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## NSSP Workshop Report 18

# National Stakeholders Forum: FMARD, USAID MARKETS, and IFPRI collaboration to support evidence-based policymaking in Nigeria

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International Food Policy Research Institute

Nigeria Strategy Support Program (NSSP)

Workshop Report No. 18

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**IFPRI-ABUJA**

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# **THE NIGERIA STRATEGY SUPPORT PROGRAM (NSSP)**

## **WORKSHOP REPORTS**

### **ABOUT NSSP/GFSR**

The Global Food Security Response (GFSR) Project is an initiative to strengthen evidence-based policymaking in Nigeria in the areas of rural and agricultural development. Facilitated by the Nigeria Strategy Support Program of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) and funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), GFSR supports the implementation of Nigeria's national development plans by strengthening agricultural-sector policies and strategies through:

- Enhanced knowledge, information, data, and tools for the analysis, design, and implementation of pro-poor, gender-sensitive, and environmentally sustainable agricultural and rural development policies and strategies in Nigeria;
- Strengthened capacity for government agencies, research institutions, and other stakeholders to carry out and use applied research that directly informs agricultural and rural policies and strategies; and
- Improved communication linkages and consultations between policymakers, policy analysts, and policy beneficiaries on agricultural and rural development policy issues.

### **ABOUT THESE WORKSHOP REPORTS**

The Nigeria Strategy Support Program (NSSP) Workshop Reports provide a review of the presentations delivered during workshops and key comments from the audience and group discussions. The comments from the participants do not necessarily reflect those of IFPRI.

This workshop received support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Global Food Security Response (GFSR) initiative, implemented by the USAID MARKETS program.

**National Stakeholders Forum:  
FMARD, USAID MARKETS, and IFPRI collaboration  
to support evidence-based policymaking in Nigeria<sup>1</sup>**

Abuja, Nigeria  
October 19, 2010

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<sup>1</sup> Compiled by Babatunde Olaniyan, Senior Research Assistant, IFPRI

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## **Introduction**

The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), with the support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) MARKETS, is implementing the Global Food Security Response (GFSR) project, facilitated by IFPRI's Nigeria Strategy Support Program (NSSP) in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD). GFSR is an initiative to strengthen evidence-based policymaking in Nigeria in the areas of rural agricultural developments and food security. In order to disseminate results and share knowledge and experience, IFPRI's NSSP, in collaboration with FMARD and with financial support from USAID MARKETS, organized a one-day national stakeholder forum which was held at the Unity Hall of Reiz Continental Hotel in Abuja, Nigeria on October 19, 2010.

The objectives of the forum were to:

- Share evidence-based strategic support to CAADP and Nigeria's agricultural strategy; and
- disseminate findings on the demand and access to agricultural inputs: seed, Fertilizer, and irrigation.

The forum attracted high-level policymakers, including the Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture. There were also participants from the various departments and agencies of FMARD, as well as representatives of farmer organizations, development partners, academia, and the private sector. There were 82 registered participants (see Appendix A and B for agenda and participants list). This report provides a summary of the presentations delivered, testimonies shared, comments made, and the main conclusions of the small group discussions, as well as recommendations and suggestions for moving forward.

## **Opening Ceremony**

The workshop commenced with a welcome address by the Deputy Director, Planning, Policy Analysis and Statistics (PPAS) of FMARD, Mr. Zaccheus Olu Atte, who on behalf of the Director of PPAS welcomed the participants and thanked them all for finding time to attend the function. In his welcoming remarks, the Director for Human Resources for FMARD, Mr. Lawrence Maduka Anwunah, on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, commended the good work of IFPRI for its research, capacity building, and communications activities, which he noted were aligned with the current administration's vision of ensuring food security through the use of sustainable solutions.

Mr. Howard Batson, who represented the Director of Economic Growth and Environment at USAID, gave a goodwill message, highlighting how IFPRI has been assisting capacity strengthening in the area of agriculture and rural development. Honorable Peter Makanjuola, the Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, also provided a goodwill message, expressing great appreciation for IFPRI's contribution to agriculture through the provision of research results for the design and implementation of evidence-based, pro-poor, gender-sensitive, and environmentally sustainable agriculture and rural development policies and strategies for Nigeria. He expressed concern, however, over the lack of implementation on the part of government and the frequency in which policies are changed in the country.

