

FEED THE FUTURE NIGERIA AGRICULTURAL POLICY
PROJECT

Quarterly Report – Year 5

First Quarter: October 1- December 31, 2019

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

Activity Period: July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2020

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ACRONYMS

ADAN	Association of Deans of Agricultural Universities
AFRE	Department of Agricultural, Food and Resource Economics
ARISEE	African Resilience through Innovations in Soils Ecology and Extension
APP	Agricultural Promotion Policy
ASA	Agronomy Society of America
ATA	Agricultural Transformation Agenda
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program
CSSA	Crop Science Society of America
DC	District of Columbia
ERGP	Economic Growth Recovery Plan
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FG	Federal Government
FMARD	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
FTF	Feed the Future
FY	Fiscal Year
GFSS	Global Food Security Strategy
HMA	Honorable Minister of Agriculture
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
LGA	Local Government Area
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning
MELP	Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning Plan
MSU	Michigan State University
NAPP	Nigerian Agricultural Policy Project
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPFS	National Programme for Food Security
NSSP	Nigeria Strategy Support Program
PCU	Project Coordinating Unit
UAM	University of Agriculture, Makurdi
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government

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1. PROGRAM OVERVIEW / SUMMARY

Program Name:	Feed the Future Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project
Activity Start Date and End Date:	July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2020
Name of Prime Implementing: Partner:	Michigan State University (MSU)
[Contract/Agreement] Number:	AID-620-LA-15-00001
Name of Subcontractors/Sub-awardees:	International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
Major Counterpart Organizations:	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD)
Geographic Coverage (cities and or countries):	Nigeria
Reporting Period:	October 1, 2019 – December 31, 2019
Project personnel mentioned in this report and their project role:	<p>Dr. Saweda Liverpool-Tasie (Principal Investigator, MSU) Dr. Kwaw Andam (Chief of Party, IFPRI) Dr. Bedru Balana (Research Fellow, IFPRI) Mr. Hyacinth Edeh (Country Program Manager, IFPRI) Dr. Mulubrhan Amare (Associate Research Fellow, IFPRI) Dr. Suresh Babu (Senior Research Fellow, IFPRI) Dr. Olivier Ecker (Senior Research Fellow, IFPRI) Mr. Steve Longabaugh (Specialist, MSU) Dr. Michael Olabisi (Assistant Professor, MSU) Dr. Tom Reardon (Distinguished Professor, MSU) Dr. Laura Schmitt Olabisi (Associate Professor, MSU) Dr. Hiroyuki Takeshima (Senior Research Fellow, IFPRI) Dr. Oyinkan Tasie (Assistant Professor, MSU)</p>

This progress report summarizes the key activities undertaken by the Feed the Future Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project for the first quarter (October 1- December 31, 2019) of fiscal year 2019/2020.

1.1 Summary of Results to Date (Y5)

Table 1: Quarter 1 Progress actuals against FY 2020 targets

Below are the results obtained during the first quarter of FY 2020 for each indicator showing progress made in contributing to the FY 2019 target.

Project Indicator Title	Baseline Data	Project Annual Target (Oct 1, 2019- Sept 31. 2020	Project Annual Actual at Q1	Comment If yearly actual is 10% more or less than target	Annual Performance Achieved to End of Reporting Period (%)	Project Target ¹	Project Actual ²	LOP Performance achievement (%)
1. Number of high-quality research reports published having undergone peer review (internal/external) and disaggregated by type (working papers and journal articles) (<u>Annex A</u>). Custom Indicator	N/A	12	7			55	76	138

¹ Project Target: These are numbers or percentages targeted for each indicator from Y1 – Y5 i.e. (Y1+Y2+Y3+Y4+Y5). It is important to note that some of the project indicators have been changed over the years, where some indicators were being dropped some were added in year 3 (indicator 6, 7&8 and Year 4 (indicator 3). This accounts for the significant increase in the target set for Y4.

² Project Actual: These are the actual numbers achieved for each indicator from Y1- Y5 i.e. (Y1+Y2+Y3+Y4 + Y5 (Q1)). Actual data for indicators 6, 7 & 8 are from Y3 & Y4 (Q1, Q2 & Q3) while actual for indicator 3 is from Y4 which is an annual indicator.

Project Indicator Title	Baseline Data	Project Annual Target (Oct 1, 2019- Sept 31, 2020)	Project Annual Actual at Q1	Comment If yearly actual is 10% more or less than target	Annual Performance Achieved to End of Reporting Period (%)	Project Target ¹	Project Actual ²	LOP Performance achievement (%)
2. Number of participants attending project organized research and policy events. (<u>Annex B</u>). Custom Indicator	N/A	673	170			4356	4394	101
3. Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies analyzed, consulted on, drafted or revised, approved and implemented with USG assistance Custom Indicator	N/A	2	Annual indicator		NA			
4. Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs. (<u>Annex C</u>) Standard Feed the Future (FTF) Indicator EG.3.2	N/A	842	165		NA	5639	4658	83
5. Number of individuals who have received USG supported degree-granting non-nutrition-related food security training. (<u>Annex D</u>).	N/A	0	3			13	13	100

Project Indicator Title	Baseline Data	Project Annual Target (Oct 1, 2019- Sept 31. 2020	Project Annual Actual at Q1	Comment If yearly actual is 10% more or less than target	Annual Performance Achieved to End of Reporting Period (%)	Project Target ¹	Project Actual ²	LOP Performance achievement (%)
Standard Feed the Future Indicator (FTF) EG.3.2-2								
6. Percent of USG-assisted organizations with improved performance Standard Feed the Future (FTF) indicator 3.2-29	N/A	12	Annual indicator		NA	63		
7. Number of agriculture policy communications developed and/or written for stakeholder consumption disaggregated by: Type of communication (policy brief, newspaper article, white paper, radio program, television program), main stakeholder group targeted (GON, private sector, civil society), and Lead in policy communication developed or written: GON, USG, private sector, civil society. (Annex F). Custom Indicator	N/A	18	9		0	84	112	145

Project Indicator Title	Baseline Data	Project Annual Target (Oct 1, 2019- Sept 31, 2020)	Project Annual Actual at Q1	Comment If yearly actual is 10% more or less than target	Annual Performance Achieved to End of Reporting Period (%)	Project Target ¹	Project Actual ²	LOP Performance achievement (%)
8. Number of public private advocacy dialogues focused on policy that supports private sector investment. Custom Indicator	N/A	2	0			12	7	58
9. Index (or scorecard) of quality of agriculture and food security policy processes in Nigeria, as measured by stakeholder evaluation to capture level of satisfaction and confidence. Custom Indicator	1.206	20 % point positive change	Semi Annual Indicator Biennial indicator		Semi Annual Indicator Biennial indicator	30% positive change from baseline result	1.44	
10. Index (or scorecard) of quality of the institutional architecture for agriculture and food security policy processes in Nigeria, as measured by stakeholder evaluation survey to capture level of satisfaction and confidence. Custom Indicator	1.342	20 % point positive change	Semi Annual Indicator Biennial indicator		Semi Annual Indicator Biennial indicator	30% positive change from baseline result	1.74	

2. ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

2.1 Progress Narrative

This narrative will highlight progress made by the Feed the Future Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project (NAPP) in the implementation of the Year 5 work plan, which was submitted to United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Nigeria on September 10, 2019, revised, and finally approved by USAID/Nigeria on October 24, 2019. The Year 5 work plan is broken down into the three main Project components: 1) A strategy for enhancing national agriculture and food security policy capacity; 2) Policy – driven collaborative research and analysis; and 3) Strengthening evidence-based policy process and promoting impact.

Component 1: A Strategy for Enhancing National Agriculture and Food Security Policy Capacity

1. Capacity building-training courses organized

In Year 5, capacity-building activities for the Project’s targeted beneficiaries continues to be demand-driven. The Project received capacity building demands from its target beneficiaries during the development of the Year 5 workplan. These demands form the basis for the organized trainings during the quarter under review.

