DFID Research Strategy (2008 - 2013) Consultation - Africa

Country Report for Nigeria

5th December

CAPPS

December, 2007

Table of Contents

List of Acronyms

CBOs   Community Based Organisations
DFID   Department for International Development
ECOWAS   Economic Community of West African States
EFCC   Economic and Financial Crimes Commission
EPAs   Economic Partnership Agreements
FDI   Foreign Direct Investment
FGD's   Focus Group Discussions
INEC   Independent Electoral Commission
ICT   Information and Communication Technology
IT   Information Technology
KI's   Key Informant Interviews
LNG   Liquefied Natural Gas
M&E   Monitoring & Evaluation
MOU   Memorandum of Understanding
NEPAD   New Partnership for Africa's Development
NEEDS   National Economic Empowerment & Development Strategy
NGO   Non Governmental Organisation
NISER   Nigerian Institute of Social & Economic Research
NIIA   Nigerian Institute for International Affairs
NIPSS   Nigerian Institute for Policy & Strategic Studies
SEEDS   State Economic Empowerment & Development Strategy
SME's   Small and Medium Scale Enterprises
UNDP   United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF   United Nations Children's Fund
WTO   World Trade Organisation

1.   Country context

Policy and Institutional Environment

Governance & Development
Nigeria is one of the largest producers of oil in the world, yet over 60 per cent of its population of 141 million live on less than a dollar a day. Irrespective of its extensive human and natural resources, the country still ranks a very low 159 on the 2006 United Nations Human Development Index (see Table 1 for more development indicators).

Table 1 Development Indicators *Source: World Development Indicators*

KEY INDICATORS	Yr 2005
• Population, total (millions)	141.4
• Population growth (annual %)	2.4
• Surface area (sq. km) (thousands)	923.8
• Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	46.6
• Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	100.0
• Literacy rate, youth female (% of females ages 15-24)	81.3
• GNI (current US$) (billions)	84.8
• GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US$)	520.0
• Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49)	3.9

Since independence in 1960, Nigeria's history has been characterised by years of poor governance, mostly under dictatorial military and corrupt civilian rule. Over the decades, this history of poor governance created a volatile polity with sporadic eruptions of violence around issues of ethnicity, religion, political power and resource control. A regular series of coup d'états between the mid-seventies until the early nineties, ushered in the imposition of successive military regimes, each with its own agenda and policy direction. This inconsistency and instability in government birthed a culture of policy inconsistency in so far as national development was concerned. As such, inconsistency and disjointed policymaking presided over by kleptocratic and dictatorial governments led to the rapid deterioration in public service delivery and the dilapidation of public facilities such as roads, schools, sewage systems and hospitals. Resultantly, there were significantly reduced social and economic development opportunities for majority of the country's population and the potential of the country to be a high performer within Africa was undermined. Irrespective of revenue generated through its oil wealth (eighty per cent of its export revenue), majority of Nigerians continued to live in poverty and social conditions worsened, essentially due to corruption, poor management, inefficient government institutions and lack of equitable distribution of resources. However, with the return to civil rule under Olusegun Obasanjo in May 1999, new economic reforms and more robust efforts to tackle corruption began to improve the quality of governance and the country's economic growth trajectory.

Currently, the emergence of a new breed of politicians and technocrats with academic backgrounds under the new government of Shehu Musa Yar'adua[1] has provided an opportunity

---

[1] President Yar'dua was inaugurated in May 2007 as the first civilian president to take over from another civil president through an electoral process.

for new entry points and the creation of "champions" within the system who can advocate and demonstrate the centrality of research to the policymaking process.

Budget Spending
According to the first budget presented by President Yar'adua in November 2007, Nigeria's projected total revenue for 2008 is N1.986 trillion of which 80 per cent will come from crude oil sales, while the remaining 20 per cent is expected from the non-oil sector -which includes agriculture. Budget allocations are hinged to the President's Seven Point Agenda which covers: 1) Power and energy; 2) Food security through revolutionising the agricultural sector; 3) Wealth creation through diversified production especially in the agricultural and solid mineral sector; 4) Transport sector; 5) Land reforms to release land for commercialised farming and other large scale business by the private sector; 6) Security improvement to encourage external and internal investment focused on the Niger Delta security issue and; Education. Actual allocations relevant to the focal areas of this report can be seen in the table below.

Table 2 : 2008 Budget Sectoral Allocations

Sector	Amount in Naira billion
Education	210
Energy	139.8
Health	138.2
Agriculture	121.1
Poverty Reduction[2]	110

Research and Policy Environment

Background
Historically, Nigeria has been one of the more advanced African countries in terms of the quantity, if not the quality of its academic research institutions. Currently, Nigeria has about sixty-six governmental research institutions under the ambit of six key government ministries (see Appendix III for a list of these institutions and their roles and functions). Several other non-governmental organisations (NGOs) also exist in the form of think tanks or development-centred organisations that conduct research as part of their work, however the capacity and resources of these organisations are limited and direct linkages between their research and public policy formulation remain minimal.

Limited capacity, dilapidation and marginalisation of research institutions
Right from the early seventies the Nigeria had established leading government funded research institutes such as the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER), the Nigerian Institute for International Affairs (NIIA) and the National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies (NIPSS), with the specific purpose of directly informing government policy decisions. However, the destabilisation and collapse of many educational and research institutions during military rule, particularly from the late 80s to the early 90s, led to the   dilapidation/ collapse and the marginalisation of these institutions from the policy process. Their role and relevance decreased along with their funding, as military governments tended to take policy decisions based on regime protection, as opposed to civic benefit. As such, policy attention to research decreased and the role of research as a policy tool was largely sidelined along with investment in the country's research institutions. This neglect resulted in the dilapidation of these institutions,

---

[2] Paris club debt relief gains to be spent on poverty reduction initiatives & programmes in Education, Agriculture, Water Resources, Power and Social Safety Nets.

clashes between Nigerian academic and the government and the flight of huge numbers of Nigerian academics to western institutions overseas.

Emerging policy focus on research
The Obasanjo government however began to make some changes in the research environment by facilitating more academic and policy expertise into the policy process. For example, the establishment of the government think tank, the Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution [3] nested in the Nigerian Presidency and the annual Presidential Strategic Retreat with policy experts, began to provide a link between academic researchers and policymakers, creating an interface between researchers and policymakers. However, the outcomes of research have not necessarily fed directly into policymaking, essentially due to lack of political will on one hand, and on the other hand, due to the limited political value of research in the policy process.

Nonetheless, consultations around the initiation of Nigeria's development agenda called the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) and the State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy (SEEDS)[4] initiatives, have opened new avenues for direct research and evidence-based input into policy processes. The NEEDS and SEEDS programmes make-up Nigeria's home-grown economic development and poverty reduction framework with the objectives of enhancing public service delivery; tackling corruption and inefficiency; achieving economic growth, as well as fostering institutional reform both in government institutions and the political systems.

As the Nigeria country report reflects, there is a need for greater advocacy, institutional linking, capacity building, funding, civic pressure and political will for research to become a central tool in the national development and poverty alleviation agenda in Nigeria.

2.   Methodology

The first step in the process was the Partners Meeting in Nairobi, Kenya in September which produced a checklist of questions / questionnaires designed to obtain the required data to inform DFID's research strategy. The questions were then slightly modified to ensure that they apply to country contexts.   The methodology for the consultation process included a combination of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KIs) and a Consultative Workshop. Details and purposes of the above are further detailed below.

2.1 Focus Group Discussions (FGD):
Held at the Rockview Hotel Abuja on the 22nd of October, participants from the diverse actor groups met in four parallel sessions to deliberate on the key questions. The FGDs were held on the four themes 1) Governance 2) Health 3) Agriculture 4) Climate Change (see Appendix I for breakdown of participants). The FGDs involved respondents from the different geographical zones of Nigeria to ensure adequate representation of views from across the country.

---

[3] Institute for Peace and Conflict resolution set up by the Nigerian president to discover the causes of conflict and mainstream its resolution and peace building in Nigeria. Its Research Dept is involved in in-depth research through empirical studies on the actors, phases and the key issues involved in conflict resolution

[4] NEEDS was launched in May 2004. The state level version SEEDS has since been developed in the 36 states within the country.

2.2. Consultative Workshop
On the 23rd October at Rockview Hotels, Abuja, a consultative workshop took place with core objective of obtaining views, perspective and analysis regarding the questions in the checklist and to provide recommendations regarding DFID's research strategy. The workshop drew together participants from the different geographical zones of Nigeria to ensure adequate representation of views from across the country (see Appendix I for breakdown of participants). Participants focused on the following issues 1) Governance 2) Health 3) Agriculture 4) Climate Change while touching on cross-cutting issues such as growth, energy and educations.

2.3. Key Informant Interviews (KIs)
Using the checklist of questions as a guide, respondents were interviewed across the diverse actor groups to provide more in-depth information and analysis on the issues addressed at the FGDs and the workshop (see Appendix I for breakdown of participants).

Table 3 below indicates the overall number of participants from actors in the Nigeria consultation across the thematic areas.

Table 3: Participants in Nigeria Consultation

Actor Group	Agriculture	Climate Change	Governance	Health	Education	Total
Politician	0	0	1	0	0	1
Civil Service	2	1	1	1	1	6
Researcher	7	5	14	3	0	29
CSO/NGO	6	10	15	3	0	34
Intermediary	1	1	2	0	0	4
Private sector	2	0	1	1	0	4
Beneficiary	1	0	0	1	0	2
Total	19	17	34	9	1	80

3. Drivers of Growth

The Nigeria consultations yielded similar, as opposed to contrasting views, across the diverse actor groups and sectors regarding potential drivers of economic growth in Nigeria. Respondents generated a list of sectors which they felt could boost socio-economic development, if more resources were invested. They further elaborated on why they felt each of the sectors were potential drivers of economic growth. Quite importantly, some of the drivers identified in diverse sectors tended to be interlinked, highlighting the interconnectedness of the issues and the need for holistic solutions to stated constraints. Below are the primary drivers of growth identified by respondents in the consultation process:

Agriculture
Respondents felt that this was a key potential driver of growth in Nigeria as over 70 per cent of the country's population are engaged in the agricultural sector and depend mainly on this sector for their livelihoods. Though agriculture contributes less than 20 percent to Nigeria's export revenue, in comparison to oil which contributes about 80 percent, many still felt that this was one area which could significantly boost the economy and alleviate poverty but had been neglected in favour of the easier, larger and faster profits derived from oil extraction. Participants impressed the importance of governments and donors devoting greater research

and policy attention as well as funding and technical support for growth and development in agriculture, which provides food security for the country but has suffered neglect since the oil boom of the seventies. They suggested that this be coupled with greater investment in rural development, because majority of the farmers live in rural areas which suffer the highest levels of poverty in the whole country. They thus felt that any serious attempt to reduce poverty, create employment or spur economic growth in Nigeria must have agricultural and rural development as key priorities. It was also mentioned (see section 4.1.2) that investing in rural development would reverse or slow rural to urban migration and consequent social problems.

