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NSSP Workshop Report #26

ECOWAP/CAADP SENSITIZATION WORKSHOP FOR STAKEHOLDERS FROM STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN THE SOUTH-WEST ZONE

(Prepared by Sheu Salau)

Nigeria Strategy Support Program (NSSP)
Workshop Report

September 1, 2011

IFPRI-ABUJA

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THE NIGERIA STRATEGY SUPPORT PROGRAM

WORKSHOP REPORTS

ABOUT NSSP

The Nigeria Strategy Support Program (NSSP) of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) has an initiative to strengthen evidence-based policymaking in Nigeria in the areas of rural and agricultural development. This initiative, facilitated by USAID, 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 record of the presentations delivered during workshops and key comments from the audience and group discussions. The comments from the participants do not necessarily reflect the views of IFPRI.

**ECOWAP/CAADP SENSITIZATION WORKSHOP FOR STAKEHOLDERS FROM
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE SOUTH-WEST ZONE¹**

Ibadan, Nigeria
September 1, 2011

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Introduction

The Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is an Africa-wide initiative to achieve accelerated economic growth and poverty reduction through agriculture-led development. One of the keys to the country-level CAADP process is the need to build broad-based multi-stakeholder partnerships and participation in the development and implementation of agricultural programs and policies. This includes state and non-state actors, such as civil society organisations (CSOs), farmers' organisations, and the private sector. The CAADP agenda seeks the direct participation of in-country partners, as well as the active participation of lower-level government where agriculture and rural development programs are implemented.

However, there are indications – such as the September 2009 Addis Consensus on deepening awareness among in-country partners, as well as the resolution of the 38th National Council on Agriculture in Nigeria on the need to raise the level of awareness among the States – that CAADP has not achieved the high level of inclusion and participation envisaged at its inception. In response, the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD), in collaboration with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), began a series of six sensitization workshops (one in each geopolitical zone) for stakeholders at the state level in order to foster their engagement in the CAADP process. The 3rd in the series of these sensitization workshops was held at Premier Hotel in Ibadan on the 1st of September, 2011.

The objective of the workshop was to:

- Raise the level of understanding and awareness about the CAADP process
- Elicit broader stakeholder participation and buy-in
- Initiate the preparation of State Agricultural Investment Plans (SAIPs)

The workshop attracted both state and non-state actors from the states in the South-West zone, including the Permanent Secretaries of the State Ministries of Agriculture, as well as Heads of parastatal/agencies, farmers' organizations and civil society organizations. Participants from the regional organizations² were also part of the workshop. In all, 109 participants attended the workshop (see Appendix B for the participants list).

² Mr. Abraham SARFO Value Chain Expert, Conference of West and Central Africa Ministers of Agriculture; Dr. George Matiya, Technical Expert from NEPAD/CAADP and Dr. Phiri Elijah, AU - NEPAD CAADP Pillar 1

Opening Ceremony

The workshop was declared opened by the Honourable Commissioner of Agriculture, Oyo State, represented by the Permanent Secretary of the Oyo State Ministry of Agriculture, who delivered his welcome address. This was followed by goodwill messages delivered by Azubuike Nwokoro and Dr. Hiroyuki Takeshima representing the National Association of Nigeria Traders NANT and IFPRI, respectively. The keynote address, titled “*Deepening awareness and stronger partnerships for CAADP implementation in Nigeria,*” was delivered by Mr. Zaccheus Atte, Deputy Director, Department of Planning, Policy Analysis and Statistics, FMARD on behalf of Dr. Ezekiel O. Oyemomi, Permanent Secretary, FMARD.