## **Summary of Presentations**

The opening ceremony was followed by a presentation of the major findings from the research conducted under the GFSR project as well as testimonies by some beneficiaries of IFPRI's capacity building and technical support.

In addition to technical support for the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) process and assistance with the updating of the agriculture strategy, IFPRI/NSSP, with financial support under USAID MARKETS, conducted actionable research on critical key inputs for crop production: seed sector policy, fertilizer sector policy, and irrigation investment and sector policy. During the technical session, presentations on some of the key findings of this research were made, followed by a group discussion session to elicit feedback from participants on the findings. The technical session was chaired by Mr. Timothy Prewitt, Managing Director of USAID MARKETS. Summaries of each of the four presentation and three testimonies are provided below.

### **Evidence-Based Strategic Support: CAADP Process and Nigeria's Agricultural Strategy**

Dr. James Sackey, NSSP Program Leader, commenced the technical session by highlighting how IFPRI has been assisting FMARD by providing research-based evidence to guide agricultural policy and strategy decisions. According to Dr. Sackey, the program also provided support for the Ministry's broader strategic efforts, such as CAADP, and updating the Federal Government's agricultural strategy. This program of assistance was aimed at improving the data and knowledge base available for applied policy analysis, addressing specific gaps in knowledge critical to strategy development, and strengthening the national capacity for practical, applied policy research that directly informs agricultural and food security strategies and policies.

#### **Demand for Seed**

IFPRI's studies on the seed subsector focused on three crops: rice, cowpea and maize. The analysis essentially dealt with two critical issues: the characteristics of the demand for improved seeds and farmers' preferences on the timing of seed purchases. Mr. Sheu Salau, IFPRI Senior Research Assistant, summarized the key findings from these studies and highlighting some important research and policy implications:

- Because of farmers' high willingness to pay for seeds that are accessible at planting time, an effort should be made to improve seed availability close to planting time, to reduce the prospects of unusually high seed prices at that time, and thereby increase farmers' potential profit levels.
- Since low income farmers are more likely to depend on the seed markets close to planting time, targeting improved seeds to them close to planting time is likely to help facilitate high adoption rate.

#### **Accessing Quality Fertilizer**

Dr. Saweda Liverpool-Tasie, IFPRI Postdoctoral Fellow, presented the main findings from research on the fertilizer subsector. According to Dr. Liverpool-Tasie, three principal policy recommendations arise from these studies with respect to policy formulation, how to deal with low level usage, and improving the regulatory environment.

One conclusion derived is that frequent changes in fertilizer policies and the promotion of a dual fertilizer market (subsidized and free-market) have hampered the required response from the private sector in taking over the role played by the public sector, as posited by various past administrations. Problems with fertilizer quality, arbitrage, and timeliness of fertilizer distribution have persisted. The government's most important first step should be to eliminate the existence of the dual fertilizer markets by establishing the primal role of the private sector in fertilizer production, procurement, and distribution.

Another issue is dealing with the low level of fertilizer use in Nigeria, which is critical for meeting the government's goal to raise agricultural productivity. The low use of fertilizer in Nigeria can be traced to

demand and supply factors, such as low farmer incomes and high market prices due to limited availability. Promoting policy stability by reducing the frequency of government interventions, and instead building capacity in the private sector to handle all levels of the fertilizer value chain would send the right signals to the private sector on government commitment to reforms.

Finally, addressing fertilizer quality challenges in Nigeria requires a holistic approach to the regulation of fertilizer production and distribution in the country. A clear assignment of monitoring and regulatory roles is needed at every stage of fertilizer production (blending) and distribution, with a broader reach to peri-urban and rural markets. Such role assignment needs to be backed by legislation and accompanied by punitive powers to ensure that violators of established regulations can be duly prosecuted and punished. Training staff in fertilizer testing across the nation would also be necessary. Opportunities for farmers and local agro-dealers to voluntarily bring their products for testing requires either improved access to laboratories or an extension of agricultural development project (ADP) offices equipped to offer this service. This further requires adequate training as well as access to resources to conduct such tests.

