



## AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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# SUMMARY OF GOALS & VISION FOR THE AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR (2021-2025)



The agriculture and food ecosystem in Nigeria must become the primary driver of growth, wealth creation and employment in the country, given our natural endowments, and the available knowledge, digital, innovation and technology tools that can enable leapfrogging. With the political will and urgent collaborative action, by key stakeholders at the Federal, state and local levels – in the public, private, non-profit, civil society and development sectors, between 2021 and 2025, we can implement eight priority goals\*:

- **Goal 1: Increase the national output and productivity of six priority value chains of food crops (cassava, maize, rice, soya, tomato & yam), ensuring adaptation to climate change**
- **Goal 2: Increase the national output and productivity of the poultry, fisheries, and dairy value chains, ensuring adaptation to climate change**
- **Goal 3: Reduce post-harvest losses via efficient storage, logistics, and market linkages**
- **Goal 4: Promote local sourcing, value addition, and food safety**
- **Goal 5: Ensure well developed and integrated rural communities for agricultural development**
- **Goal 6: Improve security across Nigeria's agricultural investments**
- **Goal 7: Ensure equity, capacity building and inclusion of women and youth participation in agriculture and food security**
- **Goal 8: Ensure adequate funding and data to drive growth in the agriculture and food ecosystem**

**Our Vision:** By 2025, Nigeria's agriculture and food ecosystem will experience at least a **10%** annual growth rate, driven by Nigeria's vibrant entrepreneurs, who will leverage technology and innovation to leapfrog and ensure the provision of affordable and nutritious food, enabling Nigerian families to locally substitute at least **60%** of current food imports and spend less than **40%** of their household income on food.

\* It is important to note that we stepped down two additional goals for completion in 2026-2030 – Goal 9: Attain export competitiveness in five high-value and priority agricultural products and Goal 10: Foster efficient urban food ecosystems and food tourism.



# GOAL 1: INCREASE NATIONAL OUTPUT AND PRODUCTIVITY OF SIX PRIORITY VALUE CHAINS OF FOOD CROPS, ENSURING ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE (CASSAVA, RICE, MAIZE – HIGHEST PRIORITY; SOYBEAN, YAM & TOMATOES 2ND TIER)

**Challenge:** Food insufficiency, low productivity and poor adaptation to climate change. Nigeria currently ranks 92 out of 104 countries and 13 of 28 countries in Sub-Saharan African on the Global Food Security Index. 72% of our population cannot afford a nutrient-adequate diet. Generally, there is also a low level of utilization of quality inputs and weak extension support for farmers. In 2018, the ratio of extension agent to farmer was 1:8500. According to the 2020 Global Climate Risk Index, Nigeria ranked as one of the top 20 most vulnerable countries in the world with severe exposure to extreme events such as storms, floods, and droughts.

Objectives	Strategic Approach and Actions	Legislation/Policy Change/Interventions Required
<p>Increase farmer’s utilization of high inputs by improving the affordability, accessibility, and availability of high-quality, improved inputs, creating an enabling environment for the scale-up of private sector-driven farmer support programs, appropriate financing, and last-mile distribution via agro dealer networks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure state-level farmer registration and geo-ecological mapping to enable prioritization of key-value chain and the provision of strategic interventions by state</li> <li>• Build the capacity of the National Agricultural Seed Council (NASC) to effectively support and regulate the seed industry</li> <li>• Strengthen the input industry associations (SEEDAN, FEPSAN, TOOAN, etc.) and priority crop associations at the state and federal levels to ensure governance, a united vision, standards, self-policing, and cohesive implementation of activities focused on strengthening the sector</li> <li>• Support the emergence of private-sector-led agro-dealer networks and map clear distribution channels for bundled products</li> <li>• Revamp and utilize the GES redemption centres in all the local government areas as fertilizer selling points</li> <li>• Partner with private logistics and distribution companies to pilot and scale innovative product distribution models</li> <li>• Invest in low-cost technology for soil mapping and fertilizer testing to develop tailored fertilizer products and applications for farmers</li> <li>• Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) approach for the creation of an inputs fund (seed fund, fertilizer fund, etc. to drive private sector investment)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land reform at the state level to promote land ownership and small, medium, and largescale investment in agriculture</li> <li>• Effective implementation of the Seed Bill, with a focus on monitoring and control</li> <li>• The passing of the Plant Variety Protection (PVP) Bill to curtail marketing of fake seeds which lead to low productivity for farmers and the loss of millions of dollars on foreign export of Seeds</li> <li>• Institute policies that compel seed companies and other inputs vendors to open selling points in the rural areas and to support agro dealer networks</li> <li>• Accelerate mechanisms for the implementation and enforcement of the National Fertilizer Quality Control Act 2019</li> <li>• Strengthen the capacity of the Nigeria Institute of Soil Science (NISS) to effectively carry out its mandate</li> <li>• Design and implement a post-PFI sustainability plan</li> <li>• Accelerate streamlined financing mechanisms for production equipment owners, to ensure private sector driven mechanization interventions. Governments at the state and federal level should not be involved in purchasing or managing agricultural equipment</li> </ul>

