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.

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

a) 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. Regarding primary engagement, all research activities undertaken by the project involve research teams that composed of professor and student pairs from various universities in Nigeria. In the first quarter, a research team from ABU consisting of Professor Zakari Absulsalam, Mrs. Jamila Rame Mani (PhD student), and Dr. Makama Aliyu Saleh (researcher) was formed towards a new research topic titled “Macroeconomic factor influence on agricultural policy implementation and outcomes” which was approved in the work plan for year 2 of project implementation.

Under primary engagement, a series of consultative meetings were undertaken with various stakeholders in the first quarter. As part of the preparation for phase-2 data collection, project impact evaluation team for the pilot SLTR program, has held series of consultative meetings with the World Bank team involved in

the SLTR impact evaluation. Following these consultation with the World Bank team, the design phase-2 mid-line data collection in Ondo State to be implemented in year two of the Agricultural Policy Project's implementation was finalized. In addition, the research team addressing political economy issues in Nigeria had a high level of stakeholder involvement work due to the reliance on fieldwork interviews to understand variations in SLTR implementation. Specifically, more than 80 interviews were conducted across the six states including Cross Rivers, Katsina, Ondo, Jigawa, Kaduna, and Kano. These interviews were predominantly with government officials in state-level land ministries, clerks in state assemblies, donors, and traditional authorities (including representatives to the Obong of Calabar, the Oba in Ondo, and various emirs in the Northern states). These interviews were undertaken to better understand the variation of STLR in the states listed above.

Regarding secondary engagement, on December 14, 2016, Dr. Patrick Hatzembuehler gave a seminar presentation as part of the Feed the Future Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project at Ahmadu Bello University (ABU) in Zaria (Kaduna State) on "production expectations and agricultural price formation in Nigeria". The seminar presentation was based on research work that assumed that the degree to which food prices are formed by local conditions and prices in other markets vary within a crop year, but often under explainable circumstances such as during weather anomalies. Findings from the research suggest that the overall impacts of weather on prices in the analyzed markets were broadly small implying that other non-weather factors such as transportation infrastructure, crop storage capacity, information networks, and other local market structure factors are also important for explanation of rural food price variation. The seminar was well received and attended by 68 participants from academia (53 males and 15 females) including faculty members, researchers, and students at Ahmadu Bello University.

During the reporting period, both students enrolled under the Visiting Scholar's Program made presentations of their work in the department of Agricultural, Food and Resource Economics at MSU and got feedback from faculty and students. One scholar (Mr. Wale Ogunleye), who is an active member of the poultry value chain team, completed a policy paper focused on the poultry import ban in Nigeria vis a vis the country's domestic poultry subsector. This brief has been circulated to various stakeholders within and beyond Nigeria. It will also be presented (by Mr. Ogunleye and/or other team members) to stakeholders including ministries of agriculture in 2017. Furthermore, Dr. Adeola Olajide of University of Ibadan (the Nigerian advisor of Ms. Charity Ekerebi) also visited Michigan State University under the project scholar program (November 23rd to December 18th 2016). During her visit, Dr. Olajide gave a seminar on "Climate change and food security in Nigeria". She attended a Development Economics Conference held on campus (where recent studies on development economics were presented by PhD students from around the USA with opportunity for feedback from faculty and other students) on December 3rd 2016. She sat in on a graduate class at MSU and participated in the Agricultural Economics Department's weekly seminar series. Dr. Adeola met with 14 faculty and staff to discuss issues relating to research and teaching. She also met with the faculty librarian to discuss ways in which academic resources and datasets could be more accessible to Nigerian scholars. Dr. Adeola described her visit as rewarding and encouraging and observed several times her amazement at her student's increased confidence. A full draft report of her visit has been compiled and is being finalized.

