



# Country Programme Annual Report

March 2009

Country: NIGERIA

Reporting Organizations: RIU-NIGERIA

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These guidance notes set out the reporting requirements for your first annual report, covering the period June/July 2008 to March 2009 and forecasted activities between April 2009 and March 2010.

## Section A – Current Progress

### 1. Background Information (Word Limit 400)

*Please give an overview of the country strategy and plan. Indicate whether there have been any changes in the strategic orientation of the country programme giving reasons for the changes.*

**PLANNED ACTIVITIES:** The Nigeria CP took off in November 2008 following the hiring of the country team (named above) in mid-October 2008. By that time, the CP Implementation Plan was already drafted but not yet approved by the SMT. Planned activities for Q3 and Q4 included (1) orientation for the country team members; (2) establishment of the CP office and management systems to implement the CP; (3) development of the CP work plan for Q3 and Q4; acquisition of office space, furniture and equipment for the CP; (4) an facilitating an MOU between RIU Programme and the CP's national host institution (the Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria – ARCN); (5) inauguration of the three innovation platforms (Cassava, Cowpea/Soybean and Aquaculture); (6) organizing the RIU-Nigeria Launch); (7) engagement of in-country partner-organizations, resource institutions and individuals who participated in the CP development processes from 2006 – 2008).

**MAJOR CHANGES:** The only noteworthy change in planned activities was on the geographical location for the Aquaculture Innovation Platform. The IP had it located in the southwestern part of the country (in Ogun and Ondo States). During consultations with in-country partner-organizations, resource institutions and individuals who participated in the CP development processes from 2006 – 2008, it emerged that the southwest is the most advanced region in terms of aquaculture in Nigeria. It was therefore advised that the Aquaculture Innovation Platform be hosted in a part of the country where the sector is less developed, and to harness local expertise from more developed areas to support capacity development in the new target areas. Consequently, Abuja was adopted as the venue for the inaugural meeting of the platform, while Nasarawa, Taraba/Adamawa, Kogi and even Kano and Kaduna states were recommended as possible hosts of the platform. Final decision on the new location will be made after the platform is inaugurated in Abuja on 6– 7 May 2009. By that time, the CP team and the responsible consultants would have had more information about the various

recommended locations. For now, on the basis of several rational factors, it looks like Nasarawa State near Abuja will be the chosen new location for the platform.

## 2. Summary of Outputs in Current Year

With reference to the output indicators in the country programme log frame and the work plan milestones set during the year write short narratives that highlight the achievements in the following domains:

- i. Getting new knowledge and technologies into use. This should clearly indicate the RNRRS and other research outputs being put into use; evidence of enhanced demand for research outputs, number of beneficiaries being reached detailing how the programme has gone about reaching the poor, women and socially excluded categories; and how environmental concerns have been taken into consideration. **(Maximum 300 Words)**

RIU-Nigeria CP formed a RNRRS Outputs Adoption Advisory Committee comprising key resource persons to review and recommend particular RNRRS outputs for uptake by the respective innovation platforms. The RNRRS outputs being considered for possible uptake are:

**CASSAVA FLOUR:** The RNRRS outputs are CCP22 (improved high-yield white-coloured varieties suitable for production of cassava flour) and CCP24 (combating cassava mosaic disease pandemic through use of disease-resistant varieties and other control methods).

**COWPEA/SOYBEAN:** The RNRRS outputs are CPP08 (Improving farmers' livelihoods through better crop options for getting high-yielding varieties, pest-control, fertilizers and weed control into use by farmers); and CPP28 (new high-yielding varieties).

**AQUACULTURE:** The RNRRS are AFGP03 (integrated fish and vegetable farming); AFGP04 (agriculture-aquaculture mix); AFGP05 (combating fish diseases); AFGP01 (household hatcheries); and PHF09 (assessment of loss and reduction of stock); **AQUACULTURE KNOWLEDGE DISSEMINATION:** R4778G (training of trainers courses in stock assessment); R8468 (capacity building in the use of FMSP stock assessment and tools and management guidelines).