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Objectives	Strategic Approach and Actions	Legislation/Policy Change/Interventions Required
Ensure year-round availability of water for food and livestock production and the management of floods and droughts in Nigeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a comprehensive national and state water management plan that includes water management, flood &amp; drought control, the expansion of existing irrigation infrastructure to full capacity, and the development of additional irrigation systems and solar-powered boreholes in high-potential ecosystems for food and livestock production</li> <li>The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) and the Federal Ministry of Water Resources (FMWR) should collaborate to identify and activate dormant irrigation infrastructure and liaise with state governments and private sector investors to develop irrigation potential areas based on public-private partnership arrangements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development and implementation of a clear policy for water resources management for agricultural production and processing in Nigeria</li> </ul>
Ensure a streamlined, efficient, and effective approach for financing smallholder farmers in priority value chains at the state level and close the gender gap in financing for smallholder farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revamp the entire financing ecosystem for agriculture, with a focus on reducing the number of federal government agencies engaged and scaling up proven farmer financing/input models</li> <li>Build the capacity of National Agricultural Insurance Corporation (NAIC) and private insurance companies to sensitize and offer tailored insurance packages to crop and livestock farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consolidate and streamline farmer financing schemes and mechanisms at the Federal level and channel through strategic partners at the State level</li> <li>Amend the NAIC law for greater private sector participation in agricultural insurance cover. This will widen agricultural insurance cover, deepen agricultural insurance penetration and create an enabling environment for insurance innovations and tools across the agricultural value chains</li> </ul>
Enhance the commercialization, relevance, capacity, and effectiveness of agricultural research and extension systems to ensure effective knowledge transfer and enable farmers to adapt to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revamp the National Extension Service/Agricultural Development Programme (ADP) system, decentralizing it at the state level and creating a private-sector driven program, leveraging models from Babban Gona and AFEX.</li> <li>Retool agriculture extension systems with ICTs based knowledge transfer and training methodologies, monitoring and evaluation, and impact assessment tools. Leverage radio and IVR for farmer engagement.</li> <li>Match National Agriculture Research Institutes (NARIs) at the state level to extension programs through structured partnerships to formalize research transfer mechanism</li> <li>Create an open-source early warning system for farmers, with PPP support, integrated into the revamped extension infrastructure leveraging technology to disseminate this information to farmers, in partnership with ICT companies operating in the states and in the country</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and implement a new policy to institutionalize the revamped extension service/ADP system at the state level for crop production and livestock</li> <li>The Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria (ARCN) should establish a private sector/farmer adviser council, which convene bi-annually to set demand-driven research agendas for the NARIs and measure their impact</li> <li>Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NIMET), FMARD, and State Governments should collaborate to collate and disseminate timely weather information to farmers</li> </ul>

# GOAL 2: INCREASE THE NATIONAL OUTPUT AND PRODUCTIVITY OF THE POULTRY, FISHERIES & DAIRY VALUE CHAINS, ENSURING ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE



**Challenge:** Low levels of protein consumption linked to high costs of poultry, fish and dairy. 20.4% Prevalence of Undernourishment, 36.8% Prevalence of stunting in children under 5yrs of age. High costs of feed, high rates of mortality linked to disease, significant smuggling. Inefficient and fragment ecosystem, with limited access to feed, vet care and water resources for dairy, resulting in very low yields.

Objectives	Strategic Approach and Actions	Legislation/Policy Change/Interventions Required
<p>Increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the Nigerian poultry and fish industries by reducing &amp; stabilizing the cost of feed, eliminating smuggling, and managing disease outbreaks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incentivize processors to invest in smallholder farmer engagement models in poultry and fish production, with a focus on Noela (for poultry) and other highly productive species that are resistant to diseases</li> <li>• Strengthen guarantee off-taker agreements between the Maize and Soya Growers Association and the Poultry and fish Associations to facility stable supply of maize</li> <li>• Support and promote local research especially on the adoption of locally-sourced alternatives for feed such as insect meal</li> <li>• Foster private sector investment to drive the establishment of 1 largescale animal feed mill and 1 largescale hatchery in each geopolitical zone to satisfy regional demands of poultry and fish feeds</li> <li>• Increase access to inputs such as feed, vaccines, and veterinary services by developing input market hubs for rural farmers</li> <li>• Streamline and strengthen the industry associations in the poultry and fisheries industry to ensure governance, transparency, and standards/support for members</li> <li>• Equip existing veterinary clinics and hospitals with trained personnel, preventive (vaccines) and control (Biosecurity measures) tools to reduce and eliminate diseases affecting the poultry and aquaculture sectors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government leadership in eliminating the smuggling of fish and poultry into the country</li> <li>• Clear policies for freshwater, deep sea, and coastal fishing to curb illegal fishing</li> <li>• Investment in infrastructure for market linkages and cold chain facilities</li> <li>• Reduce importation tariffs for premixes and vitamins</li> </ul>
<p>Transform the Nigerian local dairy industry by enhancing the productivity of local dairy farmers and building a vibrant ecosystem, and market linkages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the emergence of a vibrant ecosystem, complete with feed and fodder entrepreneurs, VET and AI specialists, logistics and technology providers, and milk collection infrastructure in priority states modeled after the Advancing Local Dairy Development in Nigeria (ALDDN) program</li> <li>• Support the proliferation of climate-friendly integrated ranches with semi/intensive production systems</li> <li>• Partner with local research institutions to ensure the emergence of improved local breeds, innovative approaches to climate-friendly dairy management systems, appropriate feed and fodder seeds and processes, water management, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of a cohesive and inclusive policy for the dairy sector streamlined to address the needs of pastoralists, commercial dairy farmers and ranchers, and key stakeholders in the sector</li> <li>• Institutionalization of a dairy board to implement and enforce the National Dairy Policy</li> <li>• Infrastructural development (power sector and railways) to reduce losses and access to milk across the nation, increase processing and marketing potential</li> </ul>



# GOAL 3: REDUCE POST-HARVEST LOSSES VIA MORE EFFICIENT STORAGE, LOGISTICS, & MARKET LINKAGES

**Challenge:** High level of post harvest losses leading to high levels of waste, high cost of food and seasonal availability. This is estimated to range between 5% and 20% for grains; 20% for fish and aquaculture; 50% to 60% for tubers, fruits and vegetables.