Other efforts to strengthen the policy process by bridging the gap between "knowledge providers" and "knowledge users during the review period include meetings and round table discussions with State Commissioners for Agriculture (Nasarawa and Rivers States); Permanent Secretary's State Ministry's of Agriculture (Ebonyi and Kaduna States); and Directors, Planning Research and Statistics (Ebonyi, Kaduna, Nasarawa and Rivers States). They also included Directors, Project Monitoring and Evaluation of State Agricultural Development Programmes (Ebonyi, Kaduna, Nasarawa and Rivers State) and Faculty members at the Nasarawa State College of Agriculture. In Ebonyi State, the State Ministry of Agriculture, welcomed the project's effort at strengthening the linkages between Faculty at Ebonyi State University and the Ministry. Working with Mr. Ndukwe Okpani of the Ebonyi State University, the study team on

pesticides plans to present its preliminary findings to the State Ministry of Agriculture in the second quarter and share its final report in the third quarter. In Nasarawa State, the State Ministry of Agriculture and indeed the State Government recognize the College of Agriculture as the go to, on questions on agricultural policy of the State. Hence, the project team followed the meetings with discussions on collaborating with the Nasarawa College of Agriculture on mutual beneficial research issues. Collaboration is being nurtured, and this led to the submission of a grant proposal, conceptualized by Faculty at two institutions, on issues relating to sustainable land access for agriculture. In Kaduna State, Drs. Oyinkan Tasie, Laura Schmidt – Olabisi, and Saweda Liverpool-Tasie working with Faculty at Kaduna State University are working with the Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture to convoke a round table inter-ministerial consultation on the State’s Agricultural Implementation Plan and the Agricultural Promotion Policy. The overarching objective is to improve the understanding of individual and collective mandates of relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies of the Kaduna State Government towards the delivery of key goals and objectives contained in the State Agricultural Implementation Plan and that of the Agricultural Promotion Policy. In Rivers State, the State Ministry of Agriculture is planning to host the meeting of State Commissioners for Agriculture (date yet to be determined). However, the research team working on the Pesticide case Study is interacting with the State Ministry and other States to articulate the issue of Pesticide regulation for discussion at the Commissioners forum.

Due to the projects outreach at the state level, the project was contacted by United States Institute of Peace (USIP) to participate in a high level consultation on October 20, 2017 involving 19 state governors from Northern Nigeria in Washington D.C.. State governors were on a tour exploring opportunities to attract investments in their states and promote various state objectives; typically involving agriculture. Dr. Oyinkan Tasie (representing the project) participated in a Panel Discussion on ‘Leveraging Natural, Organizational, Financial and Human Resources to Prepare for Investment’ moderated by Dr. Paul Lubeck of John Hopkins University. The panel discussion was used to highlight the project as a special purpose vehicle funded by USAID Nigeria Mission. Other project activities including research output and engagement on agriculture and agricultural policy in Nigeria were shared. This information was well received particularly research output on particular states .Several governors including those of Bauchi, Borno, Kano, Kwara and Plateau State shared their direct contacts and extended an invitation for a visit to their states as well as provide further briefing of the Projects work.

Based on interactions at the regional level (West Africa), the importance of state level actors in agricultural policy in Nigeria, and the project’s state level engagement, the project (represented by Dr. Oyinkan Tasie) participated in the High-level Consultation on Agricultural Promotion Policy (APP) in Abuja on December 15 and 16, 2016. The consultation was organized by the National Association of Nigerian Traders (NANTS) and drew participants from both the Public and Private Sector including policy actors at the Federal and State Level.

b) 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. Adverts for upcoming seminars including those by the project scholar (Ms. Ekerebi) and her advisor (Dr. Olajide) at MSU were prepared and widely distributed across the MSU campus. During the reporting period, articles documenting the research activities and experiences of the project scholars at MSU were produced and disseminated through emails and video to project stakeholders across Nigeria. These include all participants at the project’s first conference, the Nigerian Agricultural Economics Association members,

the Agricultural Policy Research Network, and partner institutions. Please see Annex G for output emanating from the Project's research activities and featured stories.

While dissemination of outputs emanating from the Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project undertaken jointly by both MSU and IFPRI-NSSP (see seminars, publications, policy notes etc.) through various channels including the websites of the two institutions, 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. Towards the end of the first quarter work began on the construction of this dedicated project website which is expected to be in the public domain in the course of quarter 2.

c) Strengthening contacts and interacting more with the media

In the first quarter of FY 2017, the Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project organized an Introductory Policy Communications training course at the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) which was attended by representatives from several Departments in FMARD (see Annex F for details on Departments). Representatives from the Media Department attended the training course including FMARD's Deputy Director of Information. The project's collaboration with Nigerian researchers has recently extended to the information units of universities (generally staffed by well-resourced personnel) such as the University of Ibadan. These units, working with the project, have begun work on enhancing national capacity through the training of agricultural desk officers/relevant personnel (journalists) of media houses towards strengthening the responsiveness of the media to delivering on its obligations as the 'forth estate' in the democratic setting. For the project, this is specific to focusing on enhancing accountability of government to its policy obligations in the agricultural sector.