**POLICY ENHANCEMENT, PARTNERSHIPS, AND EMPOWERMENT:** The RNRRS output is R8090 (linking FCDA, NAPEP and local NGOs and private sector and FADAMA to improve security of livelihoods in a peri-urban environment).

- ii. Strengthening in the capacity of the national innovation system or sub-system. This should embrace institutional development within coalitions/ partnership and platforms; enhancement of linkages within the system; enhancement in communication and information flow within the system; and capacities that have been developed to support programme implementation at all levels but which are envisaged to outlive the programme and continue to benefit the whole system. **(Maximum 300 Words)**

Five national research institutes (namely the National Root Crops Research Institute, the Federal Institute of Industrial Research, the National Animal Production Research Institute, and National Agricultural Extension Research Liaison Services, and the Institute of Agricultural Research) participated in cassava and cowpea/soybean innovation platforms during Q4. These entities also

collaborated with other members of the respective innovation platforms who include private sector actors in the targeted value chains, state Agricultural Development Programmes (ADPs) in three states (namely Abia, Kaduna and Kano), and selected target farmers.

Interactions among these stakeholder groups through the two platforms have begun to lead the CP into identifying useful links and elements which constitute the Information and Knowledge Services Market (IKSM) in each of the value chains, and the stakeholder groups that have not yet been invited to the platforms.

- iii. *Influences on policy. This should not be simply a description of activities being undertaken to influence policy but rather a description of policy changes to which the country programme has contributed / is contributing (Maximum 150 Words)*

An assessment of the national policy on cassava flour was completed by consultants, and a report-back forum was successfully organized. Cassava flour stakeholders from across the country attended the report-back event and contributed to the analyses incorporated into the report. As a result of the assessment and the interactions among the diverse stakeholders, there has been resurgence in the policy debate on cassava flour. The debate had waned after the former President (Olusegun Obasanjo) who had special interest in boosting the cassava commodity sector, left office in 2007. An initiative has been proposed for the CP team and consultants to work toward convening a meeting of the Presidential Initiative on Cassava (PIC) of which the Nigeria's Vice President is the current Chairman.

- iv. *Partnerships and Linkages that have been established into national and regional processes especially those related to the country Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (Maximum 200 Words)*

The CP reactivated a collaboration with the Nigeria office of the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) in Abuja and communicated with the Africa-wide Senior Fisheries Advisor for NEPAD, and various resource persons at FAO, the University of Stirling, UK, and several aquaculture and fisheries programmes across West Africa. RIU-Nigeria is positioning to connect platform members and local partner organizations to access institutional capacity development opportunities through these collaborations.

- v. *Communication outputs that link to wider audiences. Ideally these should be available on the grapevine (Maximum 100 Words)*

The inaugural meetings of both Cassava Flour and Cowpea/Soybean innovation platforms were news items on local radio stations and two newspapers in Nigeria. There were some inaccuracies in the actual reports, but the press corps showed interest and enthusiasm in covering the two events.

- vi. *Other outputs (Maximum 100 words)*

The RIU-Nigeria CP acquainted with PrOpCom, another DFID-funded programme in Nigeria, and with DFID Nigeria itself. Effort is still on to have programmatic links at field or country level that would leverage the impact of RIU programme intervention.

### 3. Self Assessment

Use the following scale to score the achievements of the country programmes and comment on reasons for the score

Scale:

0= completely failed to meet target

1= partially met targets

3 = Met all targets fully

4 = Exceeded targets

<b>Output:</b>		
INDICATORS: (1) orientation for the country team members; (2) establishment of the CP office and management systems to implement the CP; (3) development of the CP work plan for Q3 and Q4; acquisition of office space, furniture and equipment for the CP; (4) an facilitating an MOU between RIU Programme and the CP's national host institution (the Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria – ARC�); (5) inauguration of the three innovation platforms (Cassava, Cowpea/Soybean and Aquaculture); (6) organizing the RIU-Nigeria Launch); (7) engagement of in-country partner-organizations, resource institutions and individuals who participated in the CP development processes from 2006 – 2008).		
	Score <b>3</b>	The inauguration of Aquaculture platform, signing of the Country MOU and RIU Launch were not done within the 2008-2009 FY, due to extant factors which delayed the processes for these targets.
MILESTONES: Hiring of country team members, acquisition of office space and basic equipment, inauguration of cassava and cowpea/soybean platforms		

### 4. Lessons Learnt

Please describe significant lessons resulting from country programme activities in the following domains.