The keynote address, as well as the goodwill messages, reiterated the fact that the endorsement of CAADP in Nigeria is not the introduction of an external and independent intervention, but a framework to support ongoing country-level efforts by the government to achieve broad and comprehensive economic growth through agriculture. It is therefore supposed to be country-owned and country-led. The sensitization exercise is just a reminder to the government and partners of NEPAD and CAADP of objectives to which they are already committed by having signed the agreement. Also emphasized was the need for increased awareness and greater participation in the CAADP process in order to influence the direction and outcome of the development programs it contains. This is because broader participation will increase ownership of program outcomes. In addition, the expansion and strengthening of partnerships among all stakeholders can lead to increased contribution of agriculture to overall development and economic growth, poverty and hunger reduction in Nigeria. The keynote address and goodwill messages also sought commitments from the states to hold state-level sensitization workshops and develop State Agricultural Investment Plans (SAIPs) to address state-specific constraints to agriculture.

Plenary I: Summary of Presentations

To acquaint participants with the CAADP agenda and its related activities, three presentations were made during the first plenary session. They were “Update on CAADP Process in Nigeria,” by Dr. Sunday Uhiene, “Overview of NAIP, 2011-2014,” by Engr. David Oyakhilome and *Highlights of the Nigeria Incentive-based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending (NIRSAL)*, by Isaac Okorafor of the CBN.

Update on CAADP Process in Nigeria

Dr. Sunday Uhiene, Head of CAADP Secretariat in Nigeria, began his presentation with an explanation of CAADP as an agricultural initiative endorsed by African Heads of State in 2003 in Maputo. He explained that the programme is built upon four pillars, each of which addresses a critical issue relevant to revamping the agricultural sector. According to his presentation, the main goal of CAADP is to help African countries reach a higher path of economic growth through agriculture-led development that eliminates hunger, reduces poverty and food insecurity, and enables expansion of exports. Toward that end, African Heads of State pledged to commit 10 percent of their national budgets to investments in the agricultural sector and achieve annual growth of 6 percent in the agricultural sector with a view to meeting the MDG1 of halving poverty and hunger. The CAADP process in Nigeria began with a stocktaking of existing programs (and a strategic analysis of growth options and the required investment for growth), a CAADP retreat (meant for preparing briefs and brochures), a stakeholder meeting and roundtable, and lastly the signing of a country-level agreement called the CAADP Compact. The presentation also touched on post-Compact activities, such as updating of the agricultural strategy, preparation of an investment plan, inauguration of the SAKSS steering committee, and training of CAADP champions for change, among others.

Overview of National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP) 2011-2014

Engr. Oyakhilome's presentation highlighted the fact that each country that is signatory to the Maputo declaration (including Nigeria) is expected to design a NAIP as one of the post-Compact activities. The NAIP, a framework for the 10 percent budget commitment, was prepared using a private sector-driven value chain approach. It is comprised of all FGN projects, as well as partnership programs that are either fully- or partially-financed by donors. The NAIP essentially derives from existing government policy responses and strategies, such as the 7- and 5-point agendas, and Vision 20:2020 (all of which align with the CAADP principles and its four critical pillars). The presentation showed that the NAIP is built around five key themes, each addressing important issues needed to grow the agricultural sector by 6 percent. Also, selected targets were set against which to monitor progress of the component programs. Engr. Oyakhilome stated that the NAIP was prepared in collaboration with stakeholders, and highlighted likely financing gap and risks.

Highlights of the Nigeria Incentive-based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending (NIRSAL)

The NIRSAL presentation by Isaac A. Okorafor of the Central Bank of Nigeria was described as a methodical approach by the Nigerian government through the CBN to de-risk the financial administration of loans to agriculture in Nigeria as a way to enhance financing the required value-chain addition to the primary products. The document reviewed Nigeria's agricultural landscape and the major challenges hindering Nigerian Agriculture (from policy environment to market linkages and aggregation failures). He explained the process through which the farmers can access the fund which requires the state support and quickly noted that the NIRSAL document was built on five pillars basically to "de-risk" the agriculture value chain, build long term capacity and institutionalize agri-lending incentives. The presentation finally captures the identified 10 high potential breadbaskets in which to pilot investment across the agro-ecological zones in the country as contained in the NIRSAL document as follows: Cotton, tomatoes, maize, cassava, soyabeans, rice, leather, cocoa, oil-palm and the aquaculture.