2.3 M&E Plan Update

The project had done remarkably well in achieving its performance targets set out for year 1. By the end of the year 1, the project had achieved or surpassed its performance targets in 11 out of 13 indicators. The two indicators that had not been achieved include 1) number of technical training offered to build technical skills and capacity for policy analysis and 2) number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies analyzed as a result of USG assistance. For the number of technical training courses offered to build technical skills and capacity for policy analysis, the project only managed to conduct 12 out of 16 courses (75 percent). This was the case as the planned training courses did not materialize due to delays with the appointment of new leadership of FMARD and most of the senior advisers to the HMA resulted in postponement of these courses in year 1. Training courses in year 2 were adjusted to 14. Regarding the number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies analyzed, the Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project only managed 2 analyses (29 percent) in year 1 of project implementation. For this indicator it was agreed during the planning phase of the project that only the analysis aspect of policies¹ would be covered by the project. Contribution to these policies is on a demand driven basis and dependent on the policies that FMARD is working on at any particular time. Following a review of its performance in year 1, indicators for the second year of project implementation were appropriately adjusted based on the performance in year one. In addition to the two indicators from year 1, the project has also recently amended the indicator on number of collaborative research teams involving local partners formed and undertaking policy research and analysis. The Agricultural Policy Project initially planned on having 10 teams formed following a request from USAID Nigeria to add two additional research topics (Malnutrition and Biotechnology) to the work plan in year two. Following a management meeting with USAID it was decided that the malnutrition study be given priority and as such the biotechnology study was dropped.

¹ Polices covered under this indicator include 1) Institutional architecture for improved policy formulation, 2) Enabling environment for private sector investment, 3) Agricultural trade policy, 4) Agricultural input policy, 5) Land and natural resources tenure, rights and policy, 6) Resilience and agricultural risk management policy and, 7) Nutrition.

3. INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES AND USAID FORWARD PRIORITIES

3.1 Gender Equality and Female Empowerment

In the first quarter, research teams continued to consider gender as a critical issue in the development of their research questions and in their research analysis. The climate change study conducted by the visiting scholar (MSc student at University of Ibadan) during the reporting period focused on the effect of climate variables on the differential yield between male and female crop farmers in Nigeria. She found 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. Male farmers being better endowed with resources are better able to cope with climate induced shocks. A key policy implication from this work is the need for a gender-disaggregated approach to agricultural development in Nigeria which Ms. Ekerebi discussed. For the research on land governance, for example, both the baseline and midline data were 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 two conference papers accepted for presentation at the World Bank Land Conference in March 2017 investigate intra-household age and sex differentiated impact of reforms and perceptions of property transfers and tenure security.

Gender was a key factor studied and highlighted in poultry subsector analysis found in the project research paper 21. The paper clearly reveals active participation among Nigerian women in smallholder poultry production. Extending beyond a household analysis to an individual analysis, the study showed that a significant proportion of smallholder female poultry farmers in Nigeria are not the heads of household, particularly in the north where between about 60% and 90% of the female poultry farmers are not the heads of household. However, though women are not excluded from participation, they tend to have fewer birds compared to males. The analysis clearly shows the need for particular attention to be paid to factors that would encourage sustained participation by Nigerian females with increased opportunities to expand in the subsector.

3.2 Youth Development

Although the topic is not an independent one currently being conducted by the Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project researchers in Year 2 of the Project, it is still featured in some studies. For example, the poultry subsector analysis paid particular attention to youth engagement. The empirical analysis conducted during the reporting period revealed that though adults between 35 and 60 are the most active age group in poultry farming, there is still significant participation by young adults (between 25-34) in the north, accounting for between 15% and 20% of bird owners across survey years. This implies that policies in the sector could target this age group to better understand the nature of their engagement in the sector and support their successful participation to improve livelihoods and reduce poverty.

Furthermore, Dr. George Mavrotas is currently leading policy relevant research on the overall nexus between youth employment and agricultural transformation in Nigeria at the IFPRI Abuja Office and a number of policy relevant research papers are expected to be available for dissemination soon. An IFPRI Discussion Paper (No. 01579) on youth employment, agriculture transformation, and rural labor dynamics in Nigeria co-authored by Dr. George Mavrotas and Ms. Margaret Adesugba was published in December 2016. Please see relevant link below: <http://ebrary.ifpri.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15738coll2/id/130962>

4. STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT

The Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project has continued to engage actively with various stakeholders in Nigeria. To date a cumulative 30% 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 (89 %) and the number of participants attending project organized events (107 participants i.e. 36% of the annual target achieved by the second quarter). Furthermore, an accumulated 40% 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.