Domain	Lessons
i. Getting new knowledge and technologies into use.	The first step in getting NARS outputs into use involves managing the existing stock of outputs. ARC� is compiling an inventory of NARS outputs from all agricultural research institutes across the country, and RIU is to assist with preparation of the directory similar to DFID RNRRS database
ii. Strengthening in the capacity of the national innovation system or sub-system.	The assistance to ARC� is an intervention aimed at strengthening the capacity of the NARS to innovate the agricultural extension system in Nigeria

<i>iii. Influences on policy.</i>	<b>Private sector stakeholders have a strong influence and have the capacity to mobilize and engage in policy dialogue if their economic interest is affected</b>
<i>iv. Partnerships and Linking into national and regional processes</i>	<b>The existing national processes and partnerships that the CP has collaborated with include the Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria (ARCN), the respective Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs) in Abia, Kano and Kaduna states), the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) Outpost stations in Umuahia (Abia State) and Kano City (Kano State), and five agricultural research institutes.</b>
<i>v. Communication outputs that link to wider audiences.</i>	<b>The inaugural meetings of both Cassava Flour and Cowpea/Soybean Innovation Platform were reported in a local newspaper and a local radio station.</b>
<i>vi. Other(specify)</i>	

### **5. Emerging Impacts**

*In this section please describe the changes (outcomes) that are beginning to emerge as a result of the activities and outputs of the Programme. This can be changes in the behaviour of people and organisations and benefits that are beginning to accrue to the poor, women, socially marginalised and environment, etc as a result of the outputs of the Programme*

**The two platforms (Cassava Flour and Cowpea/Soybean Crop Livestock Integration) are less than 2 months old, so it is still too early to measure results**

### **6. Assumptions**

*This is a chance to indicate whether the assumptions that were made are holding and if there are new important assumptions that have merged that can impact on the delivery of programme outputs.*

**The CP is just taking off and it is too early to respond to this question**

## **Section B - Financial Information 2008 - 2009**

Reported on separately.

## Section C - Projections for Next Year 2009 - 2010

### 1. Annual Work Plan

For each output in the log frame please list the milestones for each quarter of the coming year (April 2009 to March 2010) *(Replicate the matrix below as many times as necessary)*

