



FOLLOW-UP OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD FOOD SUMMIT PLAN OF ACTION

NATIONAL REPORT

The World Food Summit (WFS) Plan of Action under Commitment Seven (Objective 7.3) called upon governments in partnership with all actors of civil society, in coordination with relevant international institutions and, in conformity with ECOSOC Resolution 1996/36 on the follow-up to the major international UN conferences and summits, *inter-alia*, to:

- Report to the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) on national, sub-regional and regional implementation of the WFS Plan of Action, drawing upon a food insecurity and vulnerability information and mapping systems, once established, as an analytical aid.
- Monitor through the CFS the national, sub-regional, regional and international implementation of the WFS Plan of Action, using reports from national governments, reports on UN agency follow-up and inter-agency coordination, and information from other relevant international institutions.

This Report documents the country progress in the implementation of the WFS Plan of Action. It consists of two sections. Sections I and II constitute the substantive parts of the Report on progress made, policies adopted and actions taken. In particular, Section II deals with programmes and measures taken by the country for each of the seven Commitments under the Plan of Action.

In order to facilitate the completion of the report, the Secretariat has prepared a set of Guidelines which are enclosed herewith.

Country:	NIGERIA
Date of Report:	April 6, 2006

Institution or committee responsible for reporting

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Section I: Priority Food Security Issues and Progress Towards the World Food Summit Goal

(for completion of Section I of the report please refer to paragraph 5 of the Guidelines)

The state of the country's food security situation, in terms of food availability, stability of supplies and access to food and the progress in reaching the hunger reduction targets are described below:

In compliance with the 1996 World Food Summit in Rome, the Federal Government of Nigeria and FAO signed an agreement on 11th May 2000 to implement the National Special Programme on Food Security (NSPFS) at a total cost of USD45.2 million with the Federal Government of Nigeria bearing the entire cost.

The People's Republic of China had agreed to cooperate under the South-South Cooperation by fielding in a total 520 experts and technicians at a cost of about USD 22 million over a four (4) year period with the cost also being borne by the Federal Government of Nigeria.

So far the country's food security situation through the special Programme on Food Security (SPFS) impact is being felt in 109 senatorial districts. Presently, crop yield have doubled and over 98 communities now have portable drinking water.

In view of the success of SPFS, states like Lagos, Oyo, Ondo, Ogun, Anambra, Abia, Yobe, Akwa-Ibom and Kebi have made financial commitments for additional one to three sites for expansion phase which has been approved and scheduled to commence between 2006 and 2010 to ensure continuity and eventual food security of the entire Nigerian populace.

The total cropped area under rainfed in the 109 sites have increased from an average of 150 hectares per state in 2002 to an average of 300 hectare in 2004, while under irrigation, the figures rose from 50 to 150 during the same period. The adoption of SPFS crop, fisheries and livestock production modules by both project and non project farmers in 2004 was about 70% and this is expected to increase in coming years.

The Government in its efforts to achieve the country's food security situation, ensured and developed an integrated pest control and management system for sustainable crop and livestock production in the country. It also increase the level and widening the scope of distance coverage of agricultural to reduce risk and losses attendant to agricultural production and so also maintain Strategic National Food Reserve for purposes of food security and market stability.

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Evaluation studies (such as impact assessment, comparison between results and objectives) of programmes or projects related to the WFS Plan of Action are attached to this report and listed below:

The impact assessment recorded over the years since inception of SPFS on the performance of

agricultural sector are strongly felt in budgetary allocation to the sector and the growth rate of the sector. Trend have shown that between May 1999 and 2005 the agricultural sector received a total budgetary allocation of 71.946 billion Naira an improvement over pre-1999 allocation which increased from 3.834 billion Naira in 1999 to 18 billion Naira in 2005.

The sector currently contributes about 41% to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In 2001 and 2002, the sector recorded an average growth rate of 6.4%. The growth rate however increased to an average of 7.0% in 2003 and 2004. And this was slightly above the 6% target set for the sector by the Nigerian government in its attempt toward hunger reduction programme in the country.