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.

5. MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

Staff Developments

- The IFPRI Abuja Office is currently recruiting a Senior Research Assistant/Research Analyst (to replace a Senior Research Assistant who resigned in September 2016 in order to study for a PhD program in the UK). This will be a locally hired position based in the Abuja Office.
- Dr. Mulubrhan Amare took up his appointment on December 5, 2016 as an Associate Research Fellow for the IFPRI-NSSP program; he will be based in Washington DC (DSG Division).
- 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, 2 Senior Research Assistants, a Senior Program Assistant, a Program Assistant, a Communications Specialist, a Communications Assistant, and a driver.

6. LESSONS LEARNED

During the visit of our first Project scholars to Michigan State University in the reporting period, the project learned that the experiences of visiting students and professors extend beyond the opportunity to take courses at MSU and to present research and get critical feedback from other scholars. While these traditional ways of learning were appreciated by scholars and their professors, interaction with the visitor during their stay and in exit interviews conducted by members of the project management team revealed several other intangible (difficult to measure) benefits worthy of note. One key lesson learned is that 3 months is not too short to have a significant effect on a young researcher. Some observations from the first scholar include:

1. Increased determination of the students due to their participation in the program. Ms. Ekerebi (the first Msc. project scholar) mentioned several times that just being around scholars at MSU who were so good at what they did was motivational. It encouraged her to work hard, changed her perspective about what she could do and instilled in her the desire to always do her best.

2. Increased confidence of the student. The student's Nigerian professor mentioned several times her surprise at how much the student's confidence (particularly about her research) had increased since she left Nigeria. Consequently, the Nigerian professor asked to sit in on one of the student's classes to observe and potentially learn from the MSU professor's teaching activities and style.
3. During the Nigerian professor's visit to MSU, she expressed interest in learning more about the content, design and structure of graduate courses as well as resources available to support teaching, particularly large classes. The project facilitated meetings with the graduate program coordinator in the department of agricultural economics and the university's teaching resource centers. These meetings provided concrete information and resources (including some books given to the professor) that were highly appreciated and tips about options to be explored. In response to the experience responding to this articulated demand from the professor and its apparent usefulness, the project management team is currently preparing for future visiting professors to explore teaching strategies and the use of technology at MSU during their visits

Working with the first two project scholars, we learned what was needed to welcome student scholars. For one of the students, it was their first time to travel outside of Nigeria. In fact, it was their first airplane ride. The project needed to be especially cognizant of the students' needs as they acclimated not only to a different climate but to living and studying in a very different country. This included helping them to set up bank accounts, enrolling as life-long learners, securing permission to participate in additional classes as auditors. Not to mention, helping them to sign up for social security cards so they could receive their monthly pay. Multiple trips to the Lansing Social Security office was required. All the while, the students learned to balance continued work on their FSP research and the academic requirements to succeed in the coursework.

7. PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER/UPCOMING EVENTS

- Training on Computer Assisted Personal Interview-CAPI in line with land governance research activities, Akure, Ondo State.
 - Dates: January 24, 2017
- Data collection for the mid-line survey in relation to Activity 2.8 "Land governance and investment implications for sustainable and more effective land tenure administration systems", Akure, Ondo State.
 - Dates: January 25-30, 2017
- Introduction to Stata training course at the Federal University of Technology, Minna (requested by the University), Niger State
 - Dates: February 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, Abeokuta, Ogun State.
 - Dates: March 2017
 - Training Delivery: one session over 2 days delivered to 25 participants
- Training course on Value Chains at ABU, Zaria, Kaduna State.