Information Technology and Information Communication Technology
Respondents selected from all sectors, identified Information Technology (IT) and Information Communication Technology (ICT) as crucial areas where greater investment could boost economic activity, commercial productivity, more efficient governance and delivery of public services. The key argument behind this assertion was that greater investment in IT/ICT would provide more access to information that would allow economic actors, decision-makers and other stakeholders to make more informed and evidenced-based decisions as well as share relevant information more efficiently. Greater investment in this sector could also create greater employment opportunities thereby helping to alleviate poverty. See section 5.2 for more of the respondents' views on this topic.

Knowledge Generation, Management & Application
According to participants, Nigeria suffers from severe limitations in the areas of knowledge generation, management and application, and this has been one of the contributing factors to the inability to effectively address the challenges of poverty and underdevelopment in the oil rich country. Therefore, should more investment be made and capacity built in these areas, it would help Nigeria to generate, manage and apply knowledge more systematically and effectively; develop more research-centred and evidence-based policymaking processes, and address its social and economic problems more successfully. Participants in all sectors felt that the outcomes of the above could provide a boost for economic growth and development. See section 4.5.2 for more of the respondents' views on this topic.

Good Governance & Public Service Delivery
The issue of good governance permeated all the discussions across all sectors. Good governance was seen as the bedrock of all development initiatives in Nigeria and a fundamental prerequisite to any form of sustainable growth or meaningful development in the country. Participants felt that the limitations of effective and responsive governance in Nigeria have been the bane of development in the country. Respondents believed that if the governance architecture and institutional delivery mechanisms could be improved, that it would help to unleash the economic potential of the country, create more stability and improve the standard for living for its citizens. Further views expressed on the issues of governance can be found in section 4.4 of this report.

Education & Human Resource Development
It was mentioned by respondents across sectors that the provision of basic (literacy and numerical skills) education to both children and adults particularly in the otherwise marginalised rural areas, remains an important tool for growth. However, it was mentioned that in some areas it would be more ideal to invest in coupling basic education with more applicable and relevant education such as vocational skills training and development than generic academic training that may have no direct bearing on needs and priorities in local contexts. Participants felt that if the education challenge could be addressed that it would substantially boost Nigeria's

productivity as well as address social problems. Further views expressed on the issues of governance can be found in section 4.5.2 of this report.

Energy

This was another driver that was identified by most participants from all sectors as crucial. The first aspect noted was the need for adequate generation and distribution of electrical power to both rural and urban areas across the country, as this lack of these had crippled or undermined efficiency and productivity in all sectors across the country. They stated that if there was steady and adequate supply of electricity that it would provide the necessary boost to facilitate economic activities and social development; reduce the cost of doing business and ease entrepreneurial initiatives; attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and aid the functionality of industries that have been otherwise stifled by the country's recurrent power shortages. The second aspect of this, which respondents in the governance group highlighted, was the potential for Nigeria to generate more revenue from other sources of energy production, particularly Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) which has not been optimally exploited. However, environmental activists within the group cautioned that economic profits of further energy production has to be weighed against the losses from further damage to the environment, especially within the context of climate change. Section 4.5.1 of this report expands on some of the contrasting views that emerged regarding striking the right balance between energy production and environmental conservation.

Entrepreneurship & the Informal Sector

Nigeria's high rate of employment was also a source of concern for participants and many felt that the provision of adequate support for entrepreneurship and Small Medium Enterprise development would help to create new businesses that would both create employment as well as help to provide income for several poor or unemployed Nigerians. Respondents at the governance FGD felt that if more resources were invested in promoting entrepreneurship and developing the informal sector, which represents 70 percent of actual economic activity, it would help to drive the Nigerian economy.

Health

Some participants from the health and governance groups felt that good health and good health facilities were crucial drivers of growth in Nigeria. The rationale provided was that if people had access to good health facilities then, there would be fewer losses to ill health and higher productivity. One respondent stated that if Nigeria's life expectancy rate is under 50, the country would never get to see its prime nor would it be able to be as productive as possible, due to lost man hours. As such, respondents felt that the health sector did not get the deserved budgetary or policy attention in Nigeria and that if it did, it would significantly boost economic productivity in the country.

Infrastructural Development

Respondents saw greater investment in infrastructure as a critical area which could boost growth and development in all sectors of the Nigerians economy. Several respondents, especially those in the governance, health and agriculture groups felt that the inadequate, dilapidated, outdated or non-existent infrastructure in several urban and rural areas in Nigeria were primary constraints to growth and development. As such, respondents emphasised the need to invest more in infrastructure such as electrical power, water supply systems, communications networks, public facilities such as health centres, roads networks and transportation systems. The development of locally applicable technology to address social problems was also emphasised and the need to invest in this was highlighted. The dominant view was that the provision of the all the above would help to create an enabling environment

for economic growth and social development. Reasons given for this view was that the provision of these infrastructure would spur innovation, ease communications as well as the movement of people and goods across the country, thereby catalysing economic activity and fostering social development.

Essentially, while oil remains the key driver of economic growth in Nigeria today, respondents felt that several other sectors with enormous potential could be developed to play the same role. Agriculture was the key sector all actors groups pointed out as falling into this category. They felt that the limited investment in agricultural development has been a major constraint to the optimal development of that sector and undermined its ability to create employment, provide food security, generate export revenue, and most importantly to alleviate poverty in the rural areas of Nigeria.

4. Research Priorities

4.1. Agriculture

Most respondents from all sector groups highlighted agriculture as a key sector that is a crucial driver for growth and development in Nigeria. The governance group at the FGDs particularly felt this sector had been neglected since the oil boom of the seventies and should now be addressed as a policy priority by the government and donors alike. They felt that any serious attempt to reduce poverty, create employment or spur growth in Nigeria must have agricultural and rural development as key priorities. Respondents at both FGDs and the KIs, stated that if more incentives as well as institutional, technical, technological and financial support were provided, the agricultural sector could be the foremost driver of growth in Nigeria. Below are some of the opportunities and constraints highlighted by the respondents:

4.1.1. Opportunities in the agricultural sector

"Poverty level is high and people can hardly feed well, people live on less than a dollar per day, food is not affordable. Sustainable agricultural practice will reduce poverty and lead to economic growth" - Programme Officer, Sustainable Research and Action for Environmental Development

Agriculture as a tool for enhancing food security and poverty reduction
As mentioned in section 3.1, over 70 per cent of Nigeria's population live in rural areas with agriculture as their main source of livelihood. It was also noted that farmers in the rural areas often have some of the highest levels of poverty in the country which reduces their productivity. Respondents from the agriculture FGDs and some KIs, expressed the view that the large numbers of people involved in agriculture presents an opportunity to diversify the Nigerian economy and create another major source of revenue for the country. Respondents felt that greater research, technical and financial investment in this sector would help to increase incomes, livelihoods and productivity of farmers; creating more employment and reducing poverty in the farming/rural sector, while enhancing food security in the country.

Accessing Market Prices through Mobile telephony
The proliferation of mobile telephony in Nigeria has benefited farmers. According to one KI, farmers are now able to cut-out or negotiate better with the middleman, making more profits from their produce due to the growth of mobile telephony, which now makes it possible for

farmers to trade more profitably by accessing global market prices through their mobile phones. An example was given at one KI about how farmers in 'mobile phone enabled' parts of the country use their phones to communicate and confirm the daily price of maize.

The growth of farmers associations

It was stated that the growth of farmers associations was a positive development for farmers in Nigeria as it provided them the opportunities to discuss issues and shape their priorities collectively. It also helped them to collectively raise issues or negotiate terms with the Local Government and other relevant actors or to settle disputes within farming communities.

Growing national policy focus on agriculture

Departing from the national focus on the oil sector as the key source of revenue in the past decades, the new Nigerian government has promised to place the non-oil sector higher on the national policy agenda. One respondent stated at the FGD that national research priorities on agriculture was getting better, while one KI, stated that it is good to see that the 2008 Budget Proposals has agriculture as the first priority on the list -he however was uncertain if this would be sustained or actualised.

4.1.2. Constraints in the agricultural sector

Rural poverty

Some respondents to the KIs and at the agriculture FGDs felt that if investment in agriculture is not coupled with the social and infrastructural development of the rural areas where most farmers live, it would undermine the potential of this sector to be an optimal driver of growth. One respondent to the KIs, added the point that investing in rural development will also reduce or reverse rural to urban migration which has created another retinue of social challenges in urban areas. Another respondent at the FGDs stated that this migration reduces the availability of extension workers to work on the farms. Two respondents expressed concern that further neglect of agriculture and the rural areas would threaten food security and increase poverty levels.

Lack of adequate infrastructure and farming support

Some of the issues raised during the consultations include the lack of adequate micro-credit facilities for farmers; limited educational and training support schemes, inadequate technology and lack of public services/ facilities. The above were said to contribute to ill-health (loss of man hours), negative farming practices and lower agricultural productivity.

Lack of adequate mechanisms to transform agricultural activities from subsistence commercialised farming

According to respondents many Nigerian farmers engage in subsistence farming as opposed to commercialised farming which could yield higher profits. The limited availability of equipment, infrastructure and government financial support for industrialised commercialised farming were said to undermine the possibility of transforming subsistence farming into commercialised high-yield farming which could both boost the economy as well as help increase the incomes and livelihoods of farming communities.

Knowledge gaps and lack of disaster preparedness systems
Respondents expressed a general concern regarding the above. One respondent expressed concern that enough research had not been conducted to understand the impact of HIV AIDs on agriculture, even though this was a major epidemic that could pose a threat to farmers and farming. Another respondent at the FGDs and KIs, stated that little had been done to analyse and prepare farmers for the impacts of climate change and this could create further problems for farmers as the impacts intensify. As an example, he stated that nobody is conducting research into the potential long-term environmental impacts of the large-scale dredging in the coast lines in Lekki-Epe axis of Lagos State nor on the impending effects of climate change on this process. At the FGDS, it was also stated by another respondent that more research was needed to tackle soil erosion, desertification and flooding which continue to pose a threats to famers' lives and livelihoods.

Disconnect between government policies, international agreements and farmers' needs
This was stated as an issue by one KI who felt that government tends to give advice, formulate policies or sign international agreements which may have a negative impact on farmers, without any consultation or proper understanding of its impact on farmers or the actual needs of farming communities. An example was given of the '*Cassava Initiatives*' where government requested farmers to grow cassava but did not follow-up with any technical support, thereby ruining several farmers. Another area that came to the fore in the KIs was the issue of international agreements. It was stated that governments tended to enter into international agreements, such as those with the World Trade Organisation (WTO) or the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPAs) that could have a long-term negative impact on the lives of farmers, without any consultation. They felt that little was known about the impact of these agreements and more research and stakeholder consultations where needed.