Objectives	Strategic Approach and Actions	Legislation/Policy Change/Interventions Required
<p>Leverage digital and ag-tech and innovation to reduce post-harvest losses for priority value chains; Invest in more efficient and effective storage, logistics, market linkages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PPP investments in collection infrastructure including mini silos, warehouses, packhouses, cold storage, or other storage facilities in priority value chains and states. For example, large silos are built and maintained by the government while farmers, grains merchants, and other bulk dealers pay pro-rata charges to store their grains.</li> <li>• Incorporate training on post-harvest management, storage, and local processing into revamped extension support for farmers</li> <li>• PPP investments in aggregation and logistics, leverage digital tools in partnerships with companies such as Lori Systems or Kobo360 to reduce the costs, and enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of local transportation of agricultural produce</li> <li>• Scale interventions such as the Post-harvest Loss Alliance for Nutrition (PLAN) focused on promoting private sector investment in cold-storage and alternative packaging methods for priority value chains. Partner with industry and value chain associations to scale up usage</li> <li>• Revamp the strategic grain reserve strategy in Nigeria, and implement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legislation for commodity exchange operation, warehousing, and reselling of produce</li> <li>• Revamp management and capacity of Silo Complexes in Lafia, Minna, Gusau, Dutsinma, Yola, Akure, and Ilesha</li> <li>• Infrastructure investments in rail, feeder roads, silos, and shared processing zones in priority processing zones</li> <li>• Revamp national reserve mechanism to ensure efficiency, effectiveness, and transparency</li> </ul>



# GOAL 4: PROMOTE LOCAL SOURCING, VALUE ADDITION, AND FOOD SAFETY

**Challenge:** Despite border closures, Nigeria formally imported N1.85 trillion of food between January and September 2020, a 62% increase when compared to the same period in 2019. There is a weak local food processing sub-sector, a high dependency on imports for raw materials and high levels of unsafe food in our markets, which leads to illness in 1 out of 11

Objectives	Strategic Approach and Actions	Legislation/Policy Change/Interventions Required
<p>Foster backward integration and local sourcing by manufacturing, food processing companies, and institutional buyers with a focus on priority value chains.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incentivize the private sector to intensify research and innovation on local content substitutes for imported raw materials</li> <li>State governments via websites, investment promotion agencies, and outreach efforts should showcase the available raw materials available in their states, with clear linkages to farmer groups to foster local sourcing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and implement local produce sourcing bill, with a focus on 30-40% for multinationals, school feeding programs, restaurants, by 2025</li> <li>The National Office for Technology Acquisition and Promotion (NOTAP) and Raw Materials Research and Development Council (RMRDC) will prioritize support for private sector research and development for key products – local equivalents of imported raw materials, with clear incentives/disincentives that foster compliance</li> </ul>
<p>Accelerate local processing and value addition to ensure the year-round availability and affordability of nutritious food</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Nigeria Investment Promotion Commission (NIPC) and the Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency of Nigeria (SMEDAN) should support the scaling of local food processing companies through training, appropriate financing, accelerators, incubators, in partnership with organizations such as Nourishing Africa.</li> <li>The government should foster the emergence of at least one food accelerator and incubator in the six geopolitical zones to support the emergence of more local food processors committed to providing affordable nutritious food, in partnership with the Global Alliance for improved Nutrition (GAIN), FATE Foundation, Enterprise Development Centre (EDC), Sahel, and other key stakeholders.</li> <li>PPP arrangements for shared processing facilities in each priority state for priority value chains built and maintained by the government: farmers, processors, and households to pay a fee to process specified products there.</li> <li>Strengthen and provide adequate funding for the National Centre for Agricultural Mechanization (NCAM) to promote the availability of high-quality local processing equipment for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revamp the SMEDAN and NIPC mandate to focus on scaling and strengthening local businesses</li> <li>Reform of the ARCN Act and adoption of Brazil <i>EMBRAPA model</i>, and the commercialization of research findings</li> <li>Provide adequate legislation for the PPP and enabling capital and recurrent budgets</li> </ul>
<p>Increase food safety and standards for locally produced food and eliminate food fraud</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulators and industry associations must ensure that all processed and packaged foods meet local standards, comply with fortification requirements, are branded, have credible nutrition facts, and have food safety approval numbers</li> <li>Ban the use of Aluminum Phosphate &amp; Sniper in preserving stored grains in the fight against weevils, Calcium Carbide for accelerated ripening of banana and plantain, Sudan Red in colouring and all types of food fraud for fillers, and imported raw material</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Streamline and strengthen the mandates of National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC) and Standards Organization of Nigeria (SON).</li> <li>Strengthening inspection capacity at ports and best practice labs in each major food processing state</li> <li>Revision of penalties and criminalization of food fraud in Nigeria to deter bad behaviour</li> </ul>



# GOAL 5: ENSURE WELL DEVELOPED AND INTEGRATED RURAL COMMUNITIES FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

**Challenge:** Poor infrastructure in rural agricultural producing communities. About 67% of rural population have no rural roads, production infrastructure including irrigation, storage infrastructure and processing facilities for value addition, affordable and clean energy, and basic social amenities such as schools