Plenary II: Breakout Session

The second plenary was devoted to brainstorming and discussion among the states in the South West Nigeria (Ekiti, Lagos, Ogun, Ondo, Osun and Oyo). A set of questions which was divided into two parts (block 1 &2) guided the discussion of how to engage stakeholders toward holding state-level CAADP sensitization workshop, and producing SAIP. The discussion was facilitated by the staff of FMARD and resource persons from the private sectors with state having one facilitator each .The questions with key response from each state can be found in Appendix C.

Way Forward / Vote of Thanks

Following the breakout reports from each state, the workshop communique was written, approved by participants, and signed by representatives from each state. Dr. Sunday Uhiene, CAADP secretariat, FMARD gave the closing remarks and vote of thanks, in which he thanked participants for their effort and for the thoughtful discussions which had taken place during the workshop. He encouraged participants to carry the knowledge they had gained at the workshop back to stakeholders in their own states. He also reminded participants that they should continue the work which had started and move toward the development of their SAIPs.

After the closing prayer was said, the workshop came to an end.

ECOWAP/CAADP PROCESS

**SENSITIZATION WORKSHOP FOR
STAKEHOLDERS IN THE STATES & LOCAL
GOVERNMENT AREAS**

AGENDA

8:00 - 9:00am	1.	Registration of Participants
9.00 - 10:00am	2.	Opening Ceremony i) Opening Prayer ii) Welcome Address by Permanent Secretary, Min. of Agric. Oyo State ii) Goodwill Messages by USAID, CSO and IFPRI iii) Keynote Address by Permanent Secretary, FMARD
		Group Photograph
10:00 - 10:30am	3.	Tea/ Coffee break
10:30 – 11:00am	4.	Plenary Session I Chairman : Permanent Secretary of Hosting State a) Overview of CAADP Process in Nigeria - Dr Sunday Uhiene
11:00 – 11:30am		Discussion
11:30 – 12:00pm		b) Presentation of NAIP document - David Oyakhilome
12:00 – 12:15pm		Discussion
12:15 – 2:00pm	5.	Breakout Session based on States - 6Groups
2:00 – 3:00pm	6.	Lunch
3:00 – 4:00pm	7.	Plenary Session II - Chaired by Representative of farmers Reports from Breakout Sessions - 7 Groups + Discussion
4:00 – 4:30pm		Tea Break
4:30 – 5:30pm	8.	Communiqué / Next Steps
5:30 – 5:40pm		Closing Remarks/ Vote of Thanks - Director, PPAS, FMARD Abuja
5.40 – 5.45		Closing Prayers