The Project organized training courses in this quarter on “Nigeria Agricultural Policies and Strategies” and “Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)”. The training on the ‘Nigeria Agricultural Policies and Strategies’ is aimed at increasing the understanding of the various national agricultural policies by state-level agricultural officers. This understanding is considered important for improving the synergy between the states and the federal agricultural ministries in the implementation of national agricultural policies. Similarly, the MEL training course addresses the capacity needs of the participants towards the improvement of the overall performance of their organizations in achieving set goals.

Following the Project’s guide on gender mix and relevance of training to work schedule, the Project partners managed the selection of course participants. As was the case in Year 4, the Project in Year 5 continues to mentor previous beneficiaries by engaging them in trainings for new beneficiaries. The Project scholars who had spent time at Michigan State University are now leading various training efforts for diverse stakeholders including private sector, ministries of agriculture and academic institutions in Nigeria. While this approach directly addresses capacity building needs of the target organizations, it also helps to ensure the sustainability of the Project activities beyond the life of the Project. The major activities undertaken in Q1 under Component 1 are summarized in Table 2 and narrated below the table.

Table 2: Indicator 4. Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs

Date	Location	Topic	Participants				
			Type	Male	Female	15-29	30+
1.1 FMARD/National Trainings							
1.1.1 FMARD/National Capacity Building and Mentoring Activities							
November 18 – 20, 2019	FADAMA House, Abuja	Introduction to Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning	FMARD	15	9	1	23
December 11-13, 2019	FADAMA House, Abuja	Introduction to Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning	FMARD	6	21	0	27
1.1.2 Universities							
November 25 - 26, 2019	Kebbi State College of Agriculture, Zuru	Training on Nigeria Agricultural Policies and Strategies	Academia	21	1	0	22
November 27 – 29, 2019	University of Agriculture, Makurdi, Benue State	Introduction to Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning	Academia	17	6	0	23
1.2. State trainings and capacity building efforts							
November 28 – 29, 2019	Kebbi State Ministry of Agriculture, Kebbi State	Training on Nigeria Agricultural Policies and Strategies	State Ministry of Agriculture	20	1	0	21
Activity 1.3: Nigerian Graduate Student Capacity Building							
November 26-27, 2019	Abeokuta, Ogun State	Training for community dissemination on maize handling practices to Reduce Aflatoxin contamination	Civil society	18	4	17	5
December 17 – 18, 2019	Abakaliki, Ebonyi State	Training for community dissemination on maize handling	Ebonyi State University and Ebonyi State Agricultural	17	9	13	13

Date	Location	Topic	Participants				
			Type	Male	Female	15-29	30+
		practices to Reduce Aflatoxin contamination	Development Program				

Activity 1.1 FMARD/National Trainings

1.1.1 FMARD/National Capacity Building and Mentoring Activities

In line with the Project's strategies for the year under review, the Project is committed to supporting the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) to improve on effectiveness and efficiency. This was demonstrated between November 18 – 20, 2019, when the Project delivered a training course on Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) to 24 staff members (15 male, 9 female) of the FMARD in Abuja. The MEL training, anchored by the Project's M&E Assistant, Tunji Fasoranti and an FMARD staff, Dr. Gabriel Malomo, who had previously benefited from such Project's-organized training was comprehensive and met the expectation of participants.

Following this successful delivery of the training, the FMARD management through the Ministry's Project Coordinating Unit (PCU) requested for a similar MEL training for other staff of FMARD, including the staff of the proposed Nutrition Department and the National Programme on Food Security (NPFS). The Project organized this additional training between December 11 – 13, 2019 with 27 participants (6 male, 21 female) in attendance. The training was facilitated by the Project's M&E Assistant, Tunji Fasoranti and five FMARD staff members who previously attended similar trainings. These staff members were Dr. Gabriel Malomo, Onaolapo Omolola Mary, Akan Uteh, Obasi Chinonso, and Emeka Onwuchekwa. The training exposed participants to the various steps involved in the M&E system and basic concepts of MEL. Specifically, the training focused on development hypothesis, data collection and management, the development of result and logical frameworks, and preparation of performance indicator reference sheet. The trainings were also facilitated in a style with evidence-based examples to assist staff of the FMARD improve on their understanding of the subject-matter. The knowledge imparted to the participants is expected to lead to improved implementation of agricultural policies with significant positive effects on food and nutrition security in Nigeria.

1.1.2 National Trainings (universities, think tanks, research institutions, CBO's NGOs, farmer groups)

On 25th – 26th November 2019, the Project delivered a training course on Nigeria Agricultural Policies and Strategies to 22 (21 males and 1 female) staff members of the College of Agriculture, Zuru, Kebbi State. The training delved into the pre and post Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) of the Goodluck Jonathan administration (2010-2015) with emphasis on the agricultural policy and strategies of the present administration of President Muhammadu Buhari (2015- present): the Agriculture Promotion Policy (APP) and the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP). The training specifically highlighted key features, achievements and challenges of past policies, and the features and

expectations of present agricultural policies being implemented. The trainers also reviewed the Regional Agricultural Policies especially the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). Participants affirmed that the training was worthwhile as they learned about the contemporary agricultural related policy issues and were equipped with adequate knowledge to better perform in their teaching and research-related duties.

Staff members of Federal University of Agriculture, Makurdi, Benue State and universities within its catchment areas including the Kogi State University, Ayingba, Nasarawa State University, Keffi and Federal University, Wukari, Taraba State benefitted from the M&E training held between 27th – 29th November, 2019. A total of 23 participants (17 males and 6 females) were in attendance. The training was on request of the universities with the understanding that staff members of these institutions have very limited skills to effectively monitor and track the performance/efficiency of academic-related activities in their institutions. The NAPP-facilitated M&E training was intensive and highly participatory with specific focus on resource management, service delivery, data collection, management and presentation for decision making. There were hands-on practical assignments which were managed in groups to ensure effective understanding of the M&E courses and promote teamwork in achieving organizational goals. A generally observed gap among the participants is the familiarity with M&E terminologies without the skillsets for actual practice. The Project recognized this and intensified effort towards the processes of actual practice of MEL activities. This is in addition to deepening the participants' knowledge in MEL concepts/terminologies. It is envisaged that with improved MEL skills, beneficiaries can effectively and efficiently implement both academic and non-academic related project activities. Overall, resources are better managed and utilized in the process. The Project achieved this training through a collaborative effort with the Association of Deans of Agriculture in Nigerian Universities (ADAN).

Activity 1.2 State Trainings and Capacity Building Efforts

1.2.1 Nigeria Agricultural Policies and Strategies for Ministry Staff and Academics in the 7 FTF states

The Project delivered a training course on the Nigeria Agricultural Policies and Strategies to the staff members of the Kebbi State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources between 28th and 29th November 2019. At the training were 21 participants (20 males and 1 female) who participated fully for the training duration. The training looked at the Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA), the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) driven by the African Union, as well as the Agriculture Promotion Policy (APP) and the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP) of the Muhammadu Buhari-led government, among others. The training aims to improve the participants' understanding and ability to engage in the various national agriculture policy discourse. This is in addition to promoting the mainstreaming of national level agriculture policies at the sub-national levels and thus, improve policy synergy and better implementation.

Activity 1.3: Nigerian Graduate Student Capacity Building

1.3.1 Project scholars

So far, the Policy project has brought Nigerian scholars (13 Masters and PhD students) and their advisors to Michigan State University (MSU) for courses, research training and support combined with long term mentoring. Mentoring starts in Nigeria after scholars have been selected and before

they come to MSU. It continues even after the scholars complete their tenure at MSU and return to Nigeria. So far, the Project scholars have produced 31 publicly available research publications and 47 program highlights including peer reviewed journal articles. Project scholars returning home have so far trained over **1000** people on data collection and analysis. There is currently an increasing demand for these trainings across the country. Below, we summarize the main highlights of this program for the first quarter of year 5

First Quarter (October-December 2019) project's scholars program is increasingly becoming aware of the diverse ways that the young Nigerian scholars trained and mentored by the project are achieving their personal academic goals as well as contributing to project goals of supporting inclusive agricultural productivity growth, improved nutritional outcomes, and livelihood resilience for men and women through an improved policy environment guided by empirical evidence in Nigeria.