Objectives	Strategic Approach and Actions	Legislation/Policy Change/Interventions Required
<p>Enhance feeder roads and other means of transportation to enable access to markets and reduce the costs of logistics and transportation by; intensifying rural road networks and linkage with farming zones and empowering more private commercial transporters, e.g., Keke, delivery vans, &amp; heavy-duty trucks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State governments must lead in the provision of inter-community rural feeder roads and link to rail stations in key agricultural zones through increased budgetary allocation to rural road infrastructure</li> <li>• Enhance the capacity of local governments to increase the number of graded rural roads by granting them financial autonomy and ensure increased allocation for grading and maintenance of rural feeder road networks</li> <li>• Establish an appropriate legal and administrative framework through delinking local government funds from State governments (Joint Account) for local governments to enhance budget implementation on the construction and maintenance of their rural roads</li> <li>• Empower more private commercial transporters through de-risking investments in partnership with financial service providers to increase the number of rural-based community transport systems such as keke, delivery vans, &amp; heavy-duty trucks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leverage on National Integrated Infrastructure Masterplan 2015-2048</li> <li>• Rural Road Intensification Program</li> <li>• Rail infrastructure development master plan</li> <li>• Relevant legislative support and adoption into the annual State budget</li> <li>• State Government to buy the vehicles and administer the loans to be targeted specifically at youth in agriculture</li> </ul>
<p>Ensure affordable energy for agriculture, such as, wind, solar, bio</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through PPPs, empower rural communities to substitute the use of hydropower with other sources of energy e.g., Biomass and Renewable energy sources</li> <li>• Enforce rural electrification policy and establish a computerized monitoring system</li> <li>• Computerized rural electrification monitoring system established and sustained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leverage on National Integrated Infrastructure Masterplan 2015-2048.</li> <li>• Rural electrification policy enforced and effective at the community level</li> <li>• Leverage on the national renewable energy plan of the government</li> </ul>
<p>Promote PPPs to spur investment in rural housing, ICT, education around staple crop processing zones, and other strategic production areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fast track PPP engagements and incentives for private sector participants</li> <li>• Completion and take off staple crop processing zones in the country</li> <li>• Ramp up ICT communication penetration</li> <li>• Expand the fibre optic network to make the existing broadband capacity accessible to rural farming communities</li> <li>• Increase internet access for rural users by creating public access venues and universal access centres.</li> <li>• Establish commodity aggregation centres in rural communities via farmer clusters in partnership with CBOs and FBOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leverage on National Integrated Infrastructure Masterplan 2015-2048</li> </ul>



## GOAL 6: IMPROVE SECURITY ACROSS NIGERIA'S AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENTS

**Challenge:** Insecurity across the country from the Boko-Haram insurgency and herder-farmer crisis disrupts agricultural activities and causes severe food insecurity. Approximately 30% of the states in Nigeria experience insecurity of agricultural land. The Boko-Haram insurgency in the North east region has rendered farmlands inaccessible. In 2018, the food production ratio in Benue State, one of the largest food production states in Nigeria decreased by about 45% because of the herder-farmer crisis in the country.

Objectives	Strategic Approach and Actions	Legislation/Policy Change/Interventions Required
Improve security across Nigeria's agricultural investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Create a Federal and state-level annual report on the economic losses of insecurity on the agriculture landscape in Nigeria for raising awareness and informing data driven policy making.</li><li>• Develop a robust implementation plan to actualize community policing, and engage communities to fund priority interventions</li><li>• Force migration to specific routes, using physical barriers in specific states, including the use of water ways, dams and trenches.</li><li>• Engage military formations in addressing insecurity in hot spots.</li><li>• Ramp up early warning systems and security infrastructure to curb insurgency characterized by terrorism, kidnapping, assassinations, and armed robbery</li><li>• Engage and fund traditional institutions at community levels to ensure conflict management support and engagement</li><li>• Improve coordination between state and non-state actors, community groups to enhance communication and synergy to address security challenges, with clear accountability mechanisms</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Develop and implement national policy and legislation for community policing and security which empowers farmers' clusters and associations to ensure security in their communities</li><li>• Implement the Police Bill.</li></ul>



# GOAL 7: ENSURE EQUITY, CAPACITY BUILDING AND INCLUSION OF WOMEN AND YOUTH IN AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

**Challenge:** According to the World Bank, in Nigeria, women farmers produce 30% less per hectare than men driven by the reality that women farm less-valuable crops, use fewer inputs and labor is less productive for women. Women entrepreneurs obtain profits 66% lower than men. Closing gender gaps in key economic sector will yield an additional 2.3 – 5.8% of GDP. 41% of 15–24-year-olds are unemployed. Only 4% of students study agriculture.

