

NIGERIA



Republic of Nigeria

CAADP BIENNIAL REVIEW BRIEF

Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard Performance and Lessons

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Africa Agriculture Transformation Scorecard

Performance and Lessons for Nigeria

Introduction

During the 23rd Ordinary Session of the African Union (AU) Assembly in 2014—the African Year of Agriculture and Food Security and the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) at Malabo, Equatorial Guinea—the African Heads of State and Government adopted the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods (Doc. Assembly/AU/2[XXIII]). Through the declaration, they adopted the following seven commitments:

1. Recommitting to the principles and values of the CAADP Process
2. Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture
3. Ending Hunger by 2025
4. Halving Poverty through Agriculture by 2025
5. Boosting Intra-African Trade in Agricultural Commodities
6. Enhancing Resilience to Climate Variability
7. Mutual Accountability for Actions and Results

As part of the commitment to mutual accountability for action and results, the Heads of State agreed and encouraged member countries to conduct reviews of the performance of their agriculture sectors every 2 years (Biennial Reviews; BR). The aim of the reviews is to ensure continuous tracking, monitoring, and reporting on progress, based on the Malabo commitments. The BR compares a countries' 2016 performance with where they need to be in order to achieve the 2025 Malabo targets—in other words, the report assesses whether countries are on track to meet the targets.

Inaugural Biennial Review Report

- In January 2018, 47 AU member countries, including Nigeria, presented the inaugural biennial review at the AU Summit. The 47 countries reported on 40 indicators covering the period 2015–2016.
- The report indicated that of the 47 countries reporting countries, 20 were on track overall to achieve the Malabo commitments by 2025. Only 5 countries in West Africa were on track.
- Nigeria was among the countries not on track, although it was on track to meet two commitments (recommitting to CAADP process and boosting intra-Africa Trade in agricultural commodities)

Key Policy Issues and Recommendations

- Nigeria performed best in following the steps of the CAADP process, using evidence in policymaking, enabling access to finance for agriculture, using inclusive review systems and low intra-year domestic food price volatility.
- Nigeria was on track to achieve the 2025 targets in 8 out of 40 indicators. It was not on track in 32 indicators.

- The report recommended that Nigeria should increase public expenditure in agriculture to meet the CAADP Malabo target of 10 percent, improve access to improved seedlings, and enhance data generation and management. Apart from these key areas, other areas that require government attention include high-level adoption of a Malabo road map, launching the National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP), improving the annual Joint Sector Review (JSR) process, and improving the capacity of agriculture staff, all of which are MALABO progress indicators.
- In the area of data generation and management, there is a great need to invest in regularly collecting data on certain Malabo indicators (such as access to financial services, agricultural commodity prices, and local governments' agriculture expenditure).
- A key follow-up action is for the BR results to guide the development of the NAIP in order to address the challenges highlighted by the report.

Recommendations for Improving the BR System in Nigeria

- *Improved data systems:* The hardware and software for data collection and management systems need to be improved. The BR review team should be supported with technical assistance and capacity building in order to address the indicators that were not addressed in the last BR.
- *Improved knowledge management:* Nigeria needs a system that allows knowledge producers to meet frequently with knowledge users to ensure that all available data and information is being harvested and new and emerging data needs are included in the data collection work of the knowledge producers. The ECOAGRIS platform, in particular, needs to be more functional and eventually linked with a committee of knowledge users in a defined way.
- *Inclusive policy dialogue:* Review and dialogue processes, backed by demand-driven evidence, need to be improved. The joint sector review process should be strengthened in order to serve as a means of reviewing performance on the BR indicators on a regular basis and eventually prior to submission of the report to ECOWAS/AU.

This brief was prepared by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development with technical support from the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System for West Africa (ReSAKSS-WA).

For more information contact

ReSAKSS-West Africa
Oyo Road, PMB 5320
Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria
T: + 234 (2) 241 2626
F: + 873761798636
Email: resakss-africa@cgiar.org
Website: www.resakss.org

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