In this quarter, the project was informed that two project scholars completed their academic degrees. Ms. Aisha Lawal Ibrahim, successfully completed her Master's Degree at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria while Dr. Iveren Agada completed her Doctoral Degree from Federal University of Agriculture, Makurdi. (Both of them acknowledged the support received by USAID Nigeria)

Also, in this quarter, NAPP scholar Mrs. Toyin Adebowale and her Nigerian advisor (University of Agriculture, Abeokuta) worked with her MSU mentor to develop a training manual, non-technical communication pieces and a training activity (applying the trainer of trainer approach) on how to prevent the incidence and growth of aflatoxins along the maize value chain in Nigeria. These materials were based on research conducted by the team under the Policy Project. The team successfully trained 22 people (18 male, 4 female) carefully selected from all the local governments in their home state (Ogun) as a pilot case. The 22 trainees have gone on to disseminate information about how to prevent the incidence and growth of aflatoxins along the maize value chain to 434 others (198 females and 236 males) of which 142 (50 female and 92 male) were trained in October to December 2019 in the private sector and civil society. The project scholar continues to monitor those trained as they train others in their communities. The team (leveraging on the success of the pilot and what has been learned) on December 17 – 18, 2017 in Abakaliki, Ebonyi State also conducted a training of 26 people (13 female and 13 male). Plans are to to conduct similar training and dissemination activities in all the FtF states in 2020.

Another Project scholar, Dr. Blessing Agada was invited to participate in an international meeting of Science communication and Development in Africa because of work she was supported to prepare and disseminate as a project scholar. (see [Highlight # 65](#)). As a Project scholar, young Nigerian graduate students are supported to prepare non-technical versions of their research for the Nigerian public while at Michigan State University. Dr. Blessing Agada was supported to prepare and disseminate a farmer manual (based on her research) titled "A guide to accounting for soil physical properties and fertilizer use in maize based systems". The project translated the manual in English into the TIV language (a major Nigerian language used in Benue State) and a UNESCO came across the manual and translations while in Benue State. Impressed with the translated farmer manual, the UNESCO representative invited Dr. Blessing to do a joint paper with a professor at Nasarawa State University Keffi, Nigeria under the UNESCO theme of the 2019-year "International year of Indigenous Languages". Dr. Agada was sponsored to present the paper at the 2nd International Meeting of Science Communication and Development in Africa" <http://www.isdevcom.ng>, <https://scicom2019.isdevcom.ng/> with the theme "Humanizing Science: Optimizing Innovation and

Communication for Development in Africa. She served on a panel at the conference to discuss ways of effectively and efficiently communicating scientific research findings to a non- scientific audience. She says this was all because of the insightfully translated farmer manual created by The Policy Project. This demonstrates that the innovations by the Policy Project to extend the value of rigorous scientific research to Nigerians via non-technical communication pieces is being appreciated and that by training scholars to develop and disseminate these, the Policy project objective of Nigerian Scholars leading these efforts is increasingly happening as a Nigerian scholar in Nigeria is carrying the flagship of this innovation.

In quarter 1, project scholar Ms. Aisha Lawal Ibrahim was approached by a potential collaborator in Iraq to jointly conduct research on agglomeration economies and its impact on women and youth. This interaction was based on a link fostered by her Facebook post about her research while at MSU and builds on her MSc thesis supported by the Project. This also shows how the project scholars programs showcasing of scholars' work is increasing their international recognition and attracting attention to Nigerian issues.

This quarter, NAPP scholar Dr. Blessing Agada was invited (and fully sponsored) to participate in an MSU wide initiative "African Resilience through Innovations in Soils Ecology and Extension (ARISEE)", organized by her NAPP MSU Advisor and mentor Prof. Sieg. It was a fully funded opportunity to join a brainstorming session with great intellectuals from many disciplines and several African countries; an experience that allowed Blessing to disseminate findings from her research but also learn from and form relationships with scholars focused on similar issues across Africa. She was also invited to be part of a continent-wide discussion (in Uganda) on African soils and fertilizer use in Africa, which she could not participate in, due to time conflicts. All these developments demonstrate that the training and networks that scholars are exposed to as part of the Policy Project scholar program is increasing the demand for their knowledge and skills as part of national and global discussions on issues related to agriculture. This is in line with the Policy Project's goal of supporting the development of Nigerian scholars to be the "go to" for such national and continent-wide efforts

Capacity building activities on the MSU campus

In this quarter, three project scholars (3 PhD candidates) successfully completed their studies as NAPP Scholars and returned to their universities in December 2019. While on campus the scholars engaged with the MSU community and presented their work both on and off campus These presentations provided the students opportunities to get feedback on their work, practice making formal presentations while sharing knowledge on Nigerian issues.

Presentations made by the Project Scholars this Quarter.

1. Mrs. Hephzibah Onyeje Obekpa (Federal University of Agriculture, Makurdi):
 - a. **Nutrition and Dietary Diversity in Nigeria.** *Presented at the Department of Agricultural Food and Resource Economics. Seminar on 5 November 2018. Fifteen Attendees (10 Male, 5 Female).*
2. Mr. Charles Olumba Chukwudi (Ebonyi State University)
 - a. **Towards Urban Agriculture: Assessing Land Grabbing and Access in South East Nigeria** *Presented at the MSU AFRE Brownbag Seminar series on 18 November 2019, 13 Attendees (7 Male and 6 Female)*
3. Mrs. Balaraba Abubakar Sule (Federal University of Technology, Minna)
 - a. **"Postharvest Loss and its Effect on the Profit Margin of Wholesale Vegetable Marketers in Abuja, Nigeria** *Sustainability and Development Conference, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. USA 13 October 2019*

- b. **Effects of Agricultural Policies on Rice Production Systems in Kebbi State, Northwest Nigeria.** Presented at the MSU AFRE Brownbag Seminar series on 18 November 2019, 13 Attendees (7 Male and 6 Female)

Number of Agriculture Policy Communications Developed and/or Written For Stakeholder Consumption by Project Scholars. (For complete list, please see ANNEX F: Indicator 7)

Full citation of the communication			
Authors	Date	Title	Publication Venue
Blessing Iveren Agada	Nov. 2019	Taking a Chance on Me! The Ripple Effects of the NAPP Capacity Building Module of Train One to Train Others'	Nigeria Highlights 65, East Lansing: MSU.
Godwin A Abu	Nov. 2019	Highlights of My Visit to Michigan State University.	Nigeria Highlights 64, East Lansing: MSU.
Ayodeji Alexander Coker	Nov. 2019	Tapping from the Proceedings of the Michigan State House of Representatives' Committee on Agriculture- My MSU Experience	Nigeria Highlights 63, East Lansing: MSU.
Balaraba Sule	Nov. 2019	Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project Scholars' Program: Opportunity for Empowerment, Professional Linkages and Replication of Best Practices Highlights 62, Dr. Ayodeji Alexander Ajibola Coker, November 2019. The Lattice Community: An Innovative Experiment	Nigeria Highlights 61, East Lansing: MSU.
Jonathan Okechukwu Alimba	Nov. 2019	The Project Scholar Program: A Rare Privilege and Wonderful Experience Worth Sharing.	Nigeria Highlights 60, East Lansing: MSU.
Sule, B. A., Crawford, E. and Coker, A. A.	Dec. 2019	Competitiveness and Comparative Advantage of Rice Production Systems: The Policy Analysis Matrix Approach	FSP Research Brief 102, East Lansing: MSU.
Ayodeji Alexander Ajibola Coker and Balaraba Sule	Dec. 2019	Entrepreneurial Skills and Job Preference among Agriculture Undergraduates: Evidence from Niger State, Nigeria	FSP Research Brief 114, East Lansing: M MSU.
Sule, B. A., Crawford, E. and Coker, A. A.	Dec. 2019	Competitiveness and Comparative Advantage of Rice Production Systems: The Policy Analysis Matrix Approach	FSP Research Brief 102, East Lansing: MSU.