Appendix B: Participants List

S/N	NAME	Designation/Organization
1	Mrs. A.A. Davies	HOU, FPMU
2	Mrs. S.N. Ozobia	Deputy Director, FDA
3	Mrs. O. Olusanya	Assistant Director, Fisheries
4	Dr. O.S. Onasanya	Director, Agric Services
5	Mr. J.A.B. Sanuth	Director, PME, State Ministry
6	Mr. K.M. Ashafa	Program Manager, ADP
7	Mr. K.O. Ogunyinka	Director, Extension Services ADP
8	Mrs. A.T. Ayoade	Director, PME ADP
9	Mr. F.S. Ajijola	Coordinator, FADAMA
10	Mr. Tunde Sanni	Farmers' Rep (Tees Farms)
11	Mrs. Alao	CSO Rep (COWAN)
12	Mr. B.I. Balogun	CADP Coordinator
13	Dr. C.I. Momo	HOU, FPMU
14	Mr. O. Lord Banjou	Field Officer, FDA
15	Mr. J.O. Oluwadare	Field Officer, Fisheries
16	Mr. O. Owoseni	Permanent Secretary, State Ministry
17	Eng. Odesanmi O.O.	Director, Agric Services
18	Mrs. Bobadoye B.A.	Director, PME, State Ministry
19	Mr. E.O. Fadare	Program Manager, ADP
20	Mr. Olu Ajilleye	Director, Extension Services, ADP
21	Mr. Bamidele Adegbola	Director, PME, ADP
22	Mr. Olumide Fatoba	Coordinator, FADAMA
23	Hon. J.O. Olaleye	Farmers' Rep
24	Mr. Ige Lawrence	CSO Rep
25	Mr. S.A. Muraina	HOU, FPMU
26	Mr. T.A. Opedele	Director, FDA
27	Mr. T.O. Aiyegoro	Director, Cooperatives
28	Dr. Ojo Adegbite	Permanent Secretary, State Ministry
29	Mr. D.K. Ajisekola	Director, Agric Services, State Ministry
30	Mr. L.L. Akinwusi	Director, PME, State Ministry
31	Mr. R.B. Adeniyi	Program Manager, ADP
32	Mr. J.K. Fabiyi	Director, Extension Services, ADP
33	Mr. G.G. Kamil	Director, PME, ADP
34	Mr. G.A. Adeniji	Coordinator, FADAMA
35	Chief R.A. Adeniji	Farmers' Rep
36	I.O. Akingbade	HOU, FPMU
37	Mrs. Adeloye C.A.	Field Officer, Livestock
38	Mrs. Awe C.A.	Field Officer, Rice/Maize Center
39	Mr. Kunle Adeduntan	Permanent Secretary, State Ministry

40	Mr. Adediran Ademola	Director, PRS, State Ministry
41	Mr. Atitola Victor	Program Manager, ADP
42		Director, Extension Services, ADP
43	Mr. Tumo	Director, PME, ADP
44	Mr. Ayoade N. Olayinka	Coordinator, FADAMA
45	Alh. Yusuf Akinlola	Farmers' Rep
46	Prof A.A. Ladele	CSO Rep
47	Mr. Olotu	Secretariat Assistant
48	Mrs. Martins N.R.	Secretariat Assistant
49	Mr. Okunmadewa A.J.	Secretariat Assistant
50	Hon. Adelowo Emmanuel Ola	All Farmers' Association of Nigeria
51	T.O Pedro	Treasurer, AFAN, NW Local Govt.
52	T.O. Adewale	Director, Oluyole, Local Govt.
53	F.A. Okelana	DD, Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria.
54	Mrs. Temilade Taiwo	Prog. Officer, Programme of Action for Health and Rural Development.
55	Mrs. Eunice Agbedeyi	Research Officer, Programme of Action for Health and Rural Development.
56	Mrs. Titi Adefioye	Executive Director, Centre for Grassroots Advancement and Developmen
57	Martins Moromoke	Adm. Officer, FPMU, FMARD
58	Okunmadewa Adebowale	CSO, FPMU, FMARD.
59	Mrs. A.O. Lana	Field Officer, FDF, FMARD.
60	Mrs. G.O. Olotu	Higher Statistical Officer, National Data Bank
61	Mr. P.A. Ayolade	HOU, FPMU
62	Mr. T.K. Oluwatayo	Field Officer, Rural Development
63	Mr. E.A. Okanlawon	Field Office, Fisheries
64	Mr. S.A. Mibiola	Permanent Secretary, State Ministry
65	Mr. G.O. Atere	Director, Agric Services, State Ministry
66	Mr. L.O. Busari	Director, PME, State Ministry
67	Mr. S.I. Olabode	Project Manager, ADP
68	Mrs. Adefulire	Coordinator, FADAMA
69	Evang. Oyedele	Farmers' Rep
70	Mrs. Ogunleye	CSO Rep (COWAN)
71	Dr. A.A. Owanikin	HOU, FPMU
72	Adekanbi O.A.	Field Officer, FDA
73	Mrs. A. Oguntunji	Field Officer, Cooperatives
74	Ambali Ishola	Permanent Secretary, State Ministry
75	Adegoriolu Z.S.	Director, Agric Services, State Ministry
76	Oyesanwen A.A.	Director, PME, State Ministry
77	Philip I.O.	Programme Manager, ADP