### **Supporting Private-Sector Irrigation**

Understanding the diversity in irrigation systems and associated constraints is important for determining the type of assistance farmers might need over time. Dr. Hiroyuki Takeshima, IFPRI Postdoctoral Fellow, presented the main findings from the research on the irrigation sub-sector, noting that smallholder farmers in Nigeria are more likely to adopt irrigation systems during the dry season, and are more likely to choose irrigation systems based on surface water sources, hand watering, with limited modern equipment and using minimum traditional tools. Thus, irrigation based on groundwater, particularly requiring the use of equipment such as tube-wells may require government support. It may prove difficult for smallholder farmers to adopt furrow and basin irrigation because of the high rural labor wage at the beginning of the production season and the limited access to machinery or draft animal for land preparation. While the government should continue to develop large-scale public irrigation schemes, it may also need to help generate an environment that enables farmers to pursue their own private irrigation schemes. Reducing transaction costs associated with the investment in irrigation pumps is one way the government can effectively enhance the use of irrigation in Nigeria. Community-driven development programs like Fadama II can help farmers by lowering these transaction costs. Government efforts to promote these programs will help improve adoption of irrigation technology.

### **Testimonies**

The forum afforded participants the opportunity to hear testimonies on the impact of IFPRI/NSSP activities from direct beneficiaries in Nigeria (see Agenda in Appendix for details). The testimonies given showed that the NSSP objectives of enhancing knowledge, information, and data for policy research and analysis through the generation of data, capacity, and communications linkages to a significant extent were met.

One of the direct beneficiaries was the Central Reference Library (CRL) of FMARD, established to provide relevant current information needs of the management and staff of the ministry. According to Chief Librarian Mr. A.N. Nduka, IFPRI's technical and capacity-building interventions contributed to the ongoing effort to transform the library from a manual to an electronic library. This has helped to enhance the process of information generation and reproduction in a readable form. IFPRI interventions assisted in redesigning the library to create space for computers. The air conditioners were made functional to ensure that electronic materials and equipment were properly stored, and the entire library

environment was illuminated. In addition, modern reading tables and chairs were acquired to replace old ones, the doors were replaced to ensure adequate security, and the library was repainted to create a conducive reading and learning environment. The installation of electronic gadgets linked CRL to the world through the internet and ensured staff were able to use the facilities. IFPRI also provided many weeks of training on the use of computers and the internet. The librarian concluded his testimony by imploring the management of FMARD to ensure sustainability of the new library infrastructure through regular maintenance and further support.

Among several institutions that benefited from IFPRI's technical support is the Kaduna Agricultural Development Program (KADP). Mr. Marcus Tukura, the Director of Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation of KADP shared his view on how the collaboration between KADP and IFPRI helped strengthen the data collection and management skills of Kaduna ADP staff. According to Mr. Tukura, collaboration with IFPRI immensely assisted in building the capacity of KADP personnel in collecting data on seed, an important area of research relevant to farmers' needs. Through this collaboration, the farmers' awareness was further raised regarding the combination of factors required for an appropriate choice of seeds. There is now strong awareness among stakeholders that the choice of seeds has a direct relationship on the level of yield by a farmer.

The final testimony was provided by Engineer Silas Okoli, Chief Irrigation Officer of the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA), who participated in a study tour to India to learn how effective government support might lead to widespread farmer adoption of drip irrigation systems. According to Eng. Okoli the Indian government initiative to popularize micro irrigation systems was worth learning. The Indian government bears as much as 50 percent of total cost of installation (40 percent by the central government, and 10 percent by state government), while farmers bear the remaining half which could be financed through financial institutions or personal savings. The scope of assistance also covers all categories of farmers, with at least 25 percent small-scale and marginal farmers. After highlighting the advantages of the drip irrigation system, he concluded his testimony by recommending that the government of Nigeria learn from the Indian experience.