Supervising Professors Visit MSU.

During the period October 25 – November 24, Professors Ayodeji Coker (Federal University of Technology Minna, Niger State, Nigeria), Jonathan Okechukwu Alimba (Ebonyi State University,

Abakaliki, Ebonyi State, Nigeria) and Abu Godwin (University of Agriculture Makurdi, Benue State, Nigeria). They are the supervisors of Mrs. Balaraba Abubakar Sule, Mr. Charles Olumba Chukwudi and Mrs. Hephzibah Onyeje Obekpa, respectively.

While at MSU, these professors met many MSU faculty and forged research linkages that look very promising for providing answers to important research questions. Beyond meeting with colleagues in Agricultural Economics they were briefed on the technical aspects of projects such as grant management; proposal development and submission were covered.

They made a set of presentations at the seminar on “Aspects of Land Research in Nigeria, Presentations and Panel Discussion”. in the MSU Department of Agricultural, Food and Resource Economics on November 11, 2019.

- The Herdsmen-Farmers Conflict in Benue State, Nigeria: Implications for food Security. Abu Godwin (University Of Agriculture Makurdi, Benue State, Nigeria).
- Land Acquisition Strategies and Rice Productivity among Smallholder Farmers: Evidence from Niger State, Nigeria. Ayodeji Coker (Federal University of Technology Minna, Niger State, Nigeria)
- Determinants of Adoption of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Practices by Crop Farmers of the World Bank Assisted FADAMA 111 Project in Southeast, Nigeria. Jonathan Okechukwu Alimba (Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki, Ebonyi State, Nigeria)

Another example of how the Train One to Train Others practice of the Project Scholar program continued in first quarter of project year five and is gearing up for ground breaking work in Quarter 2.

R Training: The NAPP scholars based at MSU continued with their weekly tutelage under Dr. Michael Olabisi on the use of R as a free and open source statistical package for use in analysis of research. It is planned that these 3 scholars will join those scholars who earlier returned to Nigeria to conduct further R training to 1) Academic and Research Institutions and 2) various State government ministries once they return home. These two types of trainees require different training foci. The Academic and Research Institutions will use R for full-on data analysis. while the State ministries will make heavier use of R’s plotting and other data display methods. Thus two different training manuals have been developed for the different audiences. The Project is happy to observe that the receptiveness of and desire for R training is increasing in Nigeria. The project interactions with the Association of Deans of Agriculture in Nigeria (ADAN) to enquire about their interest in R revealed that all institutions contacted expressed interest in the R training.

Activity 1.4: Media engagement and Training at Federal and the State Level (Agricultural Communication and Policy Advocacy)

Media engagement (Federal and State Levels)

There was no capacity building activity for the quarter under review per the Year 5 workplan. However, the review of training manual to further meet the demand of the target beneficiaries and all necessary arrangements for media-related activities due in the second quarter of Year 5 are now concluded.

Activity 1.5: Engagement with non-government stakeholders (e.g. civil society, NGOs, and think tanks) with particular focus on FtF states #1

The Project continues to engage with the Association of Deans of Agriculture in Nigerian Universities (ADAN) in the execution of its activities targeted at stakeholders within the academic community in the FtF focus states. This engagement includes joint development of the schedule and implementation of capacity building activities for benefiting ADAN members within the FtF states. This collaboration aims to increase the reach of the Project to more broadly agriculture community in Nigeria.

Over the last five years, the project has been supporting Nigerian research networks to build capacity of young Nigerian scholars and to generally increase the international recognition of Nigerian scholars. In this regard, the project (through the scholars program) supported the online publication of the Nigerian Journal of Agricultural Economics (Vol 2 (2011) – Volume 8 (2018)). First, a project scholar and his MSU faculty mentor uploaded the first few volumes in 2017. Then in 2018, the editorial board of the journal was trained and supported to put the journal online themselves. Just between October 2018 and November 2019 these articles have been downloaded over thirty-eight thousand (38,481) times.

Component 2: Policy driven collaborative research and analysis.

In Year 5 this Component is building upon previous analyses and findings on some of the key topics on which there is demand from the government (state or federal) and other stakeholders to underpin policy support with research and analysis. The goal is to further strengthen the Project contributions towards evidence-based decision-making in agriculture and rural development policy. The development of the research topics as contained in the workplan are at various stages as indicated below:

Activity 2.1. Food and Nutrition Security

2.1.1: The Impact of Agricultural Productivity Changes on Child Nutritional Outcomes

This study aims to explore the linkages between agricultural productivity change and child nutritional outcome in Nigeria using LSMS panel data from Nigeria. The study will also examine the distributional implication of agricultural productivity change among rural vs. urban households and across geographical zones. The study is expected to provide an important evidence for designing policies intended to improve agricultural productivity that can reduce child undernutrition. In the quarter under review, the development of the conceptual framework, cleaning of data and collection of secondary data of the paper were completed; organization and review of relevant literature and methodology sections of the paper were achieved, and draft of both descriptive and econometric results are ready.

2.1.2: Differences and drivers of rural-rural vs rural-urban youth migration

The study aims to explain the differences and drivers of rural-rural and rural-urban migration to better understand the differing patterns in the two routes of migration to inform policy-makers of potential shifts in labor force composition. Our analysis will be organized around three questions. First, why does rural-rural migration occur? Second, what differences between the origin and destination explain this? Third, how could policy makers redirect rural-urban to rural-rural migration as an approach for reducing youth unemployment and social tensions in congested cities and urban areas? So far, the

following progress to achieve the objectives of the research topic have been made: 1) the conceptual framework, data cleaning and collection of secondary data of the paper was completed; 2) we have also organized review of relevant literature and empirical strategy sections of the paper; and 3) draft results are ready, and we are currently working on draft write-up of results.

2.1.3 Analysis of Food Consumption Patterns and Policy Options for Improving Food and Nutrition Security in Nigeria

The work progress of the study is on time. As described in the work plan, in Q1 and Q2 the team conducted the descriptive and econometric analyses that are the first two (out of three) components of the proposed work. The work plan further specifies the components as follows: “(1) The descriptive analysis will document food consumption patterns by agricultural seasons in urban and rural areas in North and South Nigeria, as well as by economic strata (with a focus on the poor). (2) The econometric analysis will use Quadratic Almost Ideal Demand System models to estimate income and price elasticities.” The descriptive analysis is completed. The estimations for the econometric analysis are underway and expected to be completed in Q2.

2.1.4 Impact of smallholder farmers commercial orientation on rural economic development

The principal work so far has been to investigate the data sets that might be used for the analysis. The Nigeria General Household

Survey – Panel (GHS-P) survey series offers the best way to obtain a national perspective on the commercial orientation of rural households across Nigeria, as well as permitting some assessment to be made as to how this orientation may change over time.

The GHSP-3 dataset from 2015/16 will be used for the principal analyses both for household characterization and to examine the characteristics associated with each household type. This data set has information on 3,172 rural households resident in 296 enumeration areas (EA) across Nigeria (Figure 1).

Of interest in this analysis will be the degree to which rural households that are not commercially oriented in their farming rely upon non-farm livelihood strategies and what factors enable them to pursue those livelihoods. Is the welfare level of these households superior to commercially oriented farming households? Once the analysis is completed, if feasible, similar analyses will be done with the two earlier panel survey rounds to evaluate whether any changes can be observed over time in what characteristics may drive households to be more commercially oriented in their farming activities.

The commodity value chains to be examined once the household typology work is completed will be drawn from the eleven crops listed above. All eleven crops will be examined in order to determine for which three or four crops additional analysis may provide useful insights as to how the pool of farmers who participate in the value chains for those crops might be expanded for greater impact on agricultural and rural economic development. The team will complete a report on the analyses by end of Q2.