Disconnect between research, research outcomes and farmers priorities
The issue was raised by respondents in both the KIs and FGDs that first, vital information and research outcomes are often not made accessible nor useful to farmers. It was also stated that often their participation in research processes was limited, secondary or often superficial. Respondents felt that often farmers are either consulted then ignored without feedback or not consulted at all in research initiatives. Where research had been conducted the outcomes are either not communicated to farmers at all, or when they are not prepared in a language, format or manner that makes it easy for farmers to understand and utilise the information to their benefit. Finally, it was also stated by some respondents that the focus of research was often not determined by farmers' needs but by donor funding trends which tend to set the agenda. However, one respondent was emphatic that donors do not always shape the agenda but respond more to priorities set by governments and the problem was that governments priorities where disconnected from the realities of farmers. Some of these issues are further highlighted in section 5 of this report.

Cross-border learning and interactions
It was stated at the FGDs that irrespective of its potential benefits, opportunities to share best practice, share information and trade across borders was limited. Even though governments have signed cooperation agreements under the Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS) and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) promotes trade and skills/knowledge transfer between African countries, little of these governmental agreements had been operationalised at community level, particularly with farmers and traders who stood to benefit the most. This has limited opportunities for cross-fertilisation of knowledge, crop-exchange and skills sharing. Respondents felt that there was a need for greater publicity

regarding these agreements and along with a need for actual implementations by government agencies.

4.1.3. Research Priorities

Regarding research priorities, respondents from the agriculture group felt that research initiatives should be demand-led and must reflect the needs and priorities of farmers in a manner that involves them in the research process and ensures that the outcomes of the research are useful and applicable to their expressed needs and not those externally perceived as their needs or priorities. As such, during the consultation process, the following research priorities areas emerged[5]:

Address pressing threats to farming
- research into better strategies for tackling land erosion, desertification and flooding
- research into how the impact of climate change and HIV AIDS on farming be can be tackled and how farmers can be effectively sensitised

Increasing agricultural productivity
- research into strategies for transforming agricultural activities from subsistence/rudimentary farming to commercialised/ mechanised farming
- research into means of providing more financial support such as micro-credit schemes
- research into how to enhance agricultural productivity by per acre of land
- research into the production of higher yield crops and to accessing higher quality seeds
- research into how value-added processing and preservation of agricultural produce can be achieved
- research that balances out the shift in research focus from export to food crops that took place 15 years ago
- research into enhancing agro-forestry which incorporates all aspects of agriculture in a holistic manner

Creating an enabling environment for productive farming
- research into the impact of international agreements and global trends on the agricultural sector in Nigeria
- research into assisting farmers attain better rates for their produce nationally and especially, internationally
- research on how best to facilitate cross-border and regional learning and exchange of best practice in Africa e.g. by operationalising and publicising protocols and agreements of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the New Partnership of for African Development (NEPAD)
- research into providing more infrastructure and public facilities such as health, transportation, water and more environment-friendly energy sources, particularly electrical energy
- research on how to engage and train youth in agriculture as a means of tackling unemployment
- research into effective strategies for tackling rural poverty and fostering rural development

---

[5] Note this is not itemised in any particular order of stated importance

Making research work for farmers
- research into how to include farmers in the research process and how to make research outputs useful and applicable to their stated needs
- research into strategies for communicating the outcomes of research in more accessible and practical ways that can increase research uptake and get research into use
- research into better ways of harnessing indigenous knowledge and technology as well as providing new knowledge and technology for more productive farming
- research into strategies for changing ingrained perspectives and agricultural practices that either undermine productivity or damage the environment

4.2. Health

Respondents from all the actor groups participating in the consultative process felt that even though this is one of the most crucial sectors, it had not received adequate policy attention and funding from government due to lack of political will. They also felt that donors had not paid attention to the right issues and that often research on health was more driven by global trends than by local needs.

4.2.1. Opportunities in the health sector

Engaging traditional healers as outreach to rural areas
Respondents at the governance FGD stated that the availability of numerous traditional healers provided and opportunity to extend health services to the rural areas by training the traditional healers to utilise modern medical science methods and to adopt more healthy practices in rural areas.

Private sector involvement
It was noted by respondents that partnerships with the private sector could provide more funding and technical support in further research into health issues. A respondent in the Health FGD from the Safe Water Africa Community Initiative mentioned the involvement of Proctor and Gamble in funding activities to deliver safe water and basic sanitation. However, it was mentioned that much more private sector input was needed and large organisations with a corporate responsibility policy could add greater value by funding research.

4.2.2. Constraints in the health sector

Transparency and Budgetary Efficiency
Respondents at the FGDs noted that adequate funds were not provided for the health sector by government and even when funds are made available there is little done to track spending in a systematic way that ensures that allocated funds are well spent and yield qualitative and quantifiable results. One respondent suggested that guidelines for public health spending be developed to ensure more effective management of funds.

Need for Strategic Planning
The issues of improper and inadequate planning was also raised by one key informant who gave the example of 774 clinics having been built in local government areas in Nigeria without adequate plans or strategies being developed for recruiting doctors to work in these clinics. To

ensure health initiatives are appropriate and is well planned, another key informant raised the importance of conducting needs assessments that involved all stakeholders before the commencement of projects. Monitoring and Evaluation of health projects was also suggested as a key way to ensure that health initiatives either achieved the desired impact or could be improved upon.

Donor Priorities
There was the view by most respondents across actor groups that donor funding for research often did not fall within national priorities, but instead were donor-driven and often followed global trends which were often imposed on the health sector in Nigeria. For example it was stated that the main health focus had shifted from non-communicable to communicable diseases even though both could be equally deadly, and one may have more impact on people in the country than the other. For example, important areas such as family planning are sidelined and one respondent mentioned that HIV-AIDS had taken centre stage whereas malaria and reproductive diseases in women remain the biggest killers. Also on the issue of HIV AIDs, it was mentioned at the FGD that there was an extensive donor-driven focus on HIV prevention at the expense of treatment and care (particularly of orphans and vulnerable children), when both were pressing matters.

Prevention and Treatment
On the other hand, the view was also expressed by another respondent that there was a need to give more attention to prevention of diseases than treatment than curative control, and that several illnesses such as cholera or diarrhoea emerged out of poor nutrition, unhealthy environments or unhealthy habits which could be easily avoided through education. As such, it was recommended that more attention should be paid to the use of effective advocacy and communication techniques for the prevention of diseases by encouraging healthy habits that can help to avoid illness in the first instant e.g. environmental sanitation, washing of hands or boiling of drinking water etc.

Need for better communication of health messages
Respondents felt that there was a need for better communication of health messages to the local populace. It was suggested that more emphasis should be place on radio messages as opposed to TV, as more people have access to radio than any other media.

Need for better infrastructure & public facilities
It was also stated by most respondents that the inadequate or dilapidated infrastructure and the unavailability of public facilities, such as clean tap water and toilets, often trigger the spread of diseases by creating unhealthy environments. The lack/irregularity of electricity supply was another issue which was stated by respondents as being a cause of healthcare challenges in Nigeria. The needed to address this was thus raised as critical issue to health in Nigeria. It was stated for example, that 3 out of 5 children died from diseases related to water such as diarrhoea, schistosomiasis, cholera and guinea worm.

Gender and Power
It was mentioned at the FGD that there was a lack of power balance in households and this had a negative effect of women's health. For example, it was stated that most women often have to take permission from their husbands before going to hospital and this undermined their power to make decisions regarding their own health. Also were the issues of young women whose lack of social and financial power often made them susceptible to sexual solicitation from older men, which often made them vulnerable to contracting HIV AIDS.

Research Facilities
One respondent added at the FGDs and one civil servant respondent in a KI stated that, irregular or no internet access made research difficult and reduced the opportunity for healthcare practitioners to conduct research or become up-to-date in their fields. The lack of laboratory equipment was also mentioned. A participant from the Nigerian Institute of Medical Research stated that there had been no new primary research in Nigeria since 1986 when, for example, University lecturers were given small seed money for research and capacity for research had been severely reduced. More research grants were also suggested as one way of supporting research.

Need for Capacity Building
The need to build the capacity of health practitioners – especially workers at community level- as well as civil servants and policymakers through more training programmes was raised at the FGD.

Reversing the Brain Drain
One respondent at the FGD also raised the issue of the 'brain drain' and emphasised the importance of providing adequate incentives to retain Nigeria's heath care workers. The issues of poor remuneration and poor access to equipment were raised as two of the push factors by a health practitioner, inferring that these had to be addressed to either retain or attract health workers at home or from abroad.

4.2.3. Research priorities

The following researchable priorities emerged from the consultation process:

Planning and Programming
- research that provides a needs assessment of national research priorities
- research into the development of guidelines on public and private health planning and spending
- research into the prevention or reduction of morbidity caused by killer diseases
- research into developing best practices in managing healthcare

Curbing the spread of diseases and the quality of health care practice
- research into the development of more effective communication, advocacy and campaign strategies to tackle the spread of disease or promote prevention strategies
- research into better approaches to HIV/AIDS home-based care and treatment of orphans and vulnerable children as well as access to drugs
- research that documents and analyses the effectiveness of indigenous approaches to health care
- research into cultural, religious, social factors preventing access to existing and new knowledge

Staffing and infrastructure
- research that generates statistical data on healthcare personnel within the country and those who have migrated overseas
- research into strategies for incentivising and retaining health care practitioners in the country
- research into how to provide appropriate equipment, technology and power supply

16

4.3. Climate Change

Climate change proved to be a charged and often controversial topic during the consultation though views and interest in the topic was rather limited to mostly environmentalists and respondents specialising in this area. There was the view from the climate change respondents that climate change was an urgent and pressing research and policy priority for Nigeria and they expressed concern that little policy and research attention had been given to the topic - even though they felt it posed a severe threat to human security in Nigeria. Below are some of the few opportunities they noted and the several constraints they highlighted:

4.3.1. Opportunities in addressing the threat of climate change

Harnessing indigenous knowledge - Very few opportunities were noted beyond the mention by one NGO participant at the FGD that there were some local adaptation strategies which could be harnessed in informing broader adaptation strategies and in sensitising/mobilising local action. One respondent pointed out that though rural people and farmers may not understand the phenomenon of climate change in its formal/academic sense, their experiences reflected that they knew that there were climatic changes taking place and rural people had began to develop their own adaptation strategies. He recommended that attention should not only be paid to western knowledge/responses to climate change but that indigenous knowledge/responses should be studied as well. However more research was needed to identify, understand and integrate these local strategies and develop ways in which they could compliment western adaptation strategies.

4.3.2. Constraints in addressing the threat of climate change

Need for research on dynamics and impact of climate change in Nigeria - there was consensus across the board that there was an urgent need for in-depth, coordinated, multi-disciplinary and adaptive research to reduce the impacts of climate change on the poor and vulnerable groups, and to inform government policies.

Need for dedicated research funding and capacity building - Activists, researchers and other respondents at the FGD and during the KIs stated that there was little research funding available for climate change research. They felt this discouraged research attention and there was a need for a dedicated funding pool to encourage and incentivise research work in this area.