### **Small Group Discussion - How to organize Nigeria's Inputs Market**

The national forum also created an avenue among stakeholders to deliberate on how to organize Nigeria's input markets through the group discussion session. Ms. Valerie Rhoe, IFPRI/NSSP Program Coordinator, organized the session into five groups structured to elicit stakeholders comments on how to develop the input markets. Each group had a chairperson and a rapporteur that coordinated the group deliberations (See Appendix for list of chairpersons and rapporteurs). The submissions of the groups are presented below.

#### **Group 1: Seed Sector**

This group dealt with identifying factors that account for the tendency among poor smallholder farmers to purchase seed close to planting time. The group deliberated on two issues:

1. whether the resolution of the factors identified would result in higher adoption rate of improved seeds and why?
2. whether resolution of those factors would result in lower prices of seed during planting time and how?

According to this group, the reasons smallholder farmers purchase seeds close to planting time are as follow:



- quality may decline when seeds are stored for a long period,
- farmers unwillingness to tie down their capital on seed especially when there are more pressing needs,
- the problem of seed affordability and availability, and
- the fear that such investment may not be profitable

The group recommended the establishment of a seed sales network to help review and redesign seed accessibility. In addition, the group pointed out that agro-chemical dealers penetrate rural areas more than seed dealers, and emphasized the need for more publicity on seed input through encouraging sales promotion, and the need to strengthen the extension system.

### **Group 2: Irrigation sector**

This group deliberated on reasons why the adoption of irrigation pumps by farmers is slow despite their recent popularity, and on the most appropriate government intervention to lower transaction costs, since evidence associates high transaction costs with the acquisition of irrigation pumps.

Reasons given by the group for the slow rate of adoption of irrigation are:

- low level of awareness about pumps,
- lack of technical knowhow on how to operate pumps,
- lack of adequate technical support/after sales support,
- limited access to funds,
- limited access to water, and
- small farm size that characterizes Nigerian agriculture does not encourage investment in pumps.

Areas of government intervention should be:

- adequate sensitization to help reduce cost,
- using ADPs, FADAMA and farmer cooperatives to reach farmers,
- encouraging local production of pumps and other equipments,
- encouraging farmers to form farmer association to enable them to access facilities,
- removal of tax on pumps and other irrigation equipments,
- establishment of a central farm machinery store for farmers to hire such facilities,
- establishment of central workshop for repairs and maintenance of irrigation equipments, and
- provision of stable electricity to power irrigation equipment effectively.

### **Group 3: Fertilizer sector**

The issues addressed by this group are given below:

1. The provision of government subsidy for fertilizer has led to two markets: “subsidized fertilizer market” and “free market”. Do you think the existence of the two markets should be encouraged? If so, why? If not, why?
2. There are many regulatory agencies for fertilizer, but the problem of product adulteration persists; what do you think are the reasons for this adulteration and what can be done?

The group was split on their opinions of the first discussion question. Some in the group agreed that both markets should continue to coexist for the following reasons:

- to enable farmers easy access to fertilizer,
- to retain the subsidy,
- to address the problems of availability and accessibility. It is scarcity that allows for adulteration, therefore fertilizer should be provided in sufficient quantities and on a timely basis, and
- to address the issue of affordability - the subsidized fertilizer should be well targeted to the poor.

They concluded that the problem is not with the subsidy itself, but the ineffective way of administering subsidy.