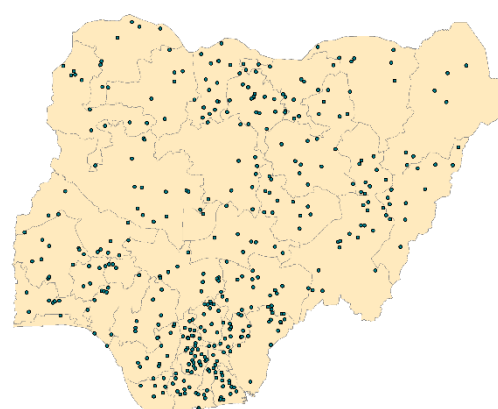


Figure 1. Location of enumeration areas of the General Household Survey-Panel (2015/16)

Activity 2.2 Constraints and Opportunities in a Key Value Chain (Aquaculture)

This study focuses on aquaculture, which is a value chain that could represent the move towards Nigeria's policy goal of operating 'agriculture as a business' if extension services for farmers could be improved. Some subsectors of the aquaculture value chain are profitable, but at the same time key problems remain, including lack of farm management skills, inadequate supply of good quality feed, capital constraints, high cost of feed, and unreliable markets for final products. In Q1 the focus was on gathering and reviewing relevant literature for this topic, focusing on two African countries, Egypt and Ghana, where the aquaculture value chain is operated under conditions fairly similar to those pertaining in Nigeria. In Q2, the research team will conduct to identify the main points where extension services can make incremental improvements in farm practices and productivity.

2.3. Micro-level analyses on the impacts of agricultural public investments on selected indicators of broad development outcomes

During this quarter, in-depth literature review has been conducted on studies that investigated similar micro-level variations in returns to public expenditures in agriculture and other sectors in other African countries (including IFPRI's previous work in Uganda, Ghana, Tanzania, and Rwanda) where economic conditions are similar to those in Nigeria. Based on the literature review, key hypotheses and policy questions are being refined, and analytical approaches are being developed. Building on the earlier work done by IFPRI researchers, micro-level household data on various agricultural outcomes and other economic outcomes have also been further constructed using the three waves of LSMS-ISA data, and the set of GIS spatial data on agroecological variables (climate, hydrology, soils, topography), have also been expanded.

Furthermore, data on public expenditures, compiled for previous years' research activities by IFPRI from various sources including the Central Bank of Nigeria, have been further processed, to match the LGAs and survey timing of the three rounds of LSMS-ISA data (LGAs where the interviewed households are located). These data capture only the aggregate expenditures on the agricultural sector (typically combining Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting), and do not distinguish spending on different functions within the agricultural purposes. However, these data still capture important variations in agricultural expenditure at the LGA level, for the periods corresponding to before and around the timing when three waves of LSMS-ISA data were collected (2010/11, 2012/13, and 2015/16). Combining the aforementioned household-level data and these state/LGA level expenditure data, the analyses are currently being conducted, examining how public expenditures in agriculture at both the state and the LGA (including those in neighboring LGAs) have affected various agricultural and non-agricultural outcomes of the households, given their exogenous characteristics.

2.3.2 Credit Access and Agricultural Technology Adoption

This study aims to understand the nature of credit constraints and credit-rationing mechanisms among stallholders and to identify multiple forms of credit constraints in agricultural technology adoption. The two key research questions are: (1) What are the different forms of credit constraints facing smallholder farmers? & (2) What are the effects of credit constraints on agricultural technology adoption?

In Q1, the team has conducted a comprehensive literature review. Credit constraint to smallholders is often associated with either absence of accessible credit sources or high cost of borrowing. Our literature review shows that other factors such as risk-behavior, collateral requirements, absence of business opportunities and transactions costs play important roles in credit markets and credit-rationing to smallholder borrowers. The team also made progress on methodology, producing a draft primary data collection instrument (questionnaire) and identifying secondary data sources (mainly LSMS survey). In Q2 the team is developing the analytical approach and empirical econometric model, finalizing the questionnaire and collecting field data for analysis and writing.

2.3.3 Gap analysis and investment plan for extension reform

In Q1, the team has followed up on the consultation workshop in Niger and Cross River states. The Project met with the representative of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD), Federal Department of Agricultural Extension (FDAE) and other relevant stakeholders to update and brief them about the findings of the consultation process in Niger and Cross River State on the 25th of October, 2019. The Project also participated and presented the findings of the Niger state and Cross River state consultative process in two high profile events organized by the National Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Services, Ahmadu Bello University. One of them was the 2019 National Agricultural Extension Review and Planning Meeting (NAERPM) held 2nd - 5th December 2019. A total of 117 participants, comprising Agricultural Development Programmes (ADPs), National Agricultural Research Institutes (NARIs), Federal Department of Agricultural Extension (FDAE), Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD), and Non-governmental organization (NGOs) were in attendance. The findings were well received with massive positive feedbacks from the relevant stakeholders.

The Project has developed a zero-draft report from the two consultation processes with qualitative and quantitative analysis of agricultural extension along specific value chains (rice, cocoa, and poultry) in the states. The team is currently finalizing the draft write-up of findings to be shared with the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD), Federal Department of Agricultural Extension (FDAE) and other relevant stakeholders for comments and review. In Q2, the team will visit the remaining two states (Ebonyi and Cross River state) and deliver policy events and seminars in selected Feed the Future focus states on the main findings of the consultation process.

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

Activity 3.1: Strengthening Policy Process by bridging the gap between “knowledge providers” and “knowledge users”: Outreach, engagement and Dissemination of Results from component 2

There was no activity for Q1. The analytical activities in Component 2 will yield findings and outputs that will be used for outreach, engagement, and dissemination in Q2 and Q3.

1) Support to FMARD policy processes

Support to FMARD remains a key objective of the Project and as such the Project has continuously deepened and strengthened the partnership with FMARD since inception. FMARD has a representative on the Policy Project’s National Advisory Committee and the Project had regular

meetings with the senior management of the Project Coordinating Unit (PCU) of the FMARD during the quarter to discuss the implementation of project activities, including capacity-building programs, in order to fill important capacity gaps within the Ministry for the successful implementation of FMARD's Agriculture Promotion Policy (APP). Please see component 1.1.1 for further details on training courses delivered for FMARD.

Also, during the quarter under review, the Project as a member of the Agricultural Donor Working Group (ADWG) actively co-led the technical preparation of the policy brief presented to the Honourable Minister of Agriculture on 16 December 2019 by the ADWG. The policy brief is part of the contributions of the Group to support the agriculture policy dialogue and review of the Ministry.

Activity 3.2 Support for state agricultural policy development (or review) for FTF states

3.2.1 Support for State Agricultural Policy Development (or review) Delta State and Ebonyi State (FTF states)

The review of the Delta State Agric Policy document is still in progress and the Project continues to work with the State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources in Delta State as well as PIND towards the finalization of the agricultural policy document. The NAPP Consultant continues to interact with relevant stakeholders to review the various documents necessary for the development of the state agricultural policy. On 23 October 2019, a tripartite meeting of the Project, PIND and the State Ministry officials including the Honourable Commissioner for Agriculture and the Permanent Secretary was held and the modalities for engagement of the parties concluded. Following this and the recruitment of the Project consultant, the review process kick-started on 21 November 2019 with the meeting of both consultants from the Project and PIND, and the Honorable Commissioner, Chairman Delta State Agric and Rural Dev Agency (DARDA), Chief Job Creation Officer, Agriculture Policy Technical Review Committee (APTRC), and the various Directors of Delta State Ministry of Agriculture. The purpose of the meeting was to set the scene for the final review process including the setting of timeline and responsibilities, and to secure commitment of stakeholders. On 22 November 2019, a follow-on meeting was held with the relevant stakeholders to align data and information needs by the Consultants. A second follow on meeting was held on 10 December 2019 to update the stakeholders on the progress made on the data and information front towards the Policy document review. While undertaking this activity the Project is coordinating with the Agribusiness Investment Activity, to ensure that the revised state policy document includes provisions for making agriculture more attractive for private sector investment.