78	Owotomo M.	Director, Extension Services, ADP
79	Alh. Bakare B.O.	Director, PME, ADP
80	Onasanya I.A.	Coordinator, FADAMA
81	Dasaolu Olusegun	Farmers' Rep
82	Olaniyi Adepeju	CSO Rep
83	Omale Joseph	EO, FMARD
84	Alao Catherine Ronke	Deputy Director, ARCN, FMARD
85	Olonilua, R. Taiwo	ACAO, FMARD
86	Esther Josiah	SSA, FMARD
87	Atte, Z.O.	DD, FMARD
88	Idah, Rachel Hauwa	Corper, FMARD
89	Bello, Y.A.	FMARD
90	Samaila, Sani	EO, FMARD
91	George Matiya	Lecturer, University of Malawi
92	Elijah Phiri	Team Leader, CAADP Pillar 1, UniZambia
93	Abraham, Sarfu	Value Chain Expert, CAADP Pillar 2, Conference of Ministers of Agriculture, West/Central Africa
94	Dr. Sunday Uhiene	AD, CAADP, Secretariat, FMARD
95	Ifeoma Nwosu	Prog. Coordinator, IFE HQ, Abuja
96	Olugbemi Fumilayo	AD(M&E) FMARD
97	Akinminlo, S.T.	ACAO, FMARD
98	Jobdi Mohammed Sani	CAO(PL), FDA, FMARD
99	Bright, Wategire	AD, Livestock Dept. FMARD
100	Baye, S.B.	AD, CAADP Secretariat, PPAS, FMARD
101	Isaac Okorafor	AD, Central Bank of Nigeria
102	Oyakhilome, David E.	Consultant, Fidave Co. Ltd.
103	Agamah, Solomon Enebi	Consultant, FMS, Ltd
104	Obinna, Anozie	AD, FDF, FMARD
105	Ushie Joseph A	CAS, CAADP Secretariat, PPAS, FMARD
106	Hon. Ajibade, Babatola	Gen. Secretary, All Farmers Association of Nigeria
107	Hiroyuki, Tokashima	Post Doctoral Fellow, IFPRI
108	Azubike, Nwokoye	Head, Agric.National Association of Nigerian Traders (NANT)
109	Godson, Ononion	Director, USAID ,MARKETS

Appendix C: Breakout Questions & Answers

Question 1a: Is your state food secure?	
Ekiti	Yes, Ekiti State is food insecure
Lagos	No.
Ogun	No
Ondo	No
Osun	Osun state could be said to be food insecure.
Oyo	Oyo state is food insecure. Reason- Youth improvement via agricultural enterprises is lacking in the state L.G.Area
Question 1b: What are the challenges to food security in your state?	
Ekiti	Problem of Land Tenure System; Poor infrastructural facilities like roads, storage and processing facilities; Poor soil management; Limited access to farm inputs/credit facilities; Aged farmers; Marketing problem; Weak extension service delivery; Prevalence of pests and diseases; Inconsistent government policies on agriculture; Climate change and Weak and dispersed farmers' organization.
Lagos	Limited land space relative to population; Competition for non – agricultural uses with respect to – land, labour and water; Dependence on rain fed agriculture; Low productivity of land, labour and capital; Inadequate storage and preservation at farm and market level; Low level of mechanization; Poor infrastructure such as electricity, all season road network and water; Aged farming population; High cost of quality inputs; Piracy on water bodies; Insufficient commitment to policies by all stakeholders leading to bad implementation and policy somersault; Inadequate funding for agriculture and Inadequate baseline data for planning purposes
Ogun	Land tenure & its implication on fragmentation of farm holdings; Lack of access to land; Large scale acquisition of land for non agric purposes; Land clearing; Limited farm mechanization; Low productivity – poor yields; Succession gap – aged farmers without young ones to succeed them; Poor infrastructure – roads, storage, processing, poor post –harvest handling; Inconsistent government policies; Low access to credit and Market imperfections.
Ondo	self insufficiency in crop production; Dependence on rain- fed agriculture; Poor / lack of storage facilities; Smallholders Fragmenting (with little income from farms); Low productivity; Poor storage; Poor infrastructural facilities and Poor marketing systems.
Osun	Erratic rainfall pattern; Low level of improved technology e.g improved seeds, tractorization and feeds; Land tenure problem; High cost of agro – inputs; Lack of agricultural data that impede proper agricultural planning; Inadequate storage/processing facilities; Poor rural infrastructure; Aged/illiterate farm population; Lack of adequate market information; None remunerative returns to agriculture; Unemployment and Poverty
Oyo	Low productivity/low yield; Inadequacy of farm inputs e.g fertilizer, tractor; Extension personnel grossly inadequate; Land tenure system; Inadequacy of irrigation system; Post harvest losses emanating from poor processing and