- Dates: February 20 – 21 2017
 - Training Delivery: one session over 2 days delivered to between 70-100 participants
- Training for listing exercise for developing sampling frame for Value Chain study in Northern Nigeria at ABU, Zaria, Kaduna State.
 - Dates: February 22-24
 - Training Delivery: one session over 2 days delivered to between 30-40 participants
- Pretesting and supervisor training for actual poultry value chain data collection (Ibadan, Nigeria)
 - Dates: February 25- March 2nd
- Data analysis training for staff from ADPs across several Nigerian States, Abuja, Nigeria
 - Dates: March 7-9th, 2017
 - Training Delivery: one session over 2 days delivered to between 30-40 participants

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

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

Comments were received from USAID-Nigeria related to the structure and organization of the Q4 report and annual report of Year 1. The Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project management team was advised by Dr. Osagie to restructure the implementation status section of the quarterly reports from now on in line with the Award Agreement so as to clearly report according to project activities. The current report follows these new guidelines.

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 competitiveness											
1.2 Improved business environment											
3.2 Improved responsiveness of targeted government institutions											
3.3 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	Project Records	NA	NA	8	1	1				12.5	
2. Number of stakeholder learning forums (national or global) held where findings/best practices are Presented	Project Records	NA	NA	10	4	4				40	

3. Number of participants attending project organized events	Project Records	NA	NA	300	107	107				36	
4. Number of formal , informal or ad hoc meetings held with key government or private sector partners, where project outputs and findings are discussed	Project Records	NA	NA	60	12	12				20	
5. 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. Analysis 2.Stakeholder consultation/public debate 3. Drafting or revision 4. Approval (legislative 5. Full and effective implementation	Project Records	NA	NA	7	0	0				0	
6. Number of collaborative research teams involving local partners formed and undertaking policy research and analysis	Project Records	NA	NA	9	8	8				89	
7. Number of technical training courses offered to build technical skills and capacity for policy analysis	Project Records	NA	NA	14	3	3				21	

8. Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term technical training in agricultural sector productivity or food security policy analysis training	Project records	NA	NA	200	60	60				30	
9. Number of individuals who have received USG supported long-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	Project records	NA	NA	1	0	0				0	
10. Number of Nigerian graduate students who have received support for skill enhancement training in the US through the project	Project Records	NA	NA	5	2	2				40	
11. Number of organizations/entities assisted to participate in various roundtable and stakeholder meetings, seminars and conferences focused on agricultural policy issues	Project Records	NA	NA	10	0	0				0	
12. 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					

13. 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					
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--

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

Paper description
1. Policy Research Brief 19. Contrary to Conventional Wisdom, Smuggled Chicken Imports are not Holding Back Rapid Development of the Chicken Value Chain in Nigeria . <i>Wale O. Ogunleye, Awa Sanou, Lenis Saweda O. Liverpool-Tasie, and Thomas Reardon</i> . November 2016.

ANNEX C: NUMBER OF STAKEHOLDER LEARNING FORUMS

Learning Forum	Location	Participants
1. Production expectation and agricultural price formation in Nigeria by Dr. Patrick Hatzenbuehler	Ahmadu Bello University	Attended by 68 participants from academia (53 males and 15 females).
2. Adoption of Maize Dryer among Poultry Farmers in southwest Nigeria by Ogunleye Mr. Wale Ogunleye.	MSU	Attended by 11 participants from academia (5 males and 6 females). Presentation will also be presented to stakeholders including state ministries of agriculture in Nigeria. This work has been revised and is constituting a conceptual model for upcoming analysis on the poultry subsector in Nigeria
3. Climate variables and agricultural yield in Nigeria: A gendered perspective by Ms. Charity Ekerebi.	MSU	Attended by 10 participants from academia (4 males and 6 females) This work has also been revised and incorporated into Ms. Ekerebi's Masters thesis. Ms. Ekerebi will be making presentations on this work at her university and other policy stakeholder for a. A draft brief of this work has also been prepared and will be finalized and the plan is to have the brief distributed widely to various networks
4. Climate Change-Food Security-Governance Nexus: What Options for Smallholder Farmers in Nigeria? By Dr. Olajide, O. Adeola	MSU	Attended by 18 participants from academia (10 males and 8 females)

ANNEX D: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETINGS ATTENDED BY TEAM MEMBERS