Ebonyi State

In December 2019 of the first quarter of Year 5, the Project recruited an Agricultural Policy expert for the review of the State Agricultural Policy document. The Project continued to maintain communications with the Permanent Secretary of the state Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources throughout the recruitment process for the consultant. Following this recruitment and the selection of the review committee members by the Ministry, the stage is now set for the take-off of the review process. The inauguration of the committee is scheduled for the third week in January 2020.

3. INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES AND USAID FORWARD PRIORITIES

Collaboration with Feed the Future Project Activities

In Year 4, the Agriculture Policy Project worked together with the three activities operating in the FtF portfolio at the time (the Agribusiness Investment Activity, the Partnership for Inclusive Agriculture in Africa, and the Maize Quality Improvement Partnership) to develop a collaboration framework, with USAID guidance and approval that would encourage effort-sharing and avoid unnecessary overlaps in project activities. Within this framework, the Agriculture Policy Project committed to several areas of collaboration including joint meetings and events at the state level to encourage agriculture and agribusiness policy reform, facilitating access to research findings and providing explanations of relevant policy lessons for each activity, and introducing new implementing partners to public and private policy influencers.

Implementation of the collaboration framework had already commenced in 2019 with a joint activity by the project and the Maize Quality Improvement Partnership for an aflatoxin dissemination event in Abuja. In addition, there were coordinated efforts in Q1 for state-level work in Delta and Ebonyi states with the Agribusiness Investment Activity. At the GFSS stakeholders meeting held in Asaba on November 21, 2019, the Agriculture Policy Project also started discussions with the newly-awarded activities in Northeast Nigeria (Integrated Agriculture, Rural Resilience, and Water for Agriculture, and West Africa Trade and Investment Hub) on areas of potential information-sharing and collaboration as those new activities roll out.

Gender Equality and Female Empowerment

Gender is a critical issue, and this is reflected in capacity building initiatives undertaken by the Project. Capacity building activities in the first quarter continue to consider gender as an important element in the selection of beneficiaries for Project activities. Where possible, the Project makes a deliberate attempt to ensure that there is an equal participation of both males and females to appropriately benefit from capacity building activities. Where recruitment is done by our partners, the Project informs them of its strong interest in gender balance. In this Quarter, 32 per cent of the total participants trained by the project were female while 68 per cent were male. The project will continue to ensure increase in female participation in the Project's activities to ensure gender balance.

4. M&E PLAN UPDATE

During the first quarter, the Project began the implementation of the approved Year 5 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Plan. Notably, the Project began the tracking of achievements on **FtF EG.3.1-12**: Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies analyzed, consulted on, drafted or revised, approved and implemented with USG assistance (RAA). This is a standard indicator which was previously archived in year 2 of the Project. There were previous achievements on this indicator which the Project continues to build on in the quarter under review and beyond. This indicator replaced the **EG.3.1-d**: Milestones in improved institutional architecture for food security policy achieved with USG support which was dropped based on the recommendation of the USAID/BFS MEL Advisor to the Mission. The **FtF EG.3.1-d** per the FtF Indicator Handbook, is a multi-level indicator collected and reported on by Country Mission staff. It is not a standard indicator reported by IPs.

Furthermore, per the updated FtF Handbook, the indicator “**FtF EG.3.2-1**: Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term technical training in agricultural sector productivity or food security policy analysis training” was updated and replaced by the **FtF EG.3.2**: Number of individuals participating in USG food security programs and the Project has thus started tracking achievements on this updated indicator. The Project also dropped the **NAP1.3.7**: Number of government units or division that have received short term training (USG) and replaced it by **FtF EG.3.2-29**: Percent of organizations with increased performance improvement with USG assistance. Resulting from this, the project is employing a performance improvement and measurement tool used for assessing performance across multiple domains called the Organizational Performance Index measurement tool (OPI) to track achievement on this indicator. The OPI endorsed by USAID helps set up baselines and measure change in organizational performance over time. It consists of a tool – the OPI – and a process that shapes data collection, analysis and usage. The OPI goes beyond measuring the short-term gains from capacity development such as “new systems in place”, “dedicated human resources personnel hired”, or “governing board set up”. Its process assists the project and partners to understand the extent to which these outputs of capacity development support positive changes in the way organizations deliver services, relate to their stakeholders and react to changes in the external environment.

Following the approval from USAID on component 2, the Project will start collecting and report data on the number of peer-reviewed publications published through FTFMS. According to the guidance from the USAID Senior Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Specialist, through the Project AOR, “this is a State/F indicator (STIR-12) that we report as part of the annual PPR and have previously had to collect through a separate data call”.

The Project is no longer tracking achievements on the indicator **EG.3.2-4**: Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers’ organizations, water user’s associations, women’s groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG food security related organizational development assistance (RAA) (WOG). This indicator was dropped per the updated FtF Handbook.

The Project also continues to update the USAID dedicated online folder with the evidence of outputs of the capacity building activities conducted at the FtF focal states.

Staff Developments

At the end of this quarter:

- The staff at the IFPRI Office in Abuja includes: 1 Research Fellow (Program Leader/Chief of Party), 1 Research Fellow, 1 Country Program Manager, 3 Research Analysts, 1 Senior Program Assistant, 1 Program Assistant, 1 Communications Assistant, 1 M&E/Data Assistant, and 2 drivers.
- The staff at MSU associated with this project includes: 1 Associate Professor (Principal Investigator), 1 Distinguished Professor, 1 Associate Professor, 2 Assistant Professors, 1 Specialist, 1 Graduate Research Assistant, an Accountant, and a Travel Coordinator

5. LESSONS LEARNED

A couple of lessons were learned during the first quarter.

First, as the Project draws to a close, there is a compelling need to continue to document the ways in which the Project has contributed to laying the foundation for Nigeria's Journey to Self-Reliance and supported the emerging resilience of Nigeria's agricultural economy. The Project took one more step in this direction when the Chief of Party, Kwaw Andam, presented the Project activities and contributions at the GFSS stakeholders meeting held in Asaba, Delta State, on November 21, 2019. The main highlights are as follows. First, the Project has produced a large body of high-quality research and supported the agricultural policy network in Nigeria, thereby generating an evidence base for policies to reduce food insecurity and promote agricultural productivity. Almost all the research outputs involved collaboration between international and Nigerian scholars, thus achieving the twin goals of producing the research output and building local capacity. Second, the Project has fostered the self-reliance of Nigeria's policymaking institutions by enhancing local capacity to plan, implement, and monitor agricultural policies. Third, the activity has fostered the development of the future policy researchers and policymakers of Nigeria by strengthening the capacity of young Nigerian scholars to undertake high quality research and to train other analysts across Nigeria. These scholars have also been trained on innovative ways to disseminate the findings of their technical research to broad groups of stakeholders such as government, private sector and civil society.

A second lesson was noted during the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning capacity building with the FMARD. The feedback from the participants suggested that the Project has assisted the Ministry in improving on their efficiency in better managing the activities of the Ministry. However, the capacity building activities should also target the directorate/leadership of the Ministry who are in front line in the release of funds to properly implement MEL activities. This came up when the staff of the Ministry mentioned that the leadership pay a lip service to MEL activities in the Ministry. The Ministry has an apex M&E unit which oversees all M&E activities across the departments, divisions and units in the ministry. There are also M&E unit embedded in the planning unit of various department of the ministry. The apex M&E unit usually takes over the M&E activities of these other constituent units leaving their M&E underperforming. A suggestion for a roundtable was made to address this glitch and improve on the synergy between the Ministry M&E unit and the M&E at departmental level. The Project is planning to organize a round table workshop with the leadership of FMARD with specific focus on encouraging the Management to firm up the collaboration between units and sub-units of the FMARD and also buy into the concept of M&E which will further improve on-the-job performance of the staff in terms of improved service delivery.