Need for greater advocacy and awareness-raising amongst the public - Participants at the FGD stated that the public urgently needed to be sensitised about climate change and its impacts on the environment, the economy and society. They suggested that training for trainer programmes and resources for advocacy projects were needed for this purpose and the media should be a key actor in such initiatives.

Need for government attention and policy advocacy - Respondents at the FGD and KIs mentioned that policymakers were said to be somewhat disinterested in the topic, as it had little political weight. They also stated there was no clear policy position on addressing the threat of climate change by the government. It was suggested that policy advocacy initiatives were needed to engage policymakers, educate them on the dynamics of climate change and involve

them in efforts to address its impacts. It was also stated that there is a need for a National Climate Change Policy.

Need for increased civil society focus and advocacy- One respondent at the FGDs noted in response to the criticism of government, that civil society groups were also too silent on the issue, but another respondent suggested that this may be the result of limited information and knowledge on the topic as opposed to lack of interest. The Group thus stated that there was also a need to mobilise more coordinated civil society sensitisation and mobilisation initiatives.

Need for knowledge gathering and development of a databank- Another dominant perspective by most participants at the FGDs and the KIs was that knowledge, data and statistics on the topic was very little and where it exists, is fragmented. As such, they suggested that information repositories were needed to for stakeholders to access relevant information. At the workshop, the development of a website that would function as an information gateway for knowledge on climate change in Nigeria was suggested. Emphasis was laid on the fact that the information should be Nigeria focussed and should be managed by Nigerians rather than merely contributing to internationally managed sites.

Need for research coordination- Respondents also stated that there was no coordinated or structured approach either by the Nigerian government or the non-governmental policy research community into researching and analysing the impacts of climate change in Nigeria. The creation of a coalition of civil society organisation that could play take on this responsibility was thus suggested by participants at the FGDs and the workshop.

Conflict between need for energy production and climate change adaptation policies – A key debate, especially at the FGDs, emerged around the importance of employing climate change adaptation strategies in energy generation. Though there was a strong consensus as to the need to research and employ alternative sources of energy production, there was no clear consensus on which alternative energy source would be ideal or should take priority. For example there was disagreement over the use of hydro energy as it was said to have its own negative effects on the environment such as its disruption / destruction of aquatic life.

4.3.3. Research priorities

Knowledge Generation
- need for detailed research into the dynamics and impact of climate change on diverse sectors of Nigeria's economy, society and environment.
- need for the development of a knowledge map and databank/ information repository on climate change in Nigeria

Adaptation Strategies
- research into which alternative sources of energy would be ideal for power generation in the Nigerian context: geo-thermo, solar, wind, girdle, wave or hydro energy?
- research into alternative sources of water generation and supply
- research into indigenous adaptation methods to climate change
- research into how to reduce gas flaring
- research into ways of developing effective mechanisms for public advocacy and awareness strategy on climate change

Policy Engagement
- research into means and way to mainstream climate change awareness and adaptation in government policies
- research into how to promote multi-sectoral approaches involving the government, civil society, academia, etc in climate change adaptation and the development of a National Climate Change Policy

4.4. Governance

When there is inept leadership in place, ignorance sets in and this affects policy formulation-Chairman, Senate Committee on Nigerian Navy.

The issue of good governance permeated all the discussions across all sectors through the consultation process. The majority of respondents across all the groups felt that good governance was a fundamental prerequisite for any form of sustainable growth or meaningful development in Nigeria. Views expressed by all respondents, particularly actors from the governance group, reflected a shared perspective that the limitations of effective and responsive governance in Nigeria have been a key contributor to challenges in their respective sectors and a hindrance to the development of the country. As such, most of the responses indicated views related to constraints as opposed to opportunities, as such the section below mostly reflects the constraints they identified:

4.4.1. Opportunities in governance

Democratisation and the fight against corruption
Respondents from the FGD welcomed the era of democracy in Nigeria but were dissatisfied with the democratic process; particularly the recently concluded elections in the country which they felt were severely flawed. They also welcomed the work of the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) which leads the government's fight against corruption. They however mentioned that the EFCC's powers should remain within the limits of the constitution and not be used as a political tool. As almost all respondents indicated, the tackling of corruption and the move towards democracy in Nigeria are a welcome opportunities to positively transform the Nigerian political and governance landscape. However, there are still several constraints in the governance sector as detailed below:

4.4.2. Constraints in governance

Slow pace of reform in governance architecture
A view from the governance FGD was that with democracy should come change, but respondents, particularly those from NGOs, expressed frustration with the slow pace of change in what one participant referred to as the "nature and character of the state". The governance group felt that though the Obasanjo government had initiated some paradigm-shifting reforms in government policies, the pace of institutional change was slow and needed to be fast-tracked if Nigeria is to have a capable and responsive governance machinery. Below are some of the issues raised:

Need for Constitutional Reform: one key informant and some respondents from the governance group, especially political activists and NGO representatives, felt that Nigeria's current constitution did not reflect the country's contemporary realties, challenges and priorities. They felt that the constitution had to be reviewed to ensure a legal framework for democracy, protection of rights and for a true federal arrangement that reflects the will of citizens.

Need for decentralisation of government and resource allocation: the centralisation of power at the federal level (engineered mostly in the military era) and the limited control of local resources at state and local government levels were pointed to by FGD participants as one of the causes of the distance between government and citizens and the slow responsiveness of government to the people's needs – especially people in the rural areas. They suggested that the pace of devolution of power to state and local governments needs to be accelerated along with greater control of locally generated resources. They felt that this would make the state more responsive as well as close the gap between the state and its citizens.

Corruption, financial mismanagement & transparency in government – most of the governance and health respondents as well as some from the climate change and agriculture groups emphasised that this is a key area which contributes to the failure of major development initiatives and infrastructure development projects in Nigeria. The governance FGD emphasised the need for more civil society oversight of the fiscal activities of government and that the EFCC should be made impartial in the execution of its duties. There were views expressed at the FGDs and the KIs that government needs to make public information freely accessible to all and the "secrecy gimmick" i.e. holding back public information, of government departments needed to change. In this regard, there was a call for greater advocacy for the adoption of the Freedom of Information Bill by one NGO director and this was supported by most other participants. In addition to this was the view from another NGO leader for more civil society focus on corporate governance as well. Limited access to public officials was another issues raised by most respondents from the governance, climate change and agriculture groups.

Need for greater participation of women in politics –women in the governance group were of the view that though some progress had been made in this area, much more needed to be done to support women's participation in politics by providing more financial and social support for women running for political office.

Electoral malpractice and weak institutions – the governance group and other KI respondents stated that these were key threats to Nigeria's democracy and development and that the capacity of institutions needed to built and their independence secured, if they were to function impartially and effectively. The Independent Electoral Commission of Nigeria (INEC) was particularly mentioned in this regard.

Need to build a capable, efficient and responsive state – respondents from all the FGDs stated that this was a key problem in all their sectors. Some civil servants acceded to this, while others were silent. However, the NGOs were most vocal on this topic as a key issue for good governance in Nigeria. One Key Informant stated that there was a need for greater capacity building both for career civil servants as well as elected public officials in all aspects of the policy process. The lack of equipment in government departments and the inadequate usage of information communication technology in government was also pointed out by some key informants as key

impediments to state efficiency. Some further aspects of state weakness which were pointed out included:

- **inability to provide adequate education** – the governance group felt that provision of educational facilities was biased towards the urban areas and the elite at the expense of the rural areas and grassroots communities
- **inability to generate enough employment** – the governance group felt that this fuelled crime and violence as majority of the population, especially youth, were unemployed and therefore often got involved in crime and political thuggery
- **inadequate provision of public services**– most respondents across all sectors raised this issue as hindrances to growth and development in their sectors while the governance group particularly highlighted the issue of security. Erratic and insufficient electrical power supply was mentioned as a key hindrance to productivity, performance and effectiveness in Nigeria.
- **lack of an enabling business-friendly environment** – the governance group felt that the bureaucratic red-tape in business processes such as registration and the lack of infrastructure coupled with erratic power and water supply, made business difficult for Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (SMEs) and discouraged Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).
- **the limited involvement of civil society in public policy debates and governance** – the governance group felt this marginalised the voices of citizens and undermined their ability to place their priorities centrally in the policymaking process. Even though the erstwhile adversarial relationship between government and civil society is now thawing in the democratic era, they felt that was still a limited recognition and utilisation of the value civil society can contribute to the policy making process.
- **disconnect between research and policy practice** – many of the respondents particularly from the governance and health groups stated that this has led to ad hoc approaches to policymaking, mostly informed by political expedience as opposed to sound research/evidenced based policymaking
- **imbalanced geographical and sectoral focus-** imbalanced focus on urban development at the expense of rural development especially in the areas of infrastructure and education was highlighted mostly by the governance group and some Key Informants on agriculture. In addition to this the governance FGDs pointed out the imbalanced focus on the formal economy, while ignoring the informal economy which represents the economic activities of approximately 70 percent of Nigerians. They highlighted this aspect as one of the areas where government has been weak in responding to national realties.
- **need for better conflict management and provision of security –** some of the respondents from the governance group highlighted that these two issues reduced public safety and discouraged foreign direct investment. They felt that capacity of the state needed to be enhanced to provide security for its citizens. One respondent mentioned that the crisis in the Niger-Delta and Portharcourt (characterised by crime, killings and kidnappings) is a crisis of governance and these urgently needs to be addressed before it expands into other regions.