Others stated that both markets should not be allowed to coexist, for the following reasons:

- dual pricing will kill investment by the private sector, so two fertilizer markets (subsidized and free) should not be encouraged,
- demand for subsidized fertilizer will kill private fertilizer plants and kill initiatives,
- existence of the two markets creates leakages,
- significant portions of the subsidized fertilizer still end up in the free market,
- dual markets create market distortions, and single markets encourage competition,
- subsidy of fertilizer creates a dependency syndrome for the farmers and forces them to wait for government fertilizer, which usually comes late (after planting season)
- subsidized fertilizer has become a political tool which the politicians use to manipulate the electorates (farmers),
- subsidized fertilizer is also a way of siphoning money due to the huge fiscal burden that it places on governments (State and Federal),
- subsidized fertilizer market hampers market development and creates administrative bottlenecks,
- subsidized fertilizer has never been able to meet the potential demand, and it is not likely to meet the demand in the near future, therefore it has not been able to serve its purpose and should be removed,
- subsidy of fertilizer should be provided as a loan to farmers who will in turn decide to buy fertilizer from the free market when they need it,
- subsidy of fertilizer encourages unintended beneficiaries like politicians and non-farmers, and
- the fertilizer market should be fully liberalized, and the private sector should be empowered to take charge of fertilizer markets

On the reasons why the various fertilizer regulatory agencies have not been able to address the problem of product adulteration, the group concluded the following:

- no legislation on fertilizer quality, so there is need to provide adequate legislation on fertilizer quality;
- no punitive measures for adulterators; so punitive measures should be recommended for adulterators,
- no regulators or regulatory standards; so regulators or regulatory standards should be provided;
- no regulatory enforcement along the distribution chains (e.g., depots and warehouses, sales points, etc), there is need for enforcement along the distribution chains;

- ;
- the lack of specific regulatory agency for fertilizer encourages markets distortions and poor quality standards, there is need for specific regulatory agency for fertilizer ; and
- there is a need to have a fertilizer sellers' census and directory to track adulterators.

According to the group, government involvement in fertilizer distribution vis-a-vis indenting and late delivery contribute to the problem of fertilizer market distortions and poor quality standards, and the government should hand off its involvement in fertilizer distribution and focus on regulation, including control, monitoring and evaluation.

#### **Group 4: Agriculture Strategy**

The agriculture strategy group focused on the two issues below:

1. A critical focus of the updated agriculture strategy is the emphasis on the value chain approach. How can the FMARD promote this approach when most value chain activities go beyond its jurisdiction?
2. How can we reconcile the requirements of the concurrent legislation with the call for defining the roles of the three tiers of government?

In addressing the above issues, the group came up with the table below assigning different roles to different tiers of decision makers.

	<b>Roles</b>	<b>Federal</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>LGA</b>	<b>Communities</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Production</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research and Development</li> <li>• Legislation</li> <li>• Policy formulation</li> <li>• Provision of infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy</li> <li>• Legislation</li> <li>• Implementation</li> <li>• Infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Storage</li> <li>• Extension</li> <li>• Association building</li> <li>• Cooperative formation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land</li> <li>• Market</li> <li>• Labor</li> <li>• Human Resources</li> <li>• Social Infrastructure</li> <li>• Post Harvest</li> </ul>
<b>2</b>	<b>Post Harvest</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food Reserve/Storage</li> <li>• Equipment leasing/financing</li> <li>• Packaging and standardization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food Reserve/Storage</li> <li>• Equipment leasing/financing</li> <li>• Packaging and standardization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basic storage infrastructure</li> <li>• Market</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buy-in-process of post harvest facilities</li> </ul>
<b>3</b>	<b>Marketing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy support in terms of trade</li> <li>• Market organization and facilitation</li> <li>• Regulations</li> <li>• Trade policies</li> <li>• Standards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standards</li> <li>• Regulations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multiple taxation</li> <li>• Market management and administration</li> <li>• Commodity Association</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of market infrastructure and their maintenance</li> <li>• Cooperatives (CBOs)</li> </ul>
<b>4</b>	<b>Research and Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NARLS</li> <li>• Capacity building</li> <li>• Research in various areas of agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dissemination of research findings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dissemination of research findings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of research findings</li> </ul>
<b>5</b>	<b>Extension</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy</li> <li>• Regulation</li> <li>• Financing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation</li> <li>• Organization of extension</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participatory extension</li> </ul>
<b>6</b>	<b>Financing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy on agriculture financing</li> <li>• Special intervention funds</li> <li>• Macro/Micro finance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Macro/Micro finance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Macro/Micro finance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Micro finance</li> <li>• Thrift and traditional credit</li> </ul>

### **Group 5: SAKSS Node**

For this group, the issues deliberated on were:

1. What should be the vision and role of the Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (SAKSS Node)?
2. On the basis of the above, what do you think should be the structure of the SAKSS Node (organogram)?