	storage techniques; Inability to take full advantage of research institutions, agricultural institution etc in the area of production, processing, storage, marketing; Poor market network; Land ecology – terrain no sprouting, tractorization, rather, small holdings are prevalent; Youth agriculture programmes are on low ebb; Finance
Question 2: What are the elements of a food security strategy that would address these challenges to food security in your state?	
Ekiti	Youth involvement in agricultural development with a view to evolving succession planning; Effective coordination between stakeholders in agricultural development; Effective input delivery system; Effective value chain (from production to marketing); What, where, when and how to produce; Land reform to ensure availability of land for agricultural production; Strengthening of extension service delivery system; and Development of sustainable infrastructure to support agric development e.g. road, storage and processing facilities.
Lagos	Baseline situation; Targets to be achieved; Prioritization of the components; Implementation strategies; Swot analysis; Investment guides; Linkages and incentives; and Institutional back-up and coordination mechanism.
Ogun	Evolution of appropriate and consistent Government Policies; Provision of infrastructure; Inadequate generation of relevant technologies; Improved technology dissemination; Political will and commitment on the part of Government; Capacity building; Improved data gathering capacity and adequate information management.
Ondo	Opening of more land for agric production by way of land development; Provision of farm machinery; Provision of improved stocks of (seeds, livestock, fish etc); Aggressive extension system (review land ownership system); and Improve farmers' adoption rate.
Osun	Osun Rural Enterprises & Agriculture Programme); Farm Estate Development; Farm Assistant to Agric Cooperative Development; Larger scale/ Commercial Framing; and Agriculture Land Development Initiative
Oyo	Use of high yielding varieties (improve technology); Availability of farm inputs. Adequate information on provision of inputs and other activities should be provided; Elimination of political farmers; and Provision of rural infrastructure, feeder roads, markets etc.