Objectives	Strategic Approach and Actions	Legislation/Policy Change/Interventions Required
Close the gender gap in the engagement of women in the agriculture and food ecosystem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the use of gender-sensitive data collection and gender statistics for evidence-based planning, policy, and program design, implementation, and evaluation</li> <li>Strengthen women’s land rights at the federal, state and local levels, engaging with governments, traditional rulers and faith-based organizations</li> <li>Close the financing gaps faced by women by creating a comprehensive strategy led by CBN, and all financial services providers to ensure clear quotas and targets, incentives and windows to support female engagement</li> <li>At the State level, engage female extension workers and ensure special training and support program for female farmers, and market linkage initiatives to ensure access to skills, training and markets to enhance their income and improve their livelihoods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leverage on National Integrated Infrastructure Master plan 2015-2048</li> <li>Leverage on the National Agricultural Gender Policy by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development &amp; National Gender Plan of the Fed. Ministry of Women Affairs</li> <li>Introduce and implement legislation that penalizes financial institutions that discriminate against women and do not provide equitable financing</li> <li>Leverage on the digitalization program of the Federal Ministry of Communication, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, and National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)</li> </ul>
Increase youth participation in agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partner with academic and research institutions, and private sector to organize mentoring and internship schemes to attract youth to agriculture at the State level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leverage on existing youth initiatives by the Federal Ministry of Youth and Sports Development (FMYSO), FMARD, Federal Ministry of Employment, Labour and Productivity (FMELP)</li> </ul>
Develop skilled talent for the sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revamp agribusiness education in all of the Nigerian universities to prepare youth for successful careers and businesses in the agriculture landscape – including internships, agribusiness, and entrepreneurship training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with the Federal Ministry of Education and the National Universities Commission to revamp the agriculture curriculum in universities and to include agribusiness curriculum in MBA degree requirements</li> </ul>
Promote in-service vocational training for workers engaged in technology and mechanization to ensure adequate equipment for the food ecosystem.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with ITF, IFAD, GIZ, and other vocational programs to revamp curriculum and retool youth at ADPs</li> <li>Collaborate with private sector organizations to promote training, job placement, and entrepreneurship skills. Provide start-up kits and funding</li> <li>Coordinate with industry and SME associations to enhance their capacity and the mastery of their members to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the priority value chains</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy recommendations for ATVET (Vocational Skills development &amp; training in Agriculture)</li> </ul>

# GOAL 8: ENSURE ADEQUATE FUNDING AND DATA TO DRIVE GROWTH IN THE AGRICULTURE AND FOOD ECOSYSTEM



**Challenge:** Inadequate funding for agricultural activities and lack of data in the sector. In 2018, <4% of total agricultural commodity was produced by large scale farmers and only 10% of small-scale farmers have access to credit facilities at single digit interest rates from micro finance, NIRSAL, commercial Banks and CBN. Limited insurance in the agriculture sector which exposes farmers and stakeholders across value chains to risks and significant losses. There is also weak information and data management system to guide planning and coordination in the sector

Objectives	Strategic Approach and Actions	Legislation/Policy Change/Interventions Required
Ensure a streamlined, efficient, and effective approach for financing smallholder farmers and SMEs in priority value chains at the state level. Close the gender gap in financing for smallholder farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revamp the entire financing ecosystem for agriculture, with a focus on reducing the number of federal government agencies engaged and scaling up proven farmer financing/input models</li> <li>Build the capacity of NAIC and private insurance companies to sensitize and offer tailored insurance packages to crop, agro-allied and livestock farmers</li> <li>Partner with organizations such as NourishingAfrica to promote awareness about funding opportunities and ensure investment readiness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the percentage of allocations to the agriculture sector to 6%, (up from current allocation of 2%), with aims to meet the Maputo declarations of 10% of federal budgets allocated to agriculture in the long term</li> <li>Consolidate and streamline farmer financing schemes and mechanisms at the Federal level and channel through strategic partners at the State level</li> <li>Amend the NAIC law for greater private sector participation in agricultural insurance cover. This will widen agricultural insurance cover, deepen agricultural insurance penetration and create an enabling environment for insurance innovations and tools across the agricultural value chains</li> </ul>
Promote financing for agricultural exporters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In partnership with financial service providers, raise awareness about funding opportunities for exporters, and develop tailored financing instruments and provide incentives for the repatriation of the funds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote and enforce legislation that compels formal financial institutions to provide financing to exporters</li> </ul>
Crowd-in funding for SMEs engaged in mechanization, agro-processing, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the emergence of accelerators, incubators, Venture Capitalists, Private Equity and other catalytical and patient financing mechanisms for the agriculture and food ecosystem</li> </ul>	
Create a comprehensive, relevant, and dynamic data portal for the Nigerian agriculture and food ecosystem to enable data-driven policymaking, measurement & evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design and implement a comprehensive data portal, with state-level information on farmers, inputs, value chains, and all key indicators for tracking impact. Housed at FMARD but managed by a cross-sector task force</li> <li>Build the capacity of statistician, research and planning officers on data collection analysis and management</li> <li>Ensure open source and easy access on all mobile devices for the private, public, and nonprofit sectors.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create and appoint a cross-sector food system data task force at each state and the federal level to ensure data collation and data-driven policymaking and tracking, measurement &amp; evaluation. This task force should be composed of leaders from agriculture, health, education, technology, manufacturing, trade, transportation, water, climate, gender, financing, entertainment, and communications</li> </ul>



# LINKAGES WITH OTHER TWG FOCUS ISSUES/SECTORS

The successful implementation of the goals developed by the TWG are hinged on strong collaborations with various sectors.



## ICT

All 8 Goals

- The deployment of ICT for enhancing production, enabling precision agriculture, processing, unlocking big data, financing and security will transform the sector



## Water Resources

Goals 1 & 2:

- Support and ensure year-round availability of water for food and livestock production and the management of floods and droughts in Nigeria



## Transportation and Infrastructure

Goals 3 & 5

- Develop collection infrastructure such as mini silos, warehouses, packhouses, cold storage, and other storage facilities, and ensure the availability of efficient logistics services in priority food producing states to minimize post harvest losses
- Support construction of feeder roads and other means of transportation to enable access to markets and reduce the costs of logistics and transportation by; intensifying rural road networks, rail, water ways, wet and dry ports, and linkages with farming zones and empowering more private commercial transporters



## Security

Goal 6:

- Ensure security across all agricultural producing regions to reduce disruptions and ensure the free movement of goods and people



## Power and Alternative Energy

Goal 5:

- Ensure affordable and renewable energy that can be utilized for agricultural production, processing and retail activities



## Women Affairs & Gender

Goal 7:

- Support the inclusion and equitable participation of women in the agriculture and food ecosystem



## Youth Development

Goal 7:

- Support capacity building and development of youth to increase their participation as entrepreneurs and employees in the food ecosystem



## Education

Goal 7:

- Support the development of talent for the sector by revamping agribusiness education in all of the Nigerian universities to prepare youth for successful careers and businesses in the agriculture landscape – including internships, agribusiness, and entrepreneurship training

# State Engagement To-date



Our TWG has engaged with states on multiple levels and received valuable feedback on the challenges and opportunities that exist for implementation.