The group agreed that CAADP Brochure 5 adequately covered the vision and role of National Agricultural Steering Committee (NASCO), and that now State Agricultural Steering Committee (SASCO) should be sustained.

On the expected structure, the group agreed on aligning the existing structure to agriculture data gathering and information dissemination through NASCO/SASCO, and aligning country Stat. National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) with the CAADP process to ensure the realization of needed trained manpower on agricultural statistics for a sustainable data and knowledge base in Nigeria.

## **Visit to the FMARD Library**

Following the closing of the forum, participants were invited to visit the FMARD library and to observe the efforts by IFPRI and FMARD to convert it to a virtual library.

## Appendix A: Agenda

9:00-10:00            **Registration** (tea and snacks available)

*Masters of Ceremony*

10:00-10:10           **Prayer and National Anthem**

10:10-10:15           **Welcome Address**

*Mrs. Ogunbela, Acting Director, Department of Planning, Policy Analysis, and Statistics (PPAS), Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development*

10:15-10:20           **Goodwill Message**

*Ms. Sharon Pauling, Director, Economic Growth and Environment, United States Agency for International Development (USAID)*

10:20-10:25           **Goodwill Message**

*Honorable Peter Makanjuola, Chairman, House Committee on Agriculture, National Assembly*

10:25-10:30           **Goodwill Message**

*Alhaji Abudullahi Adamu, President All Farmers Association of Nigeria (AFAN), Abuja*

10:30-10:45           **Opening Speech**

*Professor Sheikh Ahmed Abdullah, Honorable Minister, FMARD*

10:45-11:00           **Evidence-Based Strategic Support: CAADP Process and Nigeria's Agricultural Strategy**

*James Sackey, Program Leader, International Food Policy Research Institute*

11:00-11:05           **Testimony: Implementing CAADP – The SAKSS Node**

*Mr. Augustine Nduka, Librarian, PPAS, FMARD*

11:05-11:20    Tea Break

*Chair: Tim Prewitt, Managing Director, USAID Markets*

11:20-12:30           **Understanding Demand and Access to Agricultural Inputs**

**Demand for Seed**

*Sheu Salau, Senior Research Assistant, IFPRI*

**Testimony: Collecting Data on Seed**

*Mr. Marcus Tukura Director Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, Kaduna Agricultural Development Program*

**Accessing Quality Fertilizer**

*Saweda Liverpool-Tasie, Postdoctoral Fellow, IFPRI*

**Supporting Private-Sector Irrigation**

*Hiroyuki Takeshima, Postdoctoral Fellow, IFPRI*

**Testimony: Learning from the India Irrigation Experience**

*Silas Okoli, Chief Irrigation Officer / National Facilitator, Water Use National Program of Food Security*

*Chair: Valerie Rhoe, Program Coordinator, IFPRI*

12:30-1:30

**Small Group Discussion and Plenary: How to organize Nigeria's Inputs Market**

<b>Theme</b>	<b>Facilitator</b>	<b>Repertoire</b>
Irrigation	Hiroyuki Takeshima	Olalekan John Taiwo
Seed	Sheu Salau	Anthony Olusegun Olatokun
Fertilizer	Victoria Ndoh	Olawale Olayide
SAKSS Node	Sunday Uhiene	Zaccheus Olu Atte
Agricultural Strategy	James Sackey	Bola Okuneye