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Information on external assistance programmes, including a description of their impact on hunger reduction and lessons learned, is given below:

S/N	Name of Donor Agencies	Programme Location	Project Location	Amount Disbursed	Impact Assessment Studies undertaken with regards to the fund received from donors
1	GEF, UNEC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO Shrimp • Fisheries project 	Nigeria	The eight (8) coastal states of Nigeria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lagos • Rivers • Delta • Ondo 	USD0.5million	Development of technology that will reduce by catch-management of shrimp. Fisheries will change in line with the new funding.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ogun • Bayelsa • Cross River • Akwa-Ibon 		
2	ECOWAS Fund Accelerated Artisonal Fisheries Production Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delta • Ondo • Sokoto • Kebi • Zamfara 			Boast the artisonal fish production of the country and improve the financial status of artisonal
3.	FAO/UK/DFID Sustainable Fisheries Livelihood Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Borno - Cross River - Delta - Kano - Niger 		USD153.122	There have been regular field mission from Regional Support Unit (RSU) of the program to monitor and evaluate project performance and same with National Coordinating Unit (NCU) charged with the responsibilities of supervision and monitoring of SFLP project in the country.
4	World Ban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Abuja - Kaduna - Enugu - Osun - 	Kaduna States	USD 600.000	Project preparation in on-going
5.	AfDB	Cross River	Cross River	Nil	Project Preparation is on-going
6	World Bank	FADAMA II	18 States	USD1.520 million	Not due
7	AfDB	FADAMA Development Project	6 States	USD303 million	Not due

8	AfDB	NERICA (FMARD)	6 States	USD80.38 million	Not due
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Section II: Follow up of the WFS Plan of Action

(for completion of Section II of the report please refer to paragraph 6 of the Guidelines)

This section describes the actions taken under all of the seven Commitments adopted at the World Food Summit. Information is included on policies pursued and/or action programmes implemented, demonstrating, where possible, their impact in terms of contributing to overall social and economic development, poverty alleviation and hunger reduction.

The full text of the WFS Plan of Action is available online at the FAO internet site http://www.fao.org/monitoringprogress/summit_en.html, under the section “Key documents, Rome Declaration on World Food Security”.

a) Commitments

- | | |
|-------|---|
| One | We will ensure an enabling political, social, and economic environment designed to create the best conditions for the eradication of poverty and for durable peace, based on full and equal participation of women and men, which is most conducive to achieving sustainable food security for all. |
| Two | We will implement policies aimed at eradicating poverty and inequality and improving physical and economic access by all, at all times, to sufficient, nutritionally adequate and safe food and its effective utilization. |
| Three | We will pursue participatory and sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries, forestry and rural development policies and practices in high and low potential areas, which are essential to adequate and reliable food supplies at the household, national, regional and global levels, and combat pests, drought and desertification, considering the multifunctional character of agriculture. |
| Four | We will strive to ensure that food, agricultural trade and overall trade policies are conducive to fostering food security for all through a fair and market-oriented world trade system. |
| Five | We will endeavour to prevent and be prepared for natural disasters and man-made emergencies and to meet transitory and emergency food requirements in ways that encourage recovery, rehabilitation, development and a capacity to satisfy future needs. |
| Six | We will promote optimal allocation and use of public and private investments to foster human resources, sustainable food, agriculture, fisheries and forestry systems, and rural development, in high and low potential areas. |
| Seven | We will implement, monitor, and follow-up this Plan of Action at all levels in cooperation with the international community. |

Summary list of the most important programmes contributing to the WFS Plan of Action:

<u>Programme</u>	Year Initiated	Duration	Total Budget	Status
1. Presidential Initiative on Cassava		3 years	65,652 billion Naira	
2. Presidential Initiative on Rice		3 years	182.2 billion Naira	
3. Presidential Initiative on Livestock		3 years	60 billion Naira	
4. Presidential Initiative on vegetable oil development		3 years	50.7656 billion Naira	
5. Presidential Initiative on fisheries and aquaculture		3 years	31.36 million Naira	
6. Presidential Initiative on Tree crops		3 years	131 million Naira	
7. Presidential initiative on cocoa development programme				
8. Presidential initiative on cotton rehabilitation programme				

9. Presidential initiative on root and tuber expansion programme (RTEP)				

[add more programmes/rows if needed]

Review of the 1998 Agricultural Policy and defying specific targets for the agricultural sectors in the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategies (NEEDS).