State Representation on the TWGs – with Delta, Ebonyi, Enugu and Taraba states nominating members to serve on the TWG

State Consultants on Diagnostic and draft MTNDP

- Akwa Ibom
- Enugu
- Lagos
- Katsina
- Ogun



# State Government Brief on Thematic Development Plan (Page 1 of 2)

Strategic Thematic Objectives	Description Of Sub-national Government Imperatives And Responsibilities For Common And Shared Development Agendas
<p><b>Increase the national output and productivity of priority value chains – cassava, maize, rice, yam, soybean, tomatoes, ensuring adaptation to climate change</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure state-level farmer registration and geo-ecological mapping to enable prioritization of key-value chain and the provision of strategic interventions by state complete with GPS coordinates, and clear designation of farmlands at the state level</li> <li>• Establishment of 10 agricultural technology demonstration farms annually, per state through collaboration between Federal, states governments and the private sector</li> <li>• Develop a comprehensive national and state water management plan that includes water management, flood &amp; drought control, the expansion of existing irrigation infrastructure to full capacity, and the development of additional irrigation systems and solar-powered boreholes in high-potential ecosystems for food and livestock production</li> <li>• Support the emergence of private-sector-led agro-dealer networks and map clear distribution channels for bundled products</li> <li>• Revamp the National Extension Service/ADP system, decentralizing it at the state level and creating a private-sector driven program, leveraging models from Babban Gona and AFEX.</li> <li>• Retool agric. extension systems with ICTs based knowledge transfer and training methodologies, M &amp; E, and impact assessment tools. Leverage radio and IVR for farmer engagement.</li> <li>• Match NARIs at the state level to extension programs through structured partnerships to formalize research transfer mechanism</li> <li>• Create an open-source early warning system for farmers, with PPP support, integrated into the revamped extension infrastructure leveraging technology to disseminate this information to farmers, in partnership with ICT companies operating in the State</li> </ul>
<p><b>Increase the national output and productivity poultry, fisheries &amp; dairy value chains ensuring adaptation to climate change</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create strong collaborative frameworks across states within a geopolitical zone to foster private sector investment to drive the establishment of 1 largescale animal feed mill and 1 largescale hatchery in each geopolitical zone to satisfy regional demands of poultry and fish feeds</li> <li>• Equip existing veterinary clinics and hospitals with trained personnel, preventive (Vaccines) and control (Biosecurity measures) tools to reduce and eliminate diseases affecting poultry and aquaculture sectors</li> </ul>
<p><b>Reduce post-harvest losses via more efficient storage, logistics, &amp; market linkages</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foster PPP investments in collection infrastructure including mini silos, warehouses, packhouses, cold storage, or other storage facilities logistics in priority value chains identified by the state</li> <li>• Incentivize the private sector to intensify research and innovation on local content substitutes from the state for imported raw materials</li> <li>• Incorporate training on post-harvest management, storage, and local processing into revamped extension support for farmers</li> </ul>



# State Government Brief on Thematic Development Plan (Page 2 of 2)

Strategic Thematic Objectives	Description Of Sub-national Government Imperatives And Responsibilities For Common And Shared Development Agendas
Promote local sourcing, value addition, and food safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foster the emergence of at least one food accelerators and incubators in the six geopolitical zones to support the emergence of more local production and value addition</li> <li>• Design and implement PPP arrangements for shared processing facilities in each priority state for priority value chains built</li> </ul>
Ensure well developed and integrated rural communities for agricultural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead in the provision of the feeder and rural roads in key agricultural zones Intensifying rural road networks and linkage with farming zones</li> <li>• De-risk investment in logistics and private commercial transporters, e.g. keke, delivery vans, &amp; heavy-duty trucks</li> <li>• Promote PPPs to spur investment in rural housing, renewable energy, ICT, education around staple crop processing zones, and other strategic farming areas within the state.</li> </ul>
Improve security across Nigeria's agricultural investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a robust implementation plan to actualize community policing</li> <li>• Ramp up security infrastructure to curb insurgency characterized by terrorism, kidnapping, assassinations, and armed robbery</li> <li>• Deploy adequate resources to mop up illegal ammunition in circulation</li> </ul>
Ensure equity, capacity building and inclusion of women and youth in agriculture and food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actively ensure employment of female extension workers (at least 30%) and a gender lens and equity in all agriculture and food security programs in the state.</li> <li>• Actively allocate land in the state equitably – ensuring 50% for women in agriculture.</li> <li>• Promote the use of gender-sensitive data collection and gender statistics for evidence-based planning, policy, and program design, implementation, and evaluation.</li> <li>• Ensure 70% compliance for gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation at the state level. Also, 70% compliance on the inclusion of gender-disaggregated data in the forms of state data captured and presented by social categories including; gender, disability, location age, and class by 2025</li> <li>• Partner with academic and research institutions, and private sector to organize mentoring and internship schemes to attract youth to agriculture at the State level</li> <li>• Collaborate with private sector organizations to promote industry-relevant vocational education, training, job placement, and entrepreneurship skills</li> </ul>
Ensure adequate funding and data to drive growth in the agriculture and food ecosystem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Devote at least 6% of state's budget to the advancement of the agriculture and food ecosystem.</li> <li>• Actively attract private sector investment in agriculture into the state by investment promotion activities, and incentives.</li> <li>• Empower state enterprise and youth development programs to focus on funding agriculture and food ecosystem entrepreneurs.</li> <li>• De-risk large private sector financial investments in the state via PPP arrangements and engaging NIRSAL</li> <li>• Create and appoint a cross-sector food system data task force at each state level to ensure data collation and data-driven policymaking and tracking, measurement &amp; evaluation</li> </ul>