1:30-2:30

Group Picture, Lunch

3:00-4:00

**FMARD Library Open House**

## Appendix B: Participants List

National Stakeholders Forum - October 19, 2010				
Participant List				
S/No	NAME	DESIGNATION	ORGANIZATION	GENDER
1	Abdullahi, Ibrahim	Managing Director	Maslaha Seeds Limited, Nigeria	M
2	Abioye, Aderemi	Assistant Director	Fisheries Department, FMARD	M
3	Adene, Theodora	Program Assistant	IFPRI, Abuja	F
4	Adeogun, Grace	Consultant	IFPRI, Abuja	F
5	Agamah, Solomon Enebi	MD/CEO	Farms to Market Synergies Limited	M
6	Aguda, O.	Assistant Director	FMARD	M
7	Aham, Julie	Ag Director ICP	NFRA, Abuja	F
8	Ahizo	Deputy Director	FMARD	M
9	Aje, Ebenezer	Seed System Engineer	WASA	M
10	Akogun, Emmanuel	Monotoring and Evaluation Specialist	USAID MARKETS Project	M
11	Akpehe, Ikyerere	CAO	FDA	M
12	Amaefule, Everest	Reporter	The Punch Newspaper	M
13	Anierobi, U. Ikenna	President	Food Security Multipurpose Cooperative Society Nigeria Limited (FSMCS)	M
14	Ani, Christian	Team Leader	Big Brains of Agriculture	M
15	Anvouroh, L.M	Director Human Resources	FMARD	M
16	Auchan, Abba Ahmed	Deputy Director	Federal Fertilizer Department, FMARD	M
17	Ayoola, G.B. (Professor)	President	Farm and infrastructure Foundation (FIF), Abuja	M



<b>S/No</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>DESIGNATION</b>	<b>ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>GENDER</b>
18	Baba Ahmed, Fatima	ACTO	Department of Irrigation and Drainage, Federal Ministry of Water Resources (FMWR)	F
19	Badejo, Ben Ejela K.	Press	FMARD	M
20	Barsurm, Susanne	Director	USAID MARKETS, Abuja	F
21	Batson, Howard	Agric Officer	USAID	M
22	Bayowa, Sola	Executive Secretary	NOCAIDA	M
23	Chikwandu, D.O.	Director	Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria (ARCN), Abuja	M
24	Chinkata, Chikezie Allwell	Editor	Kapital FM Radio, Nigeria	M
25	Daramola, David	Mr	Agricultural Development Program	M
26	Eje, Boniface O.	Director Planning Monitoring and Evaluation	Ebonyi State ADP	M
27	Elwade, Mohamed	Agric Officer	USAID	M
28	Eniayeju, Damilola Emmanuel	Deputy Director	Federal Department of Agriculture (FDA), Federal Ministry Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD), Abuja	M
29	Eroke-Okafor, Linda	Reporter	ThisDay Newspaper, Lagos	F
30	Gamde, Charles	Office Assistant	IFPRI, Abuja	M
31	Gudugi, Abdukadir	Snr. Agric. Economist	United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Abuja.	M
32	Hamid, Saád	Deputy Manager	Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), Abuja.	M
33	Hassan, Tina A.	Reporter	Daily Trust	F
34	Ibrahim, Haruna S.	Protocol	RIAO	M

<b>S/No</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>DESIGNATION</b>	<b>ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>GENDER</b>
35	Idowu, G.A.	Seed Analyst	NASC, Abuja	M
36	Ikpi, Anthony	Professor	University of Ibadan, Nigeria	M
37	Ilebami, Olabisi	Post Graduate Student	University of Abeokuta, Ogun State.	M
38	Kunu, Sam	President	Croplife Nigeria, Ibadan	M
39	Kura, Mohammad Umar	Managing Director	Kano State Agriculture and Rural Development Authority (KNARDA), Kano	M
40	Labjah, John	Correspondent	Food and Agric News Abuja	M
41	Liverpool-Tasie, Saweda (Dr)	Post Doctoral Fellow	IFPRI	F
42	Makanjuola, Gbenga Peter (Hon)	Chairman House Committee on Agriculture	National Assembly, Abuja, Nigeria.	M
43	Mbanefor, J.B.N.	Engineer	National Program on Food Security, Abuja	F
44	McCarthy, Luke	Research Assistant	IFPRI, Abuja	M
45	Musa, Mohammed	Principal Technical Officer	Federal Ministry of Water Resources, Abuja	M
46	Ndoh, Victoria	Collaborator	International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Abuja	F
47	Nduka, A.N	Chief Librarian	FMARD	M
48	Obi, Bridget (Hon)	Executive Director	Children of the Farmers Club	F
49	Ochigbo, Ekwoyi	Executive Director	RIAO	M
50	Odama, David	News Editor	Vision FM	M
51	Odozi, John	Mr.	Inter-Reseaux Development Rural, Abuja	M