A third lesson learned by the project is the diverse ways that the project activities, particularly the scholars program is having impact in Nigeria and beyond. The investment of a short tenure at Michigan State University by 13 scholars who continue to be mentored by MSU, is increasingly giving back. These scholars have not only trained over 1000 other Nigerians on data analysis, but the scholars (and their work) are gaining national and international recognition while contributing to important national and international debates geared towards more inclusive structural transformation in Nigeria and the rest of Africa. This demonstrates that the impact of capacity building efforts should be considered as a long-term process. It should be monitored well to accurately document the contributions and the return on USAID's investment on these scholars.

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

During the quarter under review, the M&E Specialist for the Project, Ayuba Fagbemi Medinah, resigned from IFPRI to take up a new appointment with Creative Associate International implementing the USAID-funded FtF West Africa Trade and Investment Hub. Adetunji Fazoranti, the Project's M&E Assistant with the support of the Country Program Manager now oversees the M&E activities of the Project.

Elisabeth Douglas, Communication Specialist/Head of the Policy Communications Unit at Abuja office for 4 years (2015 – 2019) resigned from IFPRI in November 2019 in order to take up a new appointment at the African Development Bank as a Project Support Officer. Oyediran Bisola is now in charge of the Project's communication activities. She has been working with IFPRI in the past 4 years as a Communication Assistant.

In Year 4, the Project hired seven (7) consultants who worked as state coordinators in the FtF targeted sites. The Project will no longer work with these collaborators in Year 5 of the Project. However, their responsibilities are now being managed by the Project staff.

ANNEX A: NUMBER OF HIGH-QUALITY RESEARCH REPORTS PUBLISHED HAVING UNDERGONE PEER REVIEW (INTERNAL/EXTERNAL) AND DISAGGREGATED BY TYPE (WORKING PAPERS AND JOURNAL ARTICLES) (Indicator 1)

Authors	Date	Title	Publication Venue	Type of review: internal/external	Type of Publication: working papers or journal article
First Quarter					
1. Liverpool-Tasie L, Saha Turna N, Ademola O, Obadina A, Wu F	2019	The occurrence and co-occurrence of aflatoxin and fumonisin along the maize value chain in southwest Nigeria	Food and Chemical Toxicology 129:458-65.	External	Journal Article
2. Reardon, T., T. Awokuse, S. Haggblade, T. Kapuya, S. Liverpool-Tasie, F. Meyer, B. Minten, D. Nyange, J. Rusike, D. Tschirley, R. Vos.	2019	Private Sector's Role in Agricultural Transformation in Africa: Overview	Chapter 1 in AGRA.	External	Journal Article
3. Reardon, T., T. Awokuse, S. Haggblade, T. Kapuya, S. Liverpool-Tasie, F. Meyer, B. Minten, D. Nyange, J. Rusike, D. Tschirley, R. Vos	2019	The Quiet Revolution in Agri-food Distribution (Wholesale, Logistics, Retail) in Sub-Saharan Africa	Chapter 2 in AGRA.	External	Journal Article
4. Reardon, T., T. Awokuse, S. Haggblade, T. Kapuya, S. Liverpool-Tasie, F. Meyer, B. Minten, D.	2019	The Quiet Revolution and Emerging Modern Revolution in Agri-food Processing in Sub-Saharan Africa	Chapter 3 in AGRA.	External	Journal Article

Nyange, J. Rusike, D. Tschirley, R. Vos					
5. Awokuse, T., T. Reardon, A.O. Salami, N.A. Mukasa, T. Teclé, F. Lange	2019	Agricultural Trade in Africa in an era of Food System Transformation: Policy Implications	Chapter 4 in AGRA.	External	Journal Article
6. Meyer, F.H., T. Davids, T. Kapuya, P. Westhoff, T. Reardon.	2019	Avoid Hitting the Wall by Leveraging Investments of Midstream Heroes in African Food Value Chains	Chapter 6 in AGRA.	External	Journal Article
7. Liverpool-Tasie, LSO, I. Okuku, R. Harawa, T. Reardon, S. Wallace.	2019	Africa's Changing Fertilizer Sector and the Role of the Private Sector	Chapter 9 in AGRA.	External	Journal Article

ANNEX B: NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS ATTENDING PROJECT ORGANIZED RESEARCH AND POLICY EVENTS (Indicator 2)³

	Location	Participants ⁴
First Quarter		
1. Nutrition and Dietary Diversity in Nigeria	MSU. Department of Agricultural, Food and Resource Economics. 5 Nov. 2019	Academic 15 Participants (Male-10, Female-5)
2. Aspects of Land Research in Nigeria, Presentations and Panel Discussion.	MSU. Department of Agricultural, Food and Resource Economics. 11 Nov. 2019	Academic 18 Participants (Male-13, Female-5)
3. Combined Session: Towards Urban Agriculture: Assessing Land Grabbing and Access in South East Nigeria and Effects of Agricultural Policies on Rice Production Systems in Kebbi State, Northwest Nigeria	MSU. Department of Agricultural, Food and Resource Economics. 18 Nov. 2019	Academic 13 Participants (Male-7, Female-6)
4. Aflatoxin Dissemination	Ogun State, Ijebu Region (between December 4th and 11th.)	Private Sector and Civil Society: 40 Participants (Male-19, Female-21)
5. Aflatoxin Dissemination	Ogun State, Yewa Region (between December 4th and 11th.)	Private Sector and Civil Society: 47 Participants (Male-41, Female-6)
6. Aflatoxin Dissemination	Ogun State, Egba Region (between December 4th and 11th.)	Private Sector and Civil Society: 41 Participants (Male-26, Female-15)
7. Aflatoxin Dissemination	Ogun State, Remo Region (between December 4th and 11th.)	Private Sector and Civil Society: 47 Participants (Male-41, Female-6)

³ The reported number in Table 1 for indicator 2 is smaller than the sum of this column due to some people attending more than 1 of these 7 events.

ANNEX C: NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS PARTICIPATING IN USG FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMS (Indicator 4)

Date	Location	Topic	Type	Participants			
				Male	Female	15-29	30+
First Quarter							
1.1.1 FMARD/National Capacity Building and Mentoring Activities							
November 18 – 20, 2019	FADAMA House, Abuja	Introduction to Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning	FMARD	15	9	1	23
December 11-13	FADAMA House, Abuja	Introduction to Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning	FMARD	6	21	0	27
1.1.2 Tertiary Institutions (Universities, Colleges of Agriculture and Others)							
November 25 - 26, 2019	Kebbi State College of Agriculture, Zuru	Training on Nigeria Agricultural Policies and Strategies	Academia	21	1	0	22
November 27 – 29, 2019	University of Agriculture, Makurdi, Benue State	Introduction to Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning	Academia	17	6	0	23
1.2. State trainings and capacity building efforts							
November 28 – 29, 2019	Kebbi State Ministry of Agriculture, Kebbi State	Training on Nigeria Agricultural Policies and Strategies	State Ministry of Agriculture	21	1	0	22
Activity 1.3: Nigerian Graduate Student Capacity Building							
November 26-27, 2019	Abeokuta, Ogun State	Training for community dissemination on maize handling practices to Reduce Aflatoxin contamination	Civil society	18	4	17	5
December 17 – 18, 2019	Abakaliki, Ebonyi State	Training for community dissemination on maize handling practices to Reduce Aflatoxin contamination	Ebonyi State University and Ebonyi State Agricultural Development Program	17	9	13	13

ANNEX D: NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE RECEIVED USG SUPPORTED DEGREE-GRANTING NON-NUTRITION-RELATED FOOD SECURITY TRAINING IN FY 2020. (Indicator 5)⁵

Name	Duration	Gender
Balaraba, Abubakar Sule	Continuing	Female
Chukwudi, Charles Olumba	Continuing	Male
Obekpa, Hephzibah Onyeje	Continuing	Female

⁵ These scholars were continuing from the previous project year

ANNEX E: NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE RECEIVED USG SUPPORTED DEGREE-GRANTING NON-NUTRITION-RELATED FOOD SECURITY TRAINING DURING THE LIFE OF THE PROJECT.