# Guiding Principles for the Implementation of the MTNDP in the Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development Landscape



The successful implementation of this plan to achieve the specified goals between 2021 and 2025 is hinged on some critical fundamental, non-negotiable prerequisites:

Full ownership, cohesive engagement and alignment from all government actors at the local, state and federal levels, with an interest in the food ecosystem, including the Ministries of Agriculture, Water Resources, Industry, Trade & Investment, Infrastructure, Science & Technology, Finance, Women's Affairs, Health, Education, Culture & Tourism, and the Central Bank.

Streamlined, sequenced and supportive policies that promote private sector-led growth, and the adoption of appropriate digital innovation and technology tools across the agriculture and food ecosystem, as well as budget cycles of relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies aligned with key thrusts and adequate funding provision to ensure effective and efficient execution

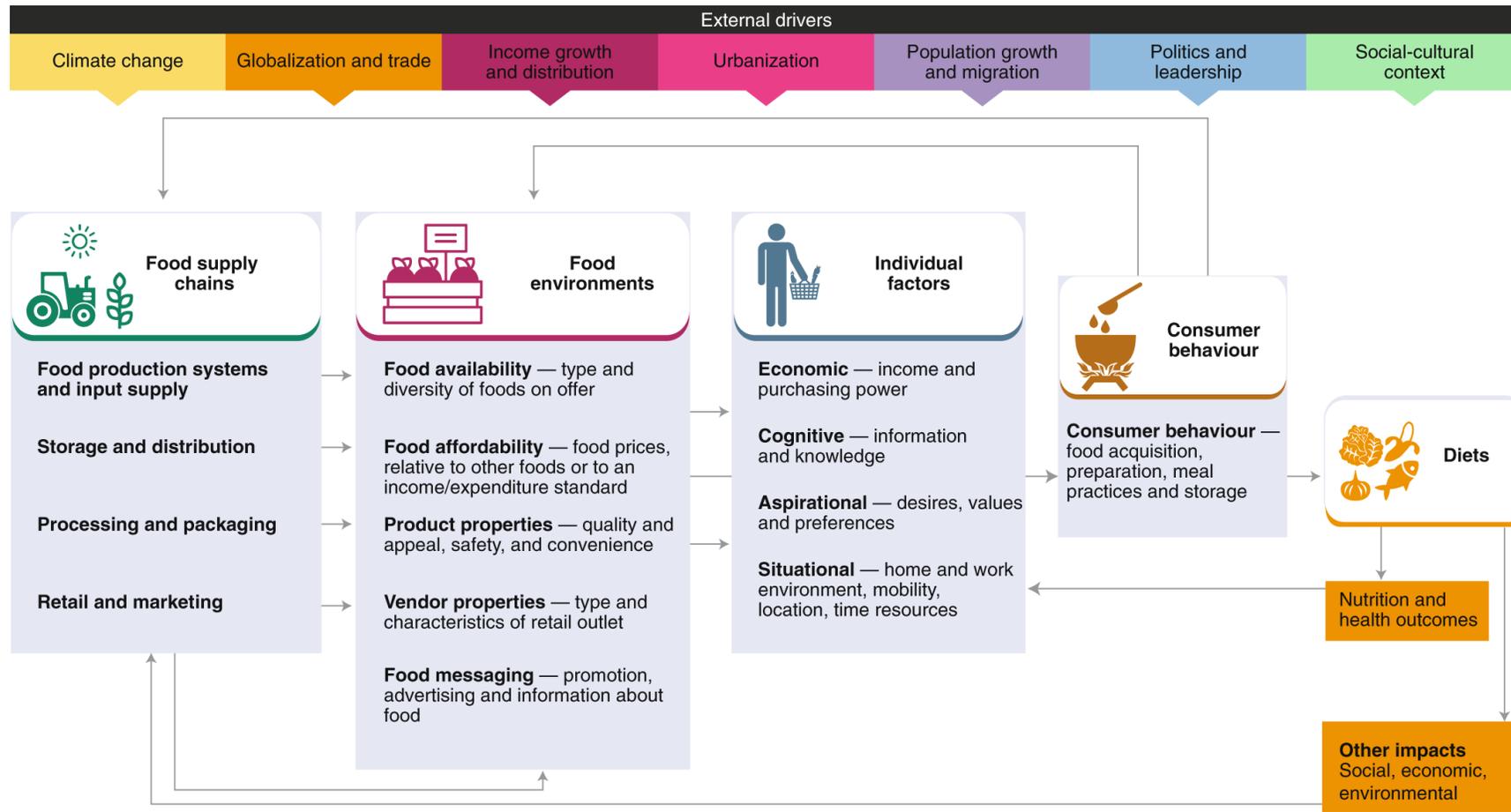
Transparency, accountability and emphasis on data-driven policy making, measurement & evaluation and clear metrics to track impact, including the creation and institutionalization of an instrument-like joint sector review platform, composed of key stakeholders from the public, private sector, CSOs, farmers group, development partners and researchers, convening on a quarterly or annual basis for transparency and ownership

These collaborative efforts to increase our farmers' productivity, reduce the high rates of post-harvest losses, enhance value addition and local processing and market linkages, ensure security, provide data, unlock catalytic financial and ensure the equitable engagement of women and youth, will ultimately increase the availability and affordability of nutritious food in Nigeria and for exports. These efforts will, in turn, transform our rural areas into vibrant hubs for food production and processing, creating jobs, and improving the livelihoods of our people.