- October 13-14 2016: Met with Dr. Ibiam Okoro, Acting Permanent Secretary, Ebonyi State Ministry of Agriculture and 4 Directors of the Ministry including Mrs Peace Onwe (Head, Planning, Research & Statistics) on the states' policy on pesticide. Dr. Oyinkan Tasie working with Mr. Ndukwe Okpani, lecturer Ebonyi State University, and Ms Amaka Nnaji, Lecturer University of Nigeria Nsukka facilitated a round table discussion with the Acting Permanent Secretary and Directors. The meeting focused on eliciting the Ministry's understanding of the Nigeria's regulatory framework on pesticide use and its administration as it affects the State.
- October 21, 2016: USAID and Implementing Partners meeting to discuss Feed the Future program collaboration and alignment at the IFPRI Abuja office. Meeting attended by Dr. Osagie (USAID), Roland Oroh (USAID), Dr. George Mavrotas, Dr. Kofi Debrah (IFDC), NEXT Project.
- October 21, 2016: Met with Mrs. Onimim Briggs-Jack, Honourable Commissioner for Agriculture Rivers State, and Mr. Chijioke Grant Amadi and two Directors of the State Ministry of Agriculture. The meeting focused on articulating the Ministry's understanding of Nigeria's regulatory framework on pesticides and its administration, particularly as it affects Rivers State. October 25, 2016: Meeting with IFDC senior management to discuss FtF collaboration at the IFPRI Abuja office. Meeting attended by Rob Groot (IFDC), Salasi Idris (IFDC), Dr. George Mavrotas, John Mazunda.
- November 1, 2016: Meeting with Mr. O.B. Asonta (Deputy Director Library Services-FMARD) at the IFPRI Abuja Office to discuss training needs for the Library Services Department at FMARD. Meeting attended by Dr. George Mavrotas and Ms. Elisabeth Douglas.
- November 4, 2016: Chief of Parties for the Feed the Future (FtF) program meeting to discuss FtF program collaboration and alignment. The meeting was attended by Dr. George Mavrotas and the Chiefs of Party for Agro-Inputs project (IFDC), NEXT, Nigeria Livelihoods project and Markets II project.
- November 9, 2016: Feed the Future meeting organized by USAID attended by FtF project representatives in Abuja. Meeting attended by Dr. Oyinkan Tasie from MSU on behalf of the Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project.
- November 10, 2016: Meeting with Hon. Lawee Aliyu Yusuf, the Honourable Commissioner for Agriculture, Nasarawa State, and the Director, Planning Research and Statistics of the Nasarawa State Ministry of Agriculture. Meeting was at the instance of the Honourable Commissioner to get briefing from Dr. Oyinkan Tasie on the ongoing USAID West Africa funded Pesticide Case Study.
- November 10, 2016: Meeting with the Provost (Prof. Muhammed Salihu) and Management Team of the Nasarawa State College of Agriculture, Lafia at the instance of the Honourable Commissioner for Agriculture, Nasarawa State. Meeting focused on working with the State College of Agriculture to enhance capacity of Faculty, particularly in the area of agricultural policy analysis for the benefit of the Nasarawa State Government. Meeting attended by Dr. Oyinkan Tasie.
- November 16, 2016: Meeting with Agriculture Donor Working Group (ADWG), World Bank Office, Abuja. Attended by Dr. George Mavrotas and Dr. Patrick Hatzenbuehler, and representatives of the donor community in Nigeria.
- November 28, 2016: Nigeria fertilizer roadmap stakeholder's consultation meeting on Nigeria's fertilizer value chain impediments to growth (Sheraton Hotel, Abuja). Meeting attended by John Mazunda and Patrick Hatzenbuehler.
- November 29, 2016: Meeting with Mr. O.B. Asonta (Deputy Director Library Services-FMARD) to discuss training needs and organize a Policy Communication training course for FMARD. Attended by Dr. George Mavrotas, J. Mazunda and E. Douglas.