<p><b>Output Set #1: Outcomes of Interventions in Cassava Flour, Cowpea/Soybean Livestock Integration, and Aquaculture Catfish Farming Platforms: At least three major innovation challenges identified and addressed using RNRRS outputs (one for each of the 3 value chain innovation platforms).</b></p>
<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Cassava Flour Value Chain:</b> (i) 2 RNRRS technologies adopted by at least 2 farmers or PH processors; (ii) at least one processor acquires &amp; installs more efficient technology; (iii) at least one cassava flour product is NAFDAC registered; (iv) 3 technology fabricators are trained by FIIRO; (v) at least 10% increase in sales of various cassava flour produced; (vi) increase in use of cassava flour by local confectioners; (vii) 50% of assisted entrepreneurs are female.</li> <li>2. <b>Cowpea/Soybean Livestock Integration:</b> (i) Emergence of a functional innovation platform (IP); (ii) Platform constraints, coping strategies and opportunities identified and prioritized; (iii) Best-bet technologies and cowpea/soybean small and medium scale enterprises identified and evaluated; (iii) Farmers adopt at least one RNRRS output; (iv) farmers adopt Moringa-cowpea residue for livestock feed; (iii) poultry farmers adopt soybean formulation in poultry feed; (vi) evidence of bigger weighing livestock, more milk produced by livestock, more inputs supplied by targeted farmers to to feed millers, and higher incomes by the farmers, (vii) 50% of the IP members are low-income females</li> <li>3. <b>Aquaculture Innovation Platform:</b> (i) Institutionalization of an effective platform with appropriate organizational and administrative structures; (ii) Identification of common problems/challenges, prioritization of strategies and development of a platform work plan (quarterly, biannually or annually) with set time and budgets; (iii) Success in solving identified platform problems and challenges; (iv) Increased incomes and profits for catfish farmers, processors and marketers; (v) b. improved and acceptable export quality catfish fish products; (vi) At least 2 RNRRS or NARS technologies adopted by some of the assisted catfish farmers; (ii) fish meal formulation technologies adopted by at least 2 assisted enterprises; (iii) Number of female members of the aquaculture IP</li> </ol>
<p><b>Milestones:</b></p>
<p><b>Qtr 1 (April- Jun):</b> IPs identify innovation challenges, has a work plan</p> <hr/>
<p><b>Qtr 2 (Jul-Sep):</b> IPs get TA and money to address innovation challenges</p> <hr/>
<p><b>Qtr 3 (Oct- Dec):</b> IP members adopt and integrate new RNRRS outputs</p> <hr/>
<p><b>Qtr 4 (Jan- Mar):</b> IP has effective links to private sector IKSM</p>

<b>Output Set #2: Outcomes of Policy Enhancement Interventions Related to Targeted Commodity Value Chains (i.e. Aquaculture, Cowpea/Soybean Livestock Integration, and Cassava Flour):</b>
<b>Indicators: Policy Enhancement Advisory Committee: (i) documentary evidence of policy responses to policy issues arising from engagement with respective innovation platform sectors; (ii) evidence of economic and/or other types of benefits to stakeholders in the targeted value chains sectors.</b>
<b>Milestones:</b>
<b>Qtr 1 (April- Jun)</b>
<b>Qtr 2 (Jul-Sep): Policy or formal systems for each IP sector is assessed</b>
<b>Qtr 3 (Oct- Dec): Stakeholders forum emerges for each IP sector</b>
<b>Qtr 4 (Jan- Mar): Policy advocates/advisors selected for each IP sector; Policy enhancement advisory committee formed from 2.4.3 above</b>

<b>Output Set #3: Outcomes of Capacity Development Assistance to Partner Institutions Related to Agricultural Research Into Use.</b>
<b>Indicators:</b>
<b>ARCN's Directory of NAR Technology Inventory: ARCN assisted in formatting and preparing a directory on NARS technologies based on ARCN's 2009 technologies inventory compilation; format of the directory is similar to DFID-funded RNRRS outputs directory, and is user friendly and updatable. Number of processes adopted or borrowed from DFID-funded RNRRS or RIU's other country programs into ARCN's Zonal Agric fairs and National Agric Fair in 2009</b>
<b>RIU-Nigeria Fund Manager: Fund Manager hired and given orientation on RIU reporting requirements,/processes and operating procedures.</b>
<b>. RIU-Nigeria Process Facilitation Team: Number of training missions conducted to build the skills of program staff responsible for facilitating assisted innovation platforms; training is targeted at National Program Officer, program assistants, and platform team leaders (volunteers). Number of direct and indirect responses by partner-agencies as a result of collaboration with the RIU-Nigeria programme.</b>
<b>RIU-Nigeria Local Learning Event: a local learning event bringing all RIU-Nigeria team and program assistants together to share and learn from each on the work done, impact, lessons learned, and planning ahead.</b>
<b>Targeted value chain economic actors (agricultural research institutes, farmers, technologists, processors and marketers) linked into a facilitated IKSM to get RNRRS and NARS outputs into use</b>
<b>Milestones:</b>
<b>Qtr 1 (April- Jun): Directory is completed and ARCN pays for publishing; Fund manager contracted and trained by RIU</b>