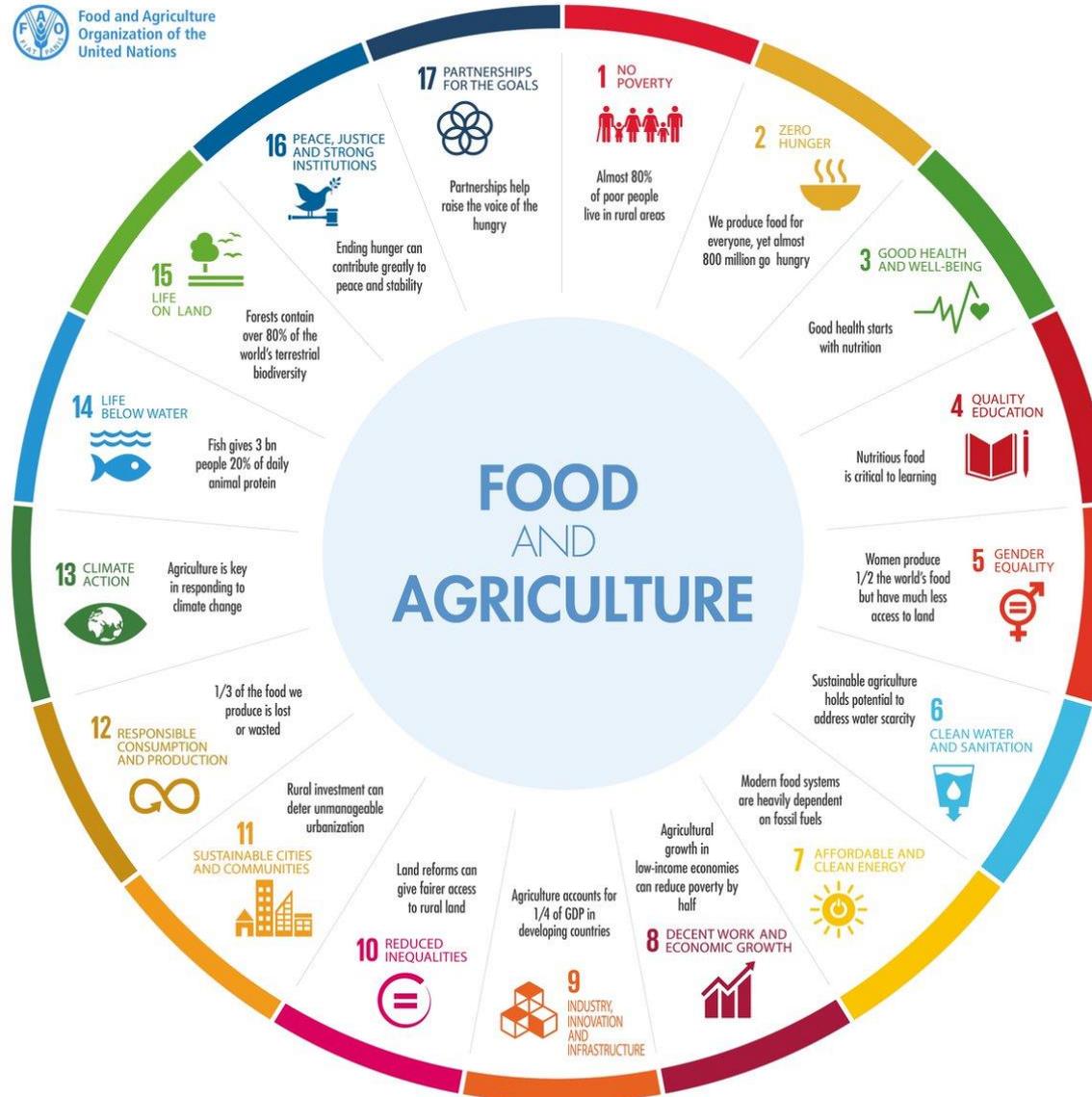


# Collaboration across the Food Ecosystem is Critical

"A food system gathers all the elements (environment, people, inputs, processes, infrastructures, institutions, etc.) and activities that relate to the production, processing, distribution, preparation and consumption of food, and the outputs of these activities, including socioeconomic and environmental outcomes."<sup>[1]</sup>



# Food and agriculture are at the heart of the SDGs



**Our Vision:** By 2025, Nigeria's agriculture and food ecosystem will experience at least a **10%** annual growth rate, driven by Nigeria's vibrant entrepreneurs, who will leverage technology and innovation to leapfrog and ensure the provision of affordable and nutritious food, enabling Nigerian families to locally substitute at least **60%** of current food imports and spend less than **40%** of their household income on food.



**“If I tell you my dream, you might forget it.  
If I act on my dream, perhaps you will remember it,  
But if I involve you, it becomes your dream too!”**