S/No	NAME	DESIGNATION	ORGANIZATION	GENDER
52	Ojogu, Ekun O.	AON	Federal Fertilizer Department, FMARD, Abuja	M
53	Okoli, Silas	Irrigation Engineer	National Program on Food Security (NPFS) / National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA), Abuja	M
54	Okonobo, Lugard	Head, Research and Marketing	Food and Agric News	M
55	Okuneye, Bola	Professor	University of Agriculture, Abeokuta, Ogun State	M
56	Oladayo, Taiwo	Research Assistant	Farm and infrastructure Foundation (FIF), Abuja	M
57	Olaniyan, Babatunde	Senior Research Assistant	IFPRI, Abuja	M
58	Olarewaju, Banji	Country Coordinator	WASA Seeds Project	M
59	Olatokun, A.O.	Director	National Agricultural Seed Council (NASC), Abuja.	M
60	Olayide, Olawale	Researcher	University of Ibadan, Nigeria	M
61	Olonilua, I.J.	Deputy Director	NASC, Abuja	M
62	Oluniyi, Esther Oyeronke (Engr)	Assistant Director	Federal Ministry of Water Resources, Abuja	F
63	Omonaye, Jacob Shola	Business Development and Advocacy Officer	Fertilizer Suppliers Association of Nigeria (FEPSAN), Kaduna	M
64	Ononiwu, Godson	Director	USAID MARKETS, Abuja	M
65	Onuoha, Uzoma F.	Deputy Director	CBN, Abuja	M
66	Onwuemenyi, Oscar	Correspondent	Vanguard Newspaper	M
67	Orimolade, Folasade	Reporter	Radio Nigeria	F
68	Osho, A.O.	Ag. Director	Fertilizer Department, FMARD	M

S/No	NAME	DESIGNATION	ORGANIZATION	GENDER
69	Oyakhilome, David E. (Engr.)	Consultant	FIDAVE Company Limited, Abuja, Nigeria	M
70	Oyeleke, R.O.	Mr	NPAFS	M
71	Oyoboh, Dan	Project Manager	West African Seed Alliance (WASA), Abuja	M
72	Prewitt, Timothy	Managing Director	USAID MARKETS, Abuja	M
73	Rhoe, Valerie	Program Coordinator	IFPRI	F
74	Rumide, O.A	Chief Planning Agriculturist	FMARD	M
75	Sackey, James (Dr)	Program Leader	IFPRI	M
76	Salau, Sheu	Snr Research Assistant	IFPRI	M
77	Taiwo, O.J. (Dr)	Consultant	University of Ibadan, Nigeria	M
78	Takeshima, Hiroyuki (Dr)	Post Doctoral Fellow	IFPRI	M
79	Tukura, M.B.	Director Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation	Kaduna Agricultural Development Program	M
80	Ubaka, Ike E. (Prince)	Deputy National President	All Farmers Association on Nigeria (AFAN)	M
81	Uhiene, Sunday (Dr)	Head, CAADP Secretariat	FMARD	M
82	Ushine, J.A.	ACAS	FMARD	M

## **Appendix C: Titles of Presentations**

1. Evidence-Based Strategic Support: CAADP Process and Nigeria's Agricultural Strategy by Dr. James Sackey (IFPRI program Leader)
2. Demand for Seed by *Sheu Salau, Senior Research Assistant, IFPRI*
3. Accessing Quality Fertilizer by *Saweda Liverpool-Tasie, Postdoctoral Fellow, IFPRI*
4. Supporting Private-Sector Irrigation by *Hiroyuki Takeshima, Postdoctoral Fellow, IFPRI*