Comparing views from respondents across the groups, there is a clear sense that they saw the issues of good governance and effective delivery of basic public services such as health, water, environmental sanitation and electricity as inextricably interlinked with all other aspects of growth and development in the country. A better understanding of, and the building of the capacity and resources of the State to deliver on its responsibility were therefore seen as

essential for diverse sectors of Nigerian society to develop appropriately. Training and capacity-building in all aspects of policy analysis, formulation and implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation were highlighted as crucial if government is to become more efficient and successful in delivery its responsibilities. The urgent need for effective systems and processes that would ensure fiscal transparency and accountability in governance was repeatedly emphasised by the governance groups. The need for decentralisation of power to allow decision-making at lower levels of government and more equitable distribution of federal resources across the country was also highlighted, mostly by representatives from NGOs in the governance group. Greater access to government agencies, public information and public officials was also mentioned as an important aspect in groups at all the FGDs. The need for constitutional change was seen by political activists in the governance groups as key to providing an appropriate legal framework for a functional democracy in modern Nigeria. The gender issue was only raised in the context of political participation by some women in the governance FGD, but was deemed as crucial in what one respondent referred to as a "male dominated" society. In linking all the above, the general view reflected was that if Nigeria had good governance it would provide the enabling political and social environment that could unleash the country's economic potential and address it development problems

4.4.3. Researchable priorities

Priority researchable issues emerging from consultations are thus as follows:

Making government transparent and more accountable

- research into public perceptions of governance, corruption trends and impact of socio-economic impacts of corruption
- research into the development of approaches to increase fiscal prudence, probity, transparency and accountability in the Nigerian government
- research into how to enable ease of access to public information and public officials

Increasing state capacity and making government more functional

- research into Nigeria's current constitution and options for a reform process that will make it more reflective of how Nigerians want to be governed
- research into understanding the causes of inefficiency in public agencies and how best to address them
- research into better understanding the challenges of governance in contemporary Nigeria and building government's capacity to provide security and deliver on its primary responsibility of providing public services - especially housing, water and electricity
- research into understanding the challenges in Nigeria's electoral process and strategies for tackling election malpractice
- research into ways and means of strengthening the judiciary and independent oversight institutions such as the EFCC and INEC
- research into policy options on how to decentralise power and to allow more resource control and decision-making at lower levels of government
- research into ways of providing adequate funding, training and equipment for the uptake of e-governance

Bridging the gap between policy and practice
- research into the gaps between research and policy practice and the development of strategies for closing this gap
- research into developing and facilitating strategies for participatory, transparent and evidence-based policy making processes in Nigeria government
- research into effective strategies for building capacity of actors in the public, private and civil society sectors to engage in effective policy analysis, policy formulation, policy implementation and applicable Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) mechanisms

Strengthening state –civic relations

- research on how to facilitate and mainstream voices such as those of civil society, the private sector, media, youth, women's organisations, community based organisations and minority ethnic groups in the public policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation process
- research into how best to facilitate and fast track women's participation in politics in Nigeria
- research into the development of employment generation programmes for youth

4.5. Cross-cutting issues

4.5.1. Energy

This was another area that was identified by most respondents from all sectors as crucial. However, the views that were reflected assessed this issue from different perspectives centred primarily on the challenges, opportunities and threats presented by energy generation, energy distribution and energy usage in Nigeria. The challenges identified by respondents at the FGDs were mostly around the adequate generation and regular supply of electrical energy to both urban and rural areas in Nigeria. The opportunities identified were around the potential for regular and adequate electricity supply to provide a massive boost to economic growth, social development and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Nigeria.

On both the challenge and the opportunities above, all respondents were emphatic that the extensive power outages and the limited distribution of electricity across the country constrained social and economic growth in Nigeria; stifled economic activity; increased the cost of conducting business; discouraged foreign investors; severely reduced efficiency generally and hindered optimal productivity across the board. There was consensus amongst respondents that addressing this problem of electrical energy was a key priority for Nigeria and that if this were to be done successfully it would be a major driver of growth. A key threat identified was the impact of energy generation on the environment, particularly within the context of climate change. In this regard, the need for further research and policy attention to other forms of environmentally-friendly energy generation such as solar power, biomass energy, wind, and thermo energy was expressed. Though Nigeria is currently investing more in natural gas as a source of energy, some respondents from the climate change group felt that the potentially negative impact of gas flares on the environment as well as health must be tackled. As such, environment-friendly policy approaches and adaptation to the challenges presented by climate change were seen as crucial within the policy discourse on energy generation, energy distribution and energy usage in Nigeria.

Researchable Issues in Energy Sector

- Research into the development and provision of alternative forms of environmentally-friendly energy generation
- Research into means for more consistent and adequate electricity supply in Nigeria
- Research into how to reduce gas flaring

4.5.2. Education

Any society that is educated will have an impact on the economy as it provides a knowledgeable society that can manage its resources. *Deputy Director, Gender and Special Education*

Lack of adequate educational facilities
The lack of adequate educational facilities such as teaching equipment, furniture and other infrastructure was noted by respondents from all actor groups as a fundamental problem which limits access to quality education and consequently lay at the root of several other problems such as poor governance, spread of diseases, nonchalance attitudes to the dangers of climate change and skills development in agriculture. Two KIs particularly felt that education was the critical link to sustainable development and economic growth in Nigeria. As such, it was suggested that greater government and donor investment in this areas was critical.

Need for locally applicable education
It was mentioned that while all aspects of education was important, it would be more opportune to invest in supplementing basic education in numerical and literacy skills with more locally applicable education such as vocational skills training rather than focusing on generic academic training that may have no direct bearing on local needs and priorities. In otherwise marginalised rural areas, respondents felt that this should be a priority.

Need for continuing education
However, it was also stated that education should not be a one-off but there was equally a need to invest in enhancing the knowledge-base of people that are already educated (continuing education) in order to increase their capacity to adapt to changing needs and to utilise their skills and knowledge in diverse areas of development.

Need for greater investment in educational institutions & research centres
In the context of research, the need for greater investment in academic institutions and research centres was emphasised along with the importance of boosting local capacity to initiate, conduct and utilise research for development purposes. The provision of relevant equipment, material and infrastructure was however noted as necessary to equip researchers to perform effectively.

Need to build partnership with the private sector
A role for the private sector in supporting educational development was highlighted by respondents. Beyond helping to build schools, it was stated that they could help to fund the provision of equipment and materials needed for educational and research centres to function effectively. Respondents felt that if the education challenge could be addressed it would substantially boost Nigeria's productivity as well as address social problems such as health, poor governance, damaging agricultural practices and environmentally harmful behaviour.

Civic Education, Sensitisation & Participation
Another area which, according to respondents could be a key driver is greater civic education and mobilisation of civil society (including the media) and the private sector to engage more with the public sphere in public policy, governance, democracy and development. As mentioned in section 3, the schism between the state and its citizens created by several decades of military dictatorship, poor governance and exclusion of civil society from public policymaking processes left behind a sense of distrust and adversarial relations between government and civil society. As such, citizens to a large degree became disconnected from the governance process and distanced themselves from engaging in the policy process in Nigeria. However respondents from the governance sector felt that since the beginning of the democratisation process in 1999, citizens / civil society are becoming more engaged with the governance and democracy debate in Nigeria but that more civic education and involvement was needed as greater civil engagement and participation in the governance and public policy debate will ensure greater scrutiny of public policy, public officials, public funds, policy initiatives and processes, as well as hold government to account. They felt that civic education make a marked difference, particularly in the areas of tackling corruption, ensuring delivery of public services, addressing the problems of poverty and strengthening the democratic process in Nigeria. The governance FGD respondents also felt that it would allow expertise within civil society to input the economic and development policy formulation process in a manner that ensures that "people come before politics" and there is a shift from "waste into wealth". Another aspect which was raised was how civil society could play an educational role at the community level in disseminating research outputs and communicating research messages. However, it was stated that capacity needed to be built in civil society, particularly the media, if they are to play these roles and be drivers of growth.

5.   Research Implementation

This section discusses research priority setting processes. It details respondent's views on the issues of research demand, how best to implement research and the partnerships, processes, capacities and mechanisms that are needed for effective implementation.

5.1 Demand

Overview
On the issue of research demand, several respondents across actor groups stated that the culture of utilising research outcomes as a basis for decision-making by policymakers had not been created and therefore research demand, beyond academia, was low in Nigeria. Respondents in the governance FGD stated that in the military era, decisions were made based on regime protection and not in the public interest, as such, though now in the democratic era, change towards research / academic input in Nigeria's political culture remains limited or is non-existent in certain areas. In addition to this is the view that (according to most of the FGDs) donor-driven research agendas dominate the current research direction in Nigeria, not local needs or priorities. Respondents expressed concern at the dominant influence of donor agencies on national research direction, processes, methodologies, completion and usage. They further stated that local demand for research was often undermined by the lack of involvement of local actors or research respondents in the conceptualisation and utilisation of research findings. Furthermore, they stated that the several communities shun researchers due to the lack of feedback on the research outcomes and their perception of being instrumentalised. The disconnect between research and the implementation of findings, as well

as between research and policy processes was also highlighted. The absence of linkages between government and the research community as well as the paucity of research facilities and supportive infrastructure were also identified as one of the key limitations to research demand in the public sector. The health group also added the limited budgetary allocation to research as another factor that reduces research demand.   The health and agriculture FGDs emphasised the same points as those above, with the agriculture group stating that in their sector, research is driven by the availability of funding, not the needs of farmers.

A few key issues in relation to the above were highlight by respondents:

Research agenda-setting
Respondents from most of the FGDs and KIs, indicated that national research priorities are mostly donor-driven/funded and that current research does not accurately represent Nigeria's true research priorities. They stated that for there to be greater research demand and uptake that research must be driven and linked to local needs and priorities and its outcome must reflect the value of research as a tool for addressing social and economic challenges. For this to take place, there was a needed for multi-stakeholder analysis, comprehensive needs assessments and participatory agenda-setting processes. Funding for locally-initiated research should also be made available and along with technical support to increase capacity to conduct research.

Balancing the use of old and new research
Respondents at the FGDs and the workshops felt that while there was a need for new research to be conducted into contemporary issues and challenges, there was also a need to make use of knowledge from previously conducted research – which in several cases had not been utilised effectively. They therefore recommended that there was a need to create a balance between knowledge from old research as well as knowledge from new research.

Need to link research and policy
Respondents on the issues of governance particularly, highlighted the need to ensure the mainstreaming of research as a central tool in the policymaking process. They felt that if policymakers were not receptive to research input into the policy process, then some aspects of research would remain futile. However, to create a link between research and policy, there was a suggestion in the governance KIs, stating the need to identify and engage reformers or "champions" within the governmental structures, who will adopt, utilise, advocate and demonstrate the value of research in the policymaking process. It was thus felt that there was a need for civil society to engage in greater advocacy on the issues targeted at policymakers to create not only users of research, but also to make them into agents of institutional change. Also, at the governance FGD, it was stated that the structural de-linking of government and academia which took place during the military era needed to be addressed to ensure that government policymaking could be based on/or informed by academic research. It was stressed by one key informant that there was a need to ensure the functionality and linkage of research-centred institutes (like the National Bureau of Statistics) and universities to government departments on key policy issues.

Engaging & including communities
It was stated, mostly by participants in the agricultural and health sectors, that there was a need to include communities in the whole research process from conceptualisation to implementation if there was to be greater appreciation of the role of research that would increase demand from the communities. It was thus suggested that there was a need to engage communities, and highlight the role and importance of research in development. It was stated that if there was

demand at the community level that this would create pressure on decision-makers in government to respond to this demand. In this light, it was suggested that there should be Community Demonstration Projects to showcase the effects of Climate Change and create stronger awareness of the importance of research and the role it plays in development.

5.2. Communication

One major challenge with regard to research uptake mentioned by all respondents was the fact that research would remain futile unless effective communication and advocacy strategies were developed to make research outcomes more accessible and to communicate findings to broad groups of stakeholders in manners that be well understood. Some of the issues raised follow below:

Dissemination of Research Outputs
The health group particularly felt that there was a need to make research outputs more accessible both in content and presentation if the application of research in public policy discourse and policymaking is to be made possible all levels to all stakeholders. In this regard they stated that there is a need for the development of innovative ways to present research outcomes to diverse sectors in society. For public officials, the regular publication and dissemination of concise policy briefs with recommendations on application methods was necessary. For actors in local communities, the use of the diverse media (newspapers, radio, community theatre, short documentaries and town hall meeting in local languages) was needed. Involving traditional authorities[6] and faith based organisations was also suggested. The Agriculture Group corroborated this and added the harnessing of Information Communication Technology by use of New Media i.e. electronic media. The governance group emphasised the importance of the language of communication and dissemination of research results stating that the language should be plain and easily understood by local people. The media they stated had a key role to play in this regard and they should be involved in every step from initiation to completion; and capacity needed to be built to enable them play this function effectively. They also mentioned the need for community ownership and buy-in in the public sector to make the communication of research easier.