- December 1, 2016: Meeting with USAID-Nigeria at the US Embassy (Abuja) to discuss plans for a Drivers of Malnutrition in Northern Nigeria study requested by USAID-Nigeria. Attended by Dr. George Mavrotas, John Mazunda, Dr. Osagie (USAID) and Mike Penske (USAID).
- December 6, 2016: Meeting with Mr. Yakubu Gorah, Director, Planning Research and Statistics, Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture. Meeting was attended by Dr. Oyinkan Tasié and focused on briefing the Director on the ongoing Pesticide Case Study, and working with the Department of Planning Research & Statistics to convoke an inter-ministerial consultation in Kaduna State on the State's Agricultural Sector Implementation Plan.
- December 7, 2016: Technical Workshop for the National Agriculture Land Policy held in Abuja at Chelsea Hotel. Meeting attended by Patrick Hatzenbuehler on behalf of the project.
- December 7, 2016: Meeting with the Permanent Secretary, Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture and Mr. Yakubu Gorah, Director, Planning Research and Statistics, Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture on the proposed inter-ministerial consultation critical to the delivery of the State's Agricultural Sector Implementation Plan. The Permanent Secretary nominated Mr. Joseph Aliong, Assistant Director in the State Ministry, to represent him on discussions on the subject.
- December 7, 2016: Meeting with the Program Manager, Kaduna State Agricultural Development Project on the ongoing USAID West Africa funded Pesticide Case Study relevant to findings in Kaduna State. Discussions also focused on the Kaduna States Agricultural Development Projects' inclusion in the proposed inter-ministerial consultation of relevant State Ministries, Departments and Agencies of the Kaduna State Government instrumental to the delivery of the State Agricultural Sector Implementation Plan.
- December 7, 2016: Meeting with Mr. Danjuma Tyuka, Director, Project Monitoring and Evaluation, Kaduna State Agricultural Development Project to discuss details of the Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project collaboration with the Kaduna State Ministry of Agriculture on the Ministry's proposed consultation.
- December 14, 2016: Patrick Hatzenbuehler's policy seminar entitled *Production Expectations and Agricultural Price Formation in Nigeria* as part of the Feed the Future Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project at Ahmadu Bello University (ABU) in Zaria (Kaduna State). The seminar was well received and attended by 68 participants including faculty members, researchers, and students at Ahmadu Bello University.
- December 12-16, 2016: George Mavrotas' visit to Washington DC for various meetings at the IFPRI Headquarters in connection with the Feed the Future Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project and in particular regarding the recent request from USAID on the drivers of malnutrition study in Northern Nigeria.
- December 15 -16, 2016: The Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project, represented by Dr. Oyinkan Tasié, participated in the High Level Consultation on Agricultural Promotion Policy hosted by the National Association of Nigerian Traders with support from USAID.

ANNEX E: NUMBER OF COLLABORATIVE TEAMS INVOLVING LOCAL PARTNERS

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 (MSU), Awa Sanou (MSU) and Samantha Padilla (MSU)
Potential for the generation and diffusion of modern and improved seed varieties	Dr. Hiroyuki Takeshima (IFPRI), Dr. Maji Alhassan Tswako (National Cereals Research Institute (Nigeria))
Potential for expanding and improving irrigation systems	Dr. Hiroyuki Takeshima (IFPRI) Ms. Adetola Adeoti (UI, Nigeria), Mr. Olufemi Popoola (UI, Nigeria)
Drivers of malnutrition in Northern Nigeria	Dr. Todd Benson (IFPRI), Dr. Mulubrhan Amare (IFPRI), Mr. Olusegun Fadare (IFPRI), Ms. Motunrayo Oyeyemi (IFPRI)
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 (IFPRI), Mr. Austen Okumo (University of Hohenhiem)
Macroeconomic factor influence on agricultural policy implementation and outcomes	Dr. George Mavrotas, Dr. Patrick Hatzenbuehle, 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 (IFPRI), Mr. Austen Okumo (University of Hohenhiem)

ANNEX F: NUMBER OF TECHNICAL TRAINING COURSES OFFERED

Course details	Participants
1. Intermediate Policy Communications training course offered at Ahmadu Bello University in Zaria, 13-14 December.	Attended by academia including 21 faculty members (18 males and 3 females). Participants were trained on designing communication strategies and working with online systems for effective policy communication.
2. Value Chain Analysis training course offered at the University of Ibadan, 17-18 December	Attended by 25 members of the academia (15 males and 10 females). Participants were trained on value chain analysis and the importance of correct data collection protocol in the research process.
3. Introductory Policy Communications training course offered at the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, 19-20 December in Abuja	Attended by 14 ministry officials (9 males and 5 females) including Library services (2) Media and Information (2) Veterinary and Pest Control Services (1), Human Resources (1), Planning and Policy Coordination (2) Library Services (2), Federal Department of Agriculture (2) Cotton Value Chain (1), Animal Husbandry (1).