<p><b>Qtr 2 (Jul-Sep): Theme of local learning event (LLE) developed</b></p> <p><b>Resource person secured for the LLE</b></p> <p><b>Learning Event takes place</b></p>
<p><b>Qtr 3 (Oct- Dec): IKSM stakeholder mapping done for each IP</b></p> <p><b>IKSM issues identified and work plan developed</b></p> <p><b>IKSM issues addressed through TA and funding</b></p>
<p><b>Qtr 4 (Jan- Mar): IKSM issues addressed through TA and funding</b></p>
<p><b>Output Set #4: Outcomes of Effective Coordination and Management of RIU-Nigeria Country Program</b></p>
<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <p><b>RIU-Nigeria Secretariat: (i) Well-furnished and equipped country office; (ii) necessary audio visual aids acquired for field use and for conferences/program meetings;</b></p> <p><b>Well Qualified, Highly Competent and Motivated RIU-Nigeria Staff Team: (i) A well qualified National Programme Officer managing the process facilitation functions; appropriately qualified program assistants (at least one for each innovation platform) employed, trained and deployed to IPs; (ii) Documentalist hired</b></p> <p><b>Memorandum of Understanding Between RIU and ARCN: MOU signed by the two parties</b></p> <p><b>RIU-Nigeria Formal Launch: RIU Program formally launched in Nigeria; attended by Hon. Minister of Agriculture, Executive Secretary of ARCN, other top officials related to agricultural research and extension in Nigeria, and top officials from RIU head office leadership and/or NR International.</b></p> <p><b>Accountability &amp; Reporting: Programmatic and financial reports prepared and submitted timely to RIU Programme head office; (ii) 3 'Reflective', human interest stories, and analytical reports done around learning themes emerging from CP implementation</b></p>
<p><b>Milestones:</b></p>
<p><b>Qtr 1 (April- Jun): All needed items acquired; Proposed MOU approved by Minister of Agriculture; MOU signed by high-level representatives of parties; Launch planning committee formed; Launch date determined and agreed to with ARCN; Launch done with high-level participation</b></p>
<p><b>Qtr 2 (Jul-Sep): Quarterly &amp; annual activity reports done; Quarterly &amp; annual financial reports done</b></p>
<p><b>Qtr 3 (Oct- Dec)</b></p>
<p><b>Qtr 4 (Jan- Mar)</b></p>

**Output Set #5: Outcomes of Efficient and Effective Monitoring Impact and Learning on RIU-Nigeria**



<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <p><b>Production of Intervention CV reports</b></p> <p><b>Production of Reports on beneficiaries</b></p> <p><b>Capacity development training conducted for M&amp;E staff of targeted research institutes and local government councils; trained counterparts demonstrate ability to monitor impact of institutionalized r.i.u. processes in target localities</b></p> <p><b>Periodic MIL Reports</b></p> <p><b>Baseline studies completed on each innovation platform; reports written and produced</b></p> <p><b>Production of Reports on Programme Performance</b></p> <p><b>MIL Media / dissemination</b></p>
<p><b>Milestones:</b></p>
<p><b>Qtr 1 (April- Jun): Baseline data and reports done on each IP; Quarterly and Annual MIL reports done;</b></p> <p><b>Continued provision of support to country programme through monitoring and documentation of processes;</b></p> <p><b>MIL scoping at platform sites to identify Monitoring and Evaluation capacity development needs done</b></p>
<p><b>Qtr 2 (Jul-Sep): Quarterly &amp; annual MIL financial report done</b></p>
<p><b>Qtr 3 (Oct- Dec): Process documentation</b></p> <p><b>Reports on linkages with Performance Learning</b></p> <p><b>Framework learning</b></p>
<p><b>Qtr 4 (Jan- Mar): Advocacy, Awareness raising,</b></p> <p><b>Policy agenda influencing</b></p>

## 2. Forecast Expenditure

Reported on separately.