Building Communications Networks and Structures
The Climate Change Group suggested the building of networks and structures for research dissemination and exchange to ensure that the outcome of research reaches the targeted audience and that researcher's are able to share information amongst themselves. These could include virtual or actual networks between researchers; the use of informal associations or through traditional authorities. They also felt that there was a need for stakeholder coordination and systematised interaction bringing together the public, private, civil society sectors as well as other stakeholders. The development of a Nigeria specific website for climate change and related development research was also suggested along with the building of stronger partnerships with the media to effectively communicate research outputs and outcomes. The governance group highlighted the need for greater synergies between researchers and stakeholder groups which would help to create structures for communication. They suggested that the creation of coalitions of interest may help to serve this purpose of facilitating better and more targeted research communication. They also stressed that the passing of the Freedom of Information Bill would help to create the right policy environment. Finally, they emphasised the

---

[6] This can be done by ensuring that there is buy-in by the traditional ruler/authority. A courtesy visit to show respect and seek support would be an ideal first step. Creating a specific role for the traditional authority in the processes and ensuring that benefits to the community are well articulated would also help to increase social capital.

need to create a database that would store all vital data on research as a 'one-stop shop' for research generated information in Nigeria.

Knowledge Generation, Management & Application

A recurrent theme through the consultations, especially from respondents from the governance and health groups was that Nigeria suffers from severe limitations in the areas of knowledge generation, management and application, and this has been one of the contributing factors to the inability to effectively address the challenges of poverty and underdevelopment. It was mentioned in the governance FGD that though the country has some of the highest numbers of tertiary and governmental institutions with research/knowledge generation mandates in sub-Saharan Africa, there is a lack/limitation of skills, mechanisms and processes to optimally and systematically generate, manage and apply knowledge and information for policymaking, problem-solving and development. For example, some respondents from the climate change and agriculture groups felt there was often a lack of documentation and a side-lining of centuries-old indigenous knowledge from the policy discourse which, in their view, tended to undermine the capacity to harness locally tested and culturally applicable solutions to contemporary problems in their sectors. This they felt created a schism between formal and informal practices in their fields, and undermined collective knowledge gathering from both approaches. Another issue that arose both in the governance and agriculture groups was the shelving of old knowledge (previously generated through research) and limited efforts to generate new knowledge. Respondents felt there was a need for both types of knowledge depending on the applicability, but also emphasised the need to ensure that impetus for knowledge generation was not externally-driven but locally derived and that the knowledge generated is effectively communicated

Information Technology and Information Communication Technology

Across all sectors, Information Technology (IT) and Information Communication Technology (ICT) were identified by respondents as crucial areas where greater investment could boost economic activity, commercial productivity, more efficient governance and delivery of public services. The key argument behind this assertion was that greater investment in IT/ICT would provide more access to information that would allow economic actors, decision-makers and other stakeholders to make more informed and evidenced-based decisions as well as communicate relevant information more efficiently. Greater investment in this sector could also create greater employment opportunities thereby helping to alleviate poverty. The link was also made by the governance group between IT/ICT and good governance, as IT/ICT were seen as tools for making government more informed, accessible, responsive, transparent and efficient. Examples were given as to how ICT made it easier to monitor budget spending, create public awareness about governance issues and engage in public policy advocacy targeted at policymakers. One Key Informant emphasised that IT/ICT would help to further develop the educational sector as well as link Nigeria to the knowledge community globally. Another strong link made was between IT/ICT and agriculture by the agriculture groups FGDs/workshop and KIs). IT/ICT were identified as effective tools for making more data and evidence available for farmers, researchers/scientists and sellers of agricultural produce to make more informed decisions in the areas of farming techniques, agricultural science or market prices. Several respondents across the different groups stated the importance of computer skills training and internet/email access in poorer sections of society as well as access to cheaper telephony as a crucial in way to boost communication.

5.3. Partnerships

Building the basis for effective partnerships
Respondents at the Climate Change FGDs stated that their key criteria for selecting partners for research projects include the track-record of research conducted by the prospective partners; their organisational capacity, the level of professionalism and expertise on the issue; the geographical scope of the research work and the sustainability of research output. The values informing their partnerships are transparency and shared commitment to the Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) or Partnership Agreement. For partnerships to work, they felt that research partnerships should be guided by clear MOUs; must reach out to all stakeholders involved - such as researchers and research end-users such as policy makers, civic groups, media organisations and donors - involved in the project and build trustworthy relationships with them; must ensure that the media is engaged, and donors needed to be consistent in funding over a period of time, due to the enormity of the issue of climate change. For the Health Group their criteria for partnerships include cultural sensitivity, clarity of roles and responsibilities and clear feedback mechanisms. Current partnership include those with international agencies such as UNDP, UNICEF; Northern universities, the media, donors agencies and governments, the private sector; diverse stakeholder and traditional authorities and religious leaders. For the Agriculture Group their partners are chosen based on how informative and knowledgeable they are about these issues and their skills and capacity to deliver. These partnerships are guided by MOUs. Most current partnerships were said to be with donor agencies, agriculture related NGOs, health related NGOs, CBOs and some state agencies and cooperatives. The values informing these partnerships are attitude, honesty, openness and transparency of purpose.

Working with the Private Sector
As stated in sections 4.4.1 and 4.4.2, public-private partnership could play a major role in leveraging the capacity for and the role of research in development. In the acceptance of the fact that government often lacks adequate political will, human and financial resources to address economic and social problems in Nigeria, while the private sector in several instances did, it was stated by respondents at the governance FGD and KIs that public-private partnerships should be encouraged as these would provide the financial and technical muscle to address both economic and social problems. DFID could for example, support work that promotes partnership between diverse actors groups, particularly the private sector.

In summary, the responses on how to make partnerships work better were similar in all groups indicating a balance between values of equality, trust, forthrightness, integrity and competence of prospective partners, as well the management of those partnerships in accordance with MOUs that had been agreed upon. In essence, for partnerships to work effectively, the dominant view was that there must be a clear balance between expectations and capabilities as well a shared desire to achieve the same goals based on mutually agreed approaches and principles.

5.4. Capacity Building

The lack of capacity to conduct or utilise research was an issue raised by several respondents. In this regard the need to build greater capacity across the stakeholder groups (government, civil society and the private sector) was highlighted in the different FGDs. Specific types of training mentioned include training for trainers, mentoring, hand-holding, study tours, peer

exchange, one-on-one training and institutional development. Some of the keys areas mentioned are detailed below:

Capacity building, partnership building, advocacy and skills training
The need to promote policy advocacy and lobbying skills for the adoption of evidence-based policy options was emphasised mostly by civil society respondents at all the workshop, FGDs and KIs. They stated that civil society actors needed these skills to influence policymakers and local communities. The Climate Change group pointed out that for empirical evidence to be used in policy making processes and contribute to policy change and impact, there is first a need for government to accept the importance of research and create an enabling policy environment that will facilitate the mainstreaming of research as a fundamental tool for policymaking. Engaging in awareness-raising and research skills training for researchers in government departments and building partnerships with government agencies would be needed for this to happen. They also felt that there is a need to create a database of and engage with existing researchers with proven delivery capacity.

Capacity building in research skills
The need to invest in building the capacity of researchers and research institutions was highlighted by all actor groups in the consultation process. They stated that there was a need to train researchers in diverse research methodologies and analytical skills which could be applied to conduct research in diverse contexts and sectors. For example, the climate group at the FGDs stated that upgraded research skills would be needed to address the emerging phenomenon of climate change, while the governance group at the FGDs and KIs highlighted the need for training in participatory research skills and strategies for linking research and advocacy. Capacity building should be focussed on both burgeoning and experienced researchers.

Capacity building in analytical skills
All actor groups in the climate change FGDs highlighted the importance of skills training in data analysis and interpretation, especially for policymakers and civil servants to enable them understand and apply the outcomes of research. It was also stated by the agriculture group that similar skills should be provided to farmers and other stakeholders, in order for them to comprehend and utilise the outcomes of research.

Capacity building in strategy development
The need for capacity building in the areas of research-centred strategic thinking and strategic planning was emphasised by the climate change group. They felt that there was a need to utilise research to inform the overarching planning process of research institutions as well as government departments.

Capacity building in Information Communication Technology
It was mentioned in all the FGDs and most KIs that there was a need for greater training in this area, especially for government officials and rural actors. However this will have to be coupled with the supply of equipment and electrical energy, which several respondents across the actor groups mentioned were often lacking or dysfunctional in many government departments. The need to build capacity at the community level was also mentioned to enable rural actors, such as farmers' access and share vital information. In this regard, a fundamental issue raised by all the groups was the limited access to the internet. They all stated that this issue was a major problem as it severally hinders the ability to conduct any research or effectively communicate its outcomes.

Capacity building in communication skills
Several respondents from all the sector groups felt that there was a need for more effective communication and dissemination of research outputs/outcomes to stakeholders if there is to be research appreciation and uptake. As such skills capacity building for researchers in the following areas was suggested:

- Documentation and research report writing skills for multiple audiences – as stated by the climate change and governance FGDs
- Publication productions skills: for example the production of concise and analytical policy briefs for policymakers; newsletters and web publishing.

Facilitating strategic dialogue
The health groups at the FGDs stated that training in organising, running and facilitating stakeholder consultations was needed and the agriculture groups highlighted the importance of collaborative skills along with training in conflict resolution methods. The governance KIs and the health FGD also suggested training in networking skills.