ANNEX G: OUTPUT EMANATING FROM THE PROJECT'S RESEARCH ACTIVITIES AND FEATURED STORIES

- [Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project Scholars Program: First Results](http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/fsp/nigeria/NigeriaScholarProgram-AcadExpe-FINAL-Dec16.pdf). Featured Story for Scientific and Academic Audiences. December 2016.
<http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/fsp/nigeria/NigeriaScholarProgram-AcadExpe-FINAL-Dec16.pdf>
- [Meet Charity and Wale, the First Two Visiting Scholars at MSU from the Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project Scholars Program](http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/fsp/nigeria/NigeriaScholarProgram-PersoExpe-FINAL-Dec16.pdf). Featured Story Personal Experience. December 2016.
<http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/fsp/nigeria/NigeriaScholarProgram-PersoExpe-FINAL-Dec16.pdf>

During the reporting period, the following papers were finalized and disseminated:

- Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project Research Paper 22. Growth and transformation of food systems in Africa: Evidence from the poultry value chain in Nigeria. Authored by Saweda Liverpool-Tasie, Bolarin Omonona, Awa Sanou, Wale Ogunleye, Samantha Padilla and Thomas Reardon.
http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/fsp/nigeria/FSP_Research_Paper_22_Finaldocx.pdf
- Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project Research Brief 18. Contrary to Conventional Wisdom, Smuggled Chicken Imports are not Holding Back Rapid Development of the Chicken Value Chain in Nigeria. Wale O. Ogunleye, Awa Sanou, Lenis Saweda O. Liverpool-Tasie, and Thomas Reardon. Policy Research Brief. November 18, 2016. <http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/fsp/nigeria/Policy-Brief-18.pdf>
- Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project Research Brief 21. Growth and Transformation of Food Systems in Africa: Evidence from the Poultry Value Chain in Nigeria. Saweda Liverpool-Tasie, Bolarin Omonona, Awa Sanou, Wale Ogunleye, Samantha Padilla, and Thomas Reardon. January 2017. <http://fsg.afre.msu.edu/fsp/nigeria/Policy-Brief-21.pdf>
- NSSP Working Paper No. 34 titled “Varietal development and the effectiveness of seed sector policies: The case of rice in Nigeria”. Authored by Hiroyuki Takeshima and Alhassan Maji. It can be accessed online at:
<http://ebrary.ifpri.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/p15738coll2/id/130730/rec/3>
- NSSP Working Paper No. 35 titled “The impact on farm household welfare of large irrigation dams and their distribution across hydrological basins: Insights from northern Nigeria” . Authored by Hiroyuki Takeshima, Adetola I. Adeoti and Oluwafemi Adebola Popoola. It can be accessed online at:
<http://ebrary.ifpri.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/p15738coll2/id/130731/rec/2>
- NSSP Working Paper No. 36 titled “Who influences government spending in agriculture? The roles of public actors in subnational funding allocation in Nigeria”. Co-authored by Tolulope Olofinbiyi and Tewodaj Mogues. It can be accessed online at:
<http://ebrary.ifpri.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15738coll2/id/130953>
- NSSP Policy Note No. 37 titled “Who influences government spending in agriculture? The roles of public actors in subnational funding allocation in Nigeria”. Co-authored by Tolulope Olofinbiyi and Tewodaj Mogues. It can be accessed online at:

<http://ebrary.ifpri.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15738coll2/id/130956>.

- NSSP Working Paper No. 37 titled “Institutions and public agricultural investments: A qualitative study of state and local government spending in Nigeria”. Co-authored by Tewodaj Mogues and Tolulope Olofinbiyi. It can be accessed online at:
<http://ebrary.ifpri.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15738coll2/id/130954>
- NSSP Policy Note- No. 37 titled “Institutions and public agricultural investments: A qualitative study of state and local government spending in Nigeria”. Co-authored by Tewodaj Mogues and Tolulope Olofinbiyi. It can be accessed online at:
<http://ebrary.ifpri.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15738coll2/id/130957>
- NSSP Working Paper No. 38 titled “Institutional limits to land governance reform: Federal-state dynamics in Nigeria”. Co-authored by Danielle Resnick and Austen Okumo. It can be accessed online at:
<http://ebrary.ifpri.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15738coll2/id/130966>
- NSSP Working Paper No. 39 titled “Land administration service delivery and its challenges in Nigeria”. Co-authored by Hosaena Ghebru and Austen Okumo. It can be accessed online at:
<http://ebrary.ifpri.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/p15738coll2/id/131035>
- NSSP Working Paper No. 40 titled “Assessing the state of the rice milling sector in Nigeria: The role of policy for growth and modernization”. Co-authored by Michael Johnson and Ian Masias. It can be accessed online at:
<http://ebrary.ifpri.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15738coll2/id/131046>