Question 3: What are the steps required to convert such a strategy into a State Agricultural Investment Plan (SAIP)? What would be the key elements of such a SAIP?	
Ekiti	Assessing the existing human and material resources; Identification of the components of the project; Sensitization of stakeholders to get the political will; Involvement of relevant stakeholders and Formation of effective agricultural policy
Lagos	Review of the agricultural situation in the state; Review of Federal policies and guidelines; Stakeholders meeting and enlightenment campaigns – LGA, private sector ;Determination of goals and targets; Development of investment guides; Coordination and support by government; Putting in place feedback mechanism for evaluation and future planning; and Information back-up of the whole system
Ogun	Identify of the SAIP; Identify SWORT; Identify resource requirement; and Prioritize the resources based on economic advantage considering the time frame
Ondo	Establishment of small scale irrigation; Provision of on-farm storage facilities; Capacity building (Farmers and staff) / sensitization of farmers on use of improved inputs; Development of ICT based market information system; and Budgetary provision for the development of rural infrastructure.
Osun	That state government should be ready to allocate 10% to Agricultural sector in the state; Provision of rural infrastructure; Capacity building and advisory services; Provision of credit facility; Provision of market linkages'; Improved agricultural productivity; Wealth creation; Poverty alleviation; and Job creation.
Oyo	By replicating the CAADP sensitization workshop at the state and local government levels with full participation of farmers and Citizens/ farmers getting involved in policy implementation.
Question 4: How do you overcome challenges (building political will, motivating buy-in, etc.) to the CAADP process?	
Ekiti	Stakeholders' sensitization, Advocacy
Lagos	High level of sensitization vertically and horizontally, Ensuring sincerity of purpose and political will , Incentive to private sector, Effective project implementation, Decentralization of implementation, Publicity of outcomes and Recognition of major stakeholders
Ogun	Advocacy visit to the policy makers at the state and Local Government levels to justify CAADP in line with the state Government vision, Conduct of sensitization workshop for the relevant stakeholders, Participation planning, Baseline agricultural survey along the commodity chain.
Ondo	Set up a state committee to develop programmes for ratification; Take the programme to the stakeholders . Put up clear value chains for the major commodities in the state: <i>production – storage – processing – marketing</i> ; Roles of stakeholders must be identified. Stakeholders include – private, public, NGO for the value chains i.e. getting funds from NIRSAL, FGN, State Government, Local Government etc; Advocacy – To political leaders – Legislators, the Governor, the Local Governments ; Briefing the Commissioners, possibly the Governor on what the programme is all about before a memo is sent to him if need be and Sensitization of stakeholders

Osun	Provision of irrigation facility; Improved extension delivery (private sector driven extension delivery system; Agricultural land development authority; Guarantee Minimum Price; Creation of Data Bank; Proper sensitization of the political authority in the state and get them committed
Oyo	Conveners of sensitization workshop should be well grounded in the issue of CAADP; Commitment of the state government and local govt. Political functionaries and careerist; and Identification of would-be end users of agriculture produce
Question 5: What will be needed in terms of information and resources to do the investment planning for your state?	
Ekiti	Baseline information to know the socio-economic and agronomic status of the state, Fund and personnel, Collaboration with CAADP Secretariat for necessary guideline
Lagos	Determination of scope of coverage, Media coverage, Infrastructure needs, Market linkages, Capacity building, Effective monitoring, Input requirement, Funds requirement, Implementation strategy at all levels.
Ogun	Men, Money ,Materials, Time
Ondo	Baseline information on all factors of agronomies, social and economic status of the State, Human resources, quantity and qualification of the human resource, Segment of consultants and Fund (money) to pay for the resources, materials needed (from governments, private, external/or donor agencies.
Osun	Human Resources e.g. staff situation, Adequate funding, Information & communication technology
Oyo	Publicity – Creating awareness; Carrying along all stakeholders; Forum for regular meeting of all stakeholders; State implementation Committee with specified orders be instituted (state, LG & farmers); Funding of the sic to be domiciled in the state MANR&RD. The progress should be in corporate into the state budget; and Need for in – built independent Evaluation, Monitoring and control to be put in place.
Question 6: What are the priority agricultural commodities in your state? Rank them by priority.	
Ekiti	Yam, Cassava, Maize, Rice, Cocoyam, Cocoa, Oil Plam, Kola nut, Plantain/Banana, Cashew, Cotton, Poultry, Sheep & Goat , Piggery Claria sp, Tilapia
Lagos	Fish production, Rice ,Livestock – (Poultry, Piggery, Small Ruminants), Vegetable, Coconut, Cassava, Maize
Ogun	Cassava, Maize, Rice, Oil Palm, Poultry, Fish, Cocoa, Kolanut, Cotton, Cashew
Ondo	Cocoa , Cassava, Oil Palm, Maize, Yam, Fish, Poultry
Osun	Maize, Cassava, Rice, Poultry, Fisheries (aquaculture & artisanal), Piggery
Oyo	Cassava, maize, yam, melon, sorghum- cotton ,horticultural crops, Vegetable/ Root vegetable, cashew, citrus, mango, orange, poultry, fishery, piggery, Sheep/ Goat, mini livestock/agro forestry, snailery, grass-cutter, Beekeeping