Appendix I: List of participants in Nigeria consultation

	Sector	Actor Group	Organisation	Position	State	Region	FGD	WS	KI
1.	Agriculture	Beneficiary	Dawanau ICT centre	MIS/ICT Coordinator	Oyo State	South-West	x	x	
2.	Agriculture	Civil Service	Oyo State Agro-Input Dealers Association (OYSAIDA)	Executive Secretary	Oyo State	South-West	x	x	x
3.	Agriculture	Intermediaries	Niger Delta Development Committee (NDDC)	Director, CRD	Rivers State	South-South	x	x	
4.	Agriculture	NGO/CSO	Bauchi State Agric-Input Dealers Association	President	Bauchi-State	North-West			x
5.	Agriculture	NGO/CSO	Development Information Network	Executive Director	Lagos State	South-West			x
6.	Agriculture	NGO/CSO	Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre (CISLAC)	Program Officer	Federal Capital Territory, Abuja	North-Central	x	x	
7.	Agriculture	NGO/CSO	Total Care Unit	Country Director	Anambra State	South-East	x	x	
8.	Agriculture	NGO/CSO	Sasakawa Global 2000, Nigeria project	Senior Technical Specialist	Kano State	North-West	x	x	
9.	Agriculture	NGO/CSO	Safe Water Africa Community Initiative	President	Oyo State	South-West	x	x	
10.	Agriculture	Private sector	Umar and Imhanobe	Partner	Federal Capital Territory, Abuja	North-Central	x	x	
11.	Agriculture	Private sector	Oscar Agricultural Consultants	Principal Consultant	Abia State	South-East	x	x	
12.	Agriculture	Researcher	IFDC (International centre for soil fertility and agricultural development)	Project coordinator	Edo State	South-South	x	x	x
13.	Agriculture	Researcher	IFPRI	Program coordinator	Foreigner	Foreigner	x	x	
14.	Agriculture	Researcher	Sustainable Tree Crops Program (STCP) Akure	Technical Advisor	Imo State	South-East	x	x	
15.	Agriculture	Researcher	University of Ibadan/IFANET	Senior Lecturer	Oyo State	South-West	x	x	
16.	Agriculture	Researcher	Dept of Agricultural Engineering	Head of Department	Oyo State	South-West	x	x	

17.	**Agriculture**	Researcher	Nigerian Institute of social and Economic Research	Director General	Oyo State	South-West	x	x	
18.	**C Change**	Civil Service	Federal Ministry of Environment	Bio-Safety Unit	Edo State	South-South			X
19.	**C Change**	Intermediaries	Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC)	Principal Manager	Rivers State	South-South	x	x	
20.	**C Change**	NGO/CSO	Sustainable Research and Action for Environmental Development (STRADEV)	Programme Officer	Lagos State	South-West		x	X
21.	**C Change**	NGO/CSO	Development Initatives Network	Senior Program Officer	Edo State	South-South	x	x	
22.	**C Change**	NGO/CSO	Africa Network for Environment and Economic Justice (ANEEJ)	Deputy Executive Director	Edo State	South-South	x	x	
23.	**C Change**	NGO/CSO	Media Rights Agenda	Campaign Director	Edo State	South-South	x	x	
24.	**C Change**	NGO/CSO	FORDESH-Africa	Executive Director	Rivers State	South-South	x	x	
25.	**C Change**	NGO/CSO	Women, Law & Economic	Director	Ogun State	South-West	x	x	
26.	**C Change**	NGO/CSO	CEGG-Centre for Good Governance & Gender in Africa	Executive Director	Anambra State	South-East	x	x	
27.	**C Change**	Media/Research	Journalists Against AIDS	Journalist	Lagos State	South-West		x	
28.	**C Change**	NGO/CSO	Grassroot Development Network (GRADNET)	Executive Director	Enugu State	South-East	x	x	
29.	**C Change**	Researcher	International Centre for Energy, Environment & Development (ICEED)	Executive Director	Edo State	South-South	x	x	X
30.	**C Change**	Researcher	Nigerian Environmental Study Team, Ibadan	Programme Director	Anambra State	South-East	x	x	
31.	**C Change**	Researcher	Action Aid Nigeria	Country Representative	Delta State	South-East	x	x	
32.	**C Change**	Researcher	Community Conservation Development Initiatives	Director, Programmes	Lagos State	South-West	x	x	

33.	**C Change**	Researcher	Nigerian Institute for Medical Research (NIMR) Yaba	Deputy Director, Research	Anambra State	South-East	x	x	
34.	**C Change**	NGO/CSO	Friends of the Environment	Coordinator	Anambra State	South-East	x	x	X
35.	**C Change**	Civil Service	Ministry of Environment, Lagos	Asst. Deputy Director	Lagos State	South-West	x	x	X
36.	**Governance**	Intermediaries	Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC)	Director,CRD	Rivers State	South-South	x	x	
37.	**Governance**	Intermediaries	Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC)	Principal Manager	Rivers State	South-South	x	x	
38.	**Governance**	NGO/CSO	Policy Analysis Research Project	Public Finance Expert	Ogun State	South-West			X
39.	**Governance**	NGO/CSO	Nigerian Network of NGOs	Executive Director	Ogun State	South-West			X
40.	**Governance**	NGO/CSO	Total Care Unit	Executive Director	Anambra State	South-East	x	x	
41.	**Governance**	NGO/CSO	Centre for Gender and Good Governance (CEGG)	Executive Director	Anambra State	South-East	x	x	
42.	**Governance**	NGO/CSO	Media Rights Agenda	Campaigns Director	Edo State	South-South	x	x	
43.	**Governance**	NGO/CSO	Women, Law & Economic	Director	Ogun State	South-West	x	x	
44.	**Governance**	NGO/CSO	Nigerian Society for Environmental Management and Planning	President	Oyo State	South-West	x	x	X
45.	**Governance**	NGO/CSO	Grassroot Development Network (GRADNET)	Executive Director	Enugu State	South-East	x	x	
46.	**Governance**	NGO/CSO	Total care unit	Country Director	Anambra State	South-East	x	x	
47.	**Governance**	NGO/CSO	Female Leadership Forum	Research & Doc. Officer	Edo State	South-South	x	x	
48.	**Governance**	NGO/CSO	Policy Acknowledge Programme (PAK)	Prog. Mgr	Foreigner	Foreigner	x	x	
49.	**Governance**	NGO/CSO	Integrity	Director	Lagos State	South-West	x	x	

No.	Category	Type	Organization	Position	State	Region			
50.	**Governance**	NGO/CSO	Initiative for Public Policy Analysis IPPA	Executive Director	Lagos State	South-South		x	
51.	**Governance**	NGO/CSO	Women of Vision Association	Programme Officer	Federal Capital Territory, Abuja	North-Central		x	
52.	**Governance**	Politician	National Assembly - Senate Committee on the Nigerian Navy	Chairman	Ogun State	South-West			X
53.	**Governance**	Private sector	Phillips Consulting Nigeria	MD/CEO	Lagos State	South-West			X
54.	**Governance**	Researcher	Womens Advocates Research and Documentation Centre	Executive Director	Lagos State	South-West			X
55.	**Governance**	Researcher	Coalitions 4 Change	Coordinator	Federal Capital Territory, Abuja	North-Central	x	x	X
56.	**Governance**	Researcher	Friedrich Ebert- Foundation	Director	Foreigner	Foreigner	x	x	X
57.	**Governance**	Researcher	Initiative for Public Policy Analysis (IPPA)	Head of Research Unit	Lagos State	South-West	x	x	
58.	**Governance**	Researcher	Action Aid Nigeria	Country Director	Delta State	South-East	x	x	
59.	**Governance**	Researcher	FORDESH-Africa	Executive Director	Rivers State	South-South		x	
60.	**Governance**	Researcher	Lagos Business School	Head, New Markets	Delta State	South-East	x	x	
61.	**Governance**	Researcher	Indipendent Consultant NISER (National Institute for Social and Economic Research)	Research Director/Profess or	Osun State	South-West	x	x	
62.	**Governance**	Researcher	University of Lagos	Senior Lecturer	Lagos State	South-South	x	x	
63.	**Governance**	Researcher	Dept of Economics, University of Ibadan	Research Fellow,CPPC	Ondo State	South-West	x	x	
64.	**Governance**	Donor	Canadian International Development Agency	Project coordinator	Imo State	South-East			X
65.	**Health**	Beneficiary	SG2000	Senior technology specialist	Kano State	North-North		x	
66.	**Health**	NGO/CSO	Action Health Incorporated	Project Director	Lagos State	South-West			X

No.	Sector	Type	Organization	Position	State	Zone			
67.	**Health**	NGO/CSO	Africa network for environment and economic justice, DED	Deputy Executive Director	Edo State	South-South	x	x	
68.	**Health**	NGO/CSO	NIMR (Nigeria Institute of Medical Research), Yaba	Deputy director research	Anambra State	South-East	x	x	
69.	**Health**	Private sector	Otyl Consults	Director	Oyo State	South-West	x	x	
70.	**Health**	Researcher	Nigerian institute of social and economic research	Head of Economics	Oyo State	South-West		x	
71.	**Health**	Researcher	Development research bureau	President	Oyo State	South-West	x	x	X
72.	**Health**	Researcher	Nigerian Institute of Socal and Economic Research (NISER)	Independent Consultant	Osun State	South-West	x	x	
73.	**Health**	Civil Service	Federal Ministry of Health	Head, Dept of Health Planning research and statistics	Lagos State	South-West			X
74.	**Education**	Civil Service	Federal Ministry of Education	Deputy Director Special Education	Abuja State	North-Central			X
75.	**Agriculture**	Civil Service	Federal Ministry of Agriculture	Director, Agricultural Science Department	Abuja State	North-Central			X
76.	**Agriculture**	Researcher	Dept. of Agricultural Engineering	Head of Department	Oyo State	South-West	x	x	X
77.	**Governance**	Research	Women Advocates Research and Documentation Centre	Executive Director	Lagos-State	South-West			X
78.	**Governance**	Research	Ogunye Law Firm	Principal	Lagos-State	South-West			X
79.	**Governance**	Research	Hornbill House	Executive Director	Edo State	South-South			X
80.	**Governance**	Research	Media Rights Agenda	Executive Director	Lagos-State	South-West			X

Appendix II: Questionnaire

Consultation on DFID's Research Strategy for 2008-2013

General Issues
1. Which sectors are likely to be key drivers of economic growth if more resources are invested?
2. Briefly state why you think the above.
3. What are the impacts of the above on poverty reduction and economic growth

Sector Specific Issues
1. What specific problems in your sector cause poverty / retard economic growth.
2. Based on the above, what are your three priority areas for research investment & how would research help to address the problems, impact on poverty alleviation or spur economic growth?
3. Have research priorities changed in your sector over the last five years, if so how?
4. How would you like to see them change in the next ten years?
5. What regional trends are affecting research issues in your sector?
6. What global trends are affecting research issues in your sector?

Research Demand Issues
1. How are national research priorities in your sector currently generated/identified and who exactly is involved in research prioritisation?
2. Do you think current research (government & donor) priorities in your sector reflect actual needs (give explanation)
3. How could research user needs and demands be taken account of better when identifying research
4. From your experience, do you think donors are addressing the national research priorities and needs, and if not what could donors do to ensure they address national research priorities more effectively?
5. What capacities of the following group of actors are needed to make research more demand-led?
   - Grassroots/ community-based users
   - Policymakers
   - Researchers.

Research Into Use
1. How can research be carried out so that it provides empirical evidence that can be used in policy making processes and contributes to policy change and impact?
2. What networks of communication and influence maybe needed for the above?
3. Should more research funding be invested in new research on poverty reduction policies/strategies/technology or more on effective ways of putting existing stock of knowledge into use?
4. How can we ensure that research is more centred on pro-poor issues and growth?