Name		Institution	Degree Level
Fall 2016			
	Charity Ekerebi	University of Ibadan, Nigeria	MS
Fall 2016, Spring 2017			
	Wale Ogunleye	University of Ibadan, Nigeria	PhD
Spring 2017			
	Aisha Ibrahim	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria	MS
Fall 2017			
	Ufedo Monday Shaibu	Kogi State University Anyigba	MS
	Oluwatoyin Motunrayo Ademola	University of Agriculture, Abeokuta	MS
Spring 2018			
	Stella Nwawulu Chiemela	University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu State, Nigeria	PhD
Spring and Fall 2018			
	Osayanmon Wellington, Osawe	University of Ibadan, Nigeria	PhD
	Blessing, Agada	Federal University of Agriculture Makurdi	PhD
Fall 2018			
	Choko, Onyinye Prince	University of Port Harcourt	MS
	Philip, Hegarty James	Federal University of Agriculture Makurdi	MS
Spring and Fall 2019			
	Balaraba, Abubakar Sule	Federal University of Technology Minna	PhD
	Chukwudi, Charles Olumba	Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki, Ebonyi	PhD
	Obekpa, Hephzibah Onyeje	University of Agriculture Makurdi	PhD

ANNEX F: NUMBER OF AGRICULTURE POLICY COMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPED AND/OR WRITTEN FOR STAKEHOLDER CONSUMPTION (Indicator 7)

Full citation of the communication			
Authors	Date	Title	Publication Venue
1. Blessing Iveren Agada	Nov. 2019	'Taking a Chance on Me! The Ripple Effects of the NAPP Capacity Building Module of 'Train One to Train Others'	Nigeria Highlights 65, East Lansing: MSU.
2. Godwin A Abu	Nov. 2019	Highlights of My Visit to Michigan State University.	Nigeria Highlights 64, East Lansing: MSU.
3. Ayodeji Alexander Coker	Nov. 2019	'Tapping from the Proceedings of the Michigan State House of Representatives' Committee on Agriculture- My MSU Experience	Nigeria Highlights 63, East Lansing: MSU.
4. Balaraba Sule	Nov. 2019	Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project Scholars' Program: Opportunity for Empowerment, Professional Linkages and Replication of Best Practices Highlights 62, Dr. Ayodeji Alexander Ajibola Coker, November 2019. The Lattice Community: An Innovative Experiment	Nigeria Highlights 61, East Lansing: MSU.
5. Jonathan Okechukwu Alimba	Nov. 2019	The Project Scholar Program: A Rare Privilege and Wonderful Experience Worth Sharing.	Nigeria Highlights 60, East Lansing: MSU.
6. Sule, B. A., Crawford, E. and Coker, A. A. A.	Dec. 2019	Competitiveness and Comparative Advantage of Rice Production Systems: The Policy Analysis Matrix Approach	FSP Research Brief 102, East Lansing: MSU.
7. Ayodeji Alexander Ajibola Coker and Balaraba Sule	Dec. 2019	Entrepreneurial Skills and Job Preference among Agriculture Undergraduates: Evidence from Niger State, Nigeria	FSP Research Brief 114, East Lansing: M MSU.
8. Sule, B. A., Crawford, E. and Coker, A. A. A.	Dec. 2019	Competitiveness and Comparative Advantage of Rice Production Systems: The Policy Analysis Matrix Approach	FSP Research Brief 102, East Lansing: MSU.
9. Julianah Olayemi Odukoya	Dec. 2019	Aflatoxin video produced in Yoruba	Nigeria

ANNEX G: PROJECT SUCCESS STORIES

1. Towards the Outcome of Capacity Building Activities:

In November 2019, the Project trained 23 staff of FMARD on the concepts and principles of M&E and participants demonstrated high level of understanding of the topics treated during the training. The Project has thus observed exceptional outcome of the training when five of the beneficiaries including Dr. Gabriel Malomo, Onaolapo Omolola Mary, Akan Uteh, Obasi Chinonso, and Emeka Onwuchekwa teamed up to stepdown the M&E training to another set of 27 staff of FMARD. During this time, the FtF NAPP M&E Assistant – Adetunji Fasoranti was present for technical backstopping. The five facilitators are now joining the Project M&E team in facilitating M&E training to other targeted beneficiaries across the project focal states which will further sharpen their M&E skills. However, the Project has positioned these facilitators to assist in further developing the M&E system of the FMARD, leading to improved performance.

The Project also built the capacity of staff of Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry and Wildlife Resources Management, University of Calabar, Cross River State on the concepts of Monitoring and Evaluation. The trainer focused on several aspects on the principles of M&E, especially the development of M&E plan. Emphasis was on the importance of the M&E plan as a key tool in project management. Within the first quarter of Year 5 of the Project, some of the beneficiaries within the institution worked together and developed an M&E plan for the mandatory Students Industrial Work Experience Scheme (SIWES) using the M&E skills they acquired during the M&E training. The M&E plan is expected to be implemented during the next academic session when students of the faculty will be observing the SIWES.

Feedback from our capacity building activities revealed that several beneficiaries have had prior capacity building related activities with many organizations, but many of the beneficiaries confirmed that the NAPP approach to similar capacity building activities showed them better and different ways of doing things. This has led to exceptional improvements in service delivery within their organizations. A typical example is the Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria (ARCN) that the staff benefitted from MEL training. The staff now utilized the skills in developing frameworks for MEL within the National Agricultural Research Institutes and the Federal Colleges of Agriculture. Furthermore, the principles and concepts of MEL taught during MEL trainings are now being used to influence MEL decisions within the ARCN system. This is an improvement over the initial development of MEL plan that focused on only one project to developing a MEL framework for the entire system.

2. Continuing spillover effects of the NAPP Scholars program: Payoffs from the investment made in Nigerian scholars:

Upon return to Nigeria, Project scholars and their advisors (who also came to MSU) continue to update the project about the lasting and spillover effects of the scholars program on their activities and institutions. During the advisors' visit to MSU, a Nigerian professor expressed a deep appreciation for the group mentoring approach used by MSU faculty for MSU graduate research students. She announced that this was something she was taking back. The professor recently reported that she continues to use the group mentoring approach with her graduate students and that three other colleagues in her department have adopted the approach while five others are planning to do same, next academic session. The same professor reported that she recently began implementing joint data

collection (another idea that came from her visit to MSU) as it became an easy fall-out from the group mentorship. She says *“Another fallout from group mentorship is that I created a WhatsApp platform with my graduate students, where we share pertinent issues on their research and academic matters. We usually schedule progress report presentation twice in a semester. Here the students present their progress reports for review and receive comments from me and their peers. I occasionally invite some of my colleagues to chip-in ideas to boost the students' research work. This practice has tremendously assisted my students in their Departmental seminar presentations”*. This shows how the scholars' Nigerian advisors (who often have more power and influence in their institutions) can facilitate the introduction of new ideas and research practices to the institutions thus ensuring that the individual investments made by USAID on the scholars can have additional impacts on their institutions; improving the research culture, practice, standard and ultimate value to the Nigerian agricultural policy space.

Upon return home from Michigan State University, one of the NAPP scholars reported that she continues to use content from "Empirical Methods for Field Research in Developing Countries" -a course she took at MSU, to teach a course- "Methods of Social Research" at her home institution. She taught this course to 38 and 42 students in 2018 and 2019 respectively. She also reports that she has incorporated "basic R application" (which she was introduced to, and trained on, as a NAPP scholar) in the outline of a new master's course that has been assigned to her in the current academic session. This is another example of how NAPP scholars continue to give back; extending USAID's returns on investment, beyond the scholars to their institutions and the research environment around them.