Question 7: What resources (in the form of irrigation canals, storage facilities, roads, processing facilities, and market infrastructure) are available for successful value chain development in your state?	
Ekiti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of 5 dams but not used for agricultural purposes • Few rural roads being developed by the state government • Silos under construction • Yam conditioning facility under construction • Processing facilities at household levels e.g. mini rice mills, cassava processing centers.
Lagos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation canals(100Ha) • Network of feeder roads • Processing Facilities(rice mill, cassava milling machine and smoking kilns) • Market infrastructures
Ogun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small scale processing equipment – graters • Few micro earth dams (in the pipeline) • Smoking kilns
Osun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage facilities(5 silos) • Network of feeder roads(760 km) • Processing Facilities • Market infrastructures(200)
Osun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage facilities(5 silos) • Network of feeder roads(760 km) • Processing Facilities • Market infrastructures(200)
Oyo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dams • Storage facilities • Network of feeder roads • Processing Facilities • Market infrastructures
Question 8: Identify a Focal Person for the CAADP process in your state2.	
Ekiti	Mr. O. Owoseni: permanent Secretary MARD Mr. E. O. Fadare: Programme manager, Ekiti State ADP ekadep@yahoo.com
Lagos	Permanent Secretary: Dr. Y. O. Basorun
Ogun	Focal person for CAADP process in the state is PS (Agric)
Ondo	(ADP) – To be assisted by DAS (Mr. S. I. Olobode)
Osun	Dr. Adegbite Ojo, Ag. P.S. Min. of Agriculture. Mr. L.L. Akinwumi – Director , Planning Ministry of Agriculture & Food Security
Oyo	Director of Planning & Statistics MAN&RD

Question 9: What are the next steps? Give a timeline of preparations for a state-level workshop and your state's SAIP.	
Ekiti	Report on the proceedings to be forwarded to the state governor by 2 nd week in September; Identify and bring all the stakeholders together with a view to sensitizing them from 3 rd to 4 th week of September; Conduct of state level workshop (1 st week in October); and Development of state agric investment plan (November).
Lagos	Report of the workshop to political heads – 7 th September, 2011; Inauguration of working committee – 14 th September, 2011; Sensitization of political heads – 21 st September, 2011; Publicity and sensitization of stakeholders – 21 st September- 16 th October, 2011; State level workshop – October ending; Development of SIP – November, 2011; Public Presentation of SAIP – November, 2011; Public Presentation of SAIP – 1 st Week of December, 2011; Public Presentation of SAIP – 1 st Week of December, 2011; and Implementation of SAIP – January, 2012
Ogun	Inauguration of state level implementation committee Sept., 15; Advocacy Sept., 22; Sensitization workshop Oct., 05; Conduct of survey Oct., 17; Preparation of SAIP Nov., 21; Presentation/Review of SAIP document Dec., 5; Establishment of Legal framework for the SAIP Dec., 12; and Mainstream of SAIP into the State Economic Development plan Dec., 20
Ondo	Preparation of state SAIP; Put in place a committee (committee in Sept.); Advocacy to political leaders (Sept ending); State workshop – (November ending) ; and Investment plan (1 st Quarter of 2012)
Osun	Back to office report to the Honourable Commissioner of Agriculture; State level workshop – 8 week – Oct 31, 2011; and State SAIP – 10 weeks – November 15, 2011
Oyo	Sensitization of stakeholders on CAADP in October, 2011 (First Week); Setting Technical Committee (SIC) 1 st week; State/LG workshop (Sensitization 2 nd week); and Community Level workshop 4 th – 1 st week November