RIU - Partnerships
1. What kind of strategic partners does your institution have and how (if at all) are they involved in research?
2. What other partnerships are needed to make research contribute more effectively to policy and practice? And how could such partners be effectively engaged?
3. Have you been involved in a research partnership? If yes – how, with what partners and to do what? If no, – could this be beneficial and if so how?
4. What criteria would you look for in a partner that helps to translate and promote research-based knowledge so that is accessible for diverse policy and civil society stakeholders?
5. What values, objectives and processes guide the development and maintenance of partnerships?

RIU – Communication
1. How do you access information/knowledge that you need in your sector?
2. What do you consider the most effective way to access knowledge? (please give specific examples of good practice if possible)
3. Do you often have access to information or knowledge that is based on research-informed evidence?
4. When have you found it difficult to access the information you need & what would make it easier for you to access information/knowledge?
5. How do communicate your research results?
6. What do you consider the most effective way to share knowledge?
7. Can you give an example of when new knowledge was used and explain how it was communicated
8. Please state other ways of how you could communicate results more effectively?
9. How do you link with other stakeholders to exchange information?

RIU – Capacity Building
1. What specific areas of capacity building may be needed to mainstream the use of research in policy practice in your sector?
2. In order for research producers and research user to work together in new ways – what new skills would they need?
3. What type of capacity building approach do you think is most effective – e.g. individual training, institutional support, peer exchanges etc.

Appendix III: Key institutions conducting research in Nigeria

RESEARCH INSTITUTION	MANDATES
Federal Institute of Industrial Research (FIIRO), Oshodi, Lagos	Research and development into food processing, agro-allied, textiles, pulp and paper, design and fabrication of prototypes, micro-electronic and information services.
National Office for Technology Acquisition and Promotion (NOTAP), Abuja.	To encourage a more effective process for the identification and selection of foreign technology as well as vet, register and monitor contract agreements for the acquisition of foreign technologies by Nigeria Local Patents registration.
Raw Materials Research and Development Council (RMRDC), Abuja.	Promote, support and expedite industrial development and self-reliance through optimal utilization of local raw materials as inputs for the nations' industries.
Nigerian Building and Road Research Institute (NBRRI)	Research into the use of local materials and methods in road and building construction.
National Space Research and Development Agency (NASRDA), Abuja.	Pursue the development and application of space science and technology by developing indigenous capabilities for research and development to boost socio-economic potential of the nation.
Sheda Science and Technology Complex (SHESTCO), Abuja.	To embark on research and development of advanced nuclear facilities for Nigeria as well as establish advanced research laboratories.
National Agency for Science and Engineering Infrastructure (NASENI), Abuja.	To embark on the development of science and engineering material complexes for the production of basic tools and science and engineering materials.
National Information Technology Development Agency (NITDA), Abuja.	To ensure the implementation of the National Information Technology (IT) Policy and to coordinate and regulate the information technology sector.
National Center for Genetic Resources and Biotechnology (NACGRAB), Ibadan	To undertake developmental research, data gathering and dissemination of technological information on matters relating to genetic resources utilization, genetic engineering and biotechnology.
Regional Programme for Technology Management (REPTEM), Lagos	To embark on research and development of management of science and technology resources in the West African Sub-Region.
National Center for Technology	To train and carry out research in technology
Management (NACETEM), Ile-Ife.	management and developing high-level manpower in science and technology policy formulation.
Nigerian Institute for	Research into Trypanosomiasis and onchoerciasis

Trypanosomiasis Research (NITR), Kaduna	generally, especially the pathology, immunology and methods of treatment of the diseases.
Federal College of Chemical and Leather Technology (CHELTECH), Zaria.	To train middle-level manpower in all aspects of chemical and leather technology.
Nigerian Natural Medicine Development Agency (NNMDA). Lagos.	Initiate policy and improve the knowledge on the practice and potential of natural medicine with a view to fully developing and integrating it into the National Health care delivery system.
Project Development Institute (PRODA), Enugu.	Research into engineering, design and fabrication, ceramic products, electrical and electronic products and energy including coal and scientific equipment.
National Research Institute for Chemical Technology (NARICT), Zaria.	Carry out research and development work into processes for the conversion of solid minerals, petroleum and agricultural raw materials into useful industrial chemicals, petrochemicals and polymers.
Energy Commission of Nigeria (ECN), Abuja.	To conduct research and to develop energy facilities for Nigeria, for ensuring adequate supply of energy at affordable cost and to enhance at affordable our national security.
Nigerian Institute of Science Laboratory Technology (NNISLT), Ibadan.	To advance science laboratory technology profession in Nigeria.
Technology Incubation Programme Nationwide.	Designed to nurture new start-up businesses that engage in science and technology based activities through the establishment of technology business incubation (TBI) centers.
National Biotechnology Development Agency (NABDA), Abuja.	To empower the nation to become self-reliant in the development and application of biotechnology-based products and services.
Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria, Ibadan	Research into cocoa, kola, cashew, coffee and tea.
Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria (FRIN), Ibadan	Research into natural forests, plantations, woods products and wild life.
Rubber Research Institute of Nigeria (RRIN), Benin	Research into natural rubber and its by-products
National Root Crops Research Institute (NRCRI), Umudike.	- Research into yams, cassava, cocoyams, irish potatoes, sweet potatoes and ginger. - Farming systems Research and Extension covering the South East Agricultural zone.
National Cereal Research Institute, (NCRI), Bida	Research into rice, soya-beans, beniseed and sugarcane
National Institute for Fresh Water	Research into fresh water fisheries and other aquatic

Fisheries Research, New Bussa	resources in rivers, natural and man-made lakes
National Horticultural Research Institute, Ibadan	Research into fruits, vegetables, their processing and preservation; development of indigenous ornamentals
Nigerian Stored Products Research Institute, Ilorin	Research into storage and preservation systems for agricultural produce
Lake Chad Research Institute, Maiduguri	Research into variety improvement of wheat and barley, improvement of farming systems and all agricultural crops in Borno and Adamawa States
Nigerian Institute for Oceanography and Marine Research (NIOMR), Lagos	Research into the geo-physical phenomena of the Nigerian ocean bed and the contiguous land mass research on marine and brackish water fisheries and oceanography
Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research, Benin City	Research into oil palm, coconut, raffia palm and ornamental palms and dates
National Veterinary Research Institute (NVRI), Vom	Research into livestock diseases and their control including the production of vaccines and sera
Institute of Agricultural Research and Training, Obafemi Awolowo University,	Conducts research and training in tropical agricultural crops and animals.
Federal Soil Conservation School, Owerri	Train and produce manpower in tropical soils as well as its conservation, flood and erosion management and control.
Federal College of Animal Health and Production Technology, Ibadan	The college is mandated to conduct research and training into animal production, husbandry, health, in order to improve animal protein sufficiency in Nigeria.
Institute for Agricultural Research and Extension Services, ABU – Zaria	The institute is mandated to conduct research and training in the production and management of mandate crops like sorghum, maize, groundnut, cotton, etc that are commonly grown in the savannah region of Nigeria.
National Animal Production Research Institute, Zaria	The main mandate is to research into the production and management of tropical livestock like goats, sheep, camel, horses and cattle.
Federal College of Wildlife Management, New Bussa, Niger State	Training and research into domestication and management of tropical wildlife.
Federal College of Forestry, Ibadan	Training in forest resources, parks and ranges.
Federal College of Animal Production Technology, Jos	Training of Nigerians in the technology of animal and livestock production and management.
Federal College of Fisheries and Marine Technology (FCFM), Lagos	Training of Nigerians in the field of marine technology and management and oceanography, fishing and fisheries production

Federal College of Agriculture, Akure	Training of manpower development in the field of agriculture and farm management.
Federal College of Agriculture, Umudike	Training of manpower development in the field of agriculture and farm management.
Federal College of Veterinary, Medical Laboratory and Technology	Training and research into domestic animal life, health and management.
Federal Soil Conservation School, Kuru, Jos	Train and produce manpower in tropical soil as well as its conservation, flood and erosion management and control.
National Centre for Agricultural Mechanization NCAM, Ilorin	To train and produce technical manpower in areas of agricultural mechanization.
Rural Agricultural and Industrial Development Scheme (RAIDS), Ibadan	A scheme with a mandate of converting agricultural produce to a raw material of a rural industry. Developing rural area, creating wealth and creating job for a teaming population.
Nigerian Agricultural Co-operative and Rural Development Bank (NACRDB), Kaduna	Financing and supporting Agricultural schemes, financing and supporting co-operative societies, financing of rural development project.
Agricultural Rural Management Training Institute (ARMTI), Ilorin	Training of agricultural extension workers, research in agricultural management.
Nigerian Institute of Medical Research (NIMR), Lagos.	Medical Research into communicable diseases, e.g. malaria, human parasites, etc. nutritional defect problems, genetic and non-communicable diseases, public health, etc.
Nigerian Institute of Pharmaceutical Research and Development, Abuja.	Research into medical plants, herbs and drugs development and formulary.
SMEDAN, Abuja.	To harness the prospect of viable Small and Medium Industry (SMIs) sub-sector as the vehicle for rural industrialization and poverty eradication. To coordinate and support the development of SMEs in Nigeria
Bank of Industry, Abuja.	To assist in resuscitating ailing industries and promoting new ones to cover all the geopolitical zones in the country.
National Automotive Council, Abuja.	To rehabilitate, expend, sustain and encourage the development and the automobile sub-sector in Nigeria. To promote the development and increased usage of local components parts by putting in place appropriate tariff structure in favour of local production.
National Sugar Development Council, Abuja	To accelerate the growth and development of the local Sugar Industry industry in order to achieve at least 70% self-sufficiency by the year 2010 & thereby drastically reduce sugar importation as

	well as conserve foreign exchange.
African Regional Centre for Design and Engineering Manufacture (ARCEDEM), Ibadan.	To promote engineering design in African. To develop and train engineering personnel particularly in Engineering Design and Manufacturing processes.
Metallurgical Training Centre, Onitsha	To train of Engineering personnel on processes of material sciences (metallic and non-metallic materials).
National Metallurgical Research and Development Centre, Jos.	Undertaking Competitive Research & Development of various aspects of Material Behavior.
National Steel Raw Materials Exploration Agency, Kaduna	Development of Raw Material base of the steel plants.
Nigeria Mining Cooperation, Jos.	To coordinate mining activities nationwide. To promote and encourage cooperation between Nigeria and the external community in mining activities.
Nigeria Coal Cooperation, Enugu	To research, develop and produce coal for both local use and exportation.
Bitumen Project, Akure.	To coordinate, research, promote and develop the bitumen industry.
Geological Survey of Nigeria (GSN), Kaduna.	To coordinate mining activities nationwide. To promote and encourage cooperation between Nigeria and the external community in mining activities.
National Educational Research and Development Council (NERDC)	To develop and monitor curricula for primary and secondary schools.
National Mathematical Centre, Abuja.	To promote the teaching of mathematics in primary and secondary schools and provide the tools in pure and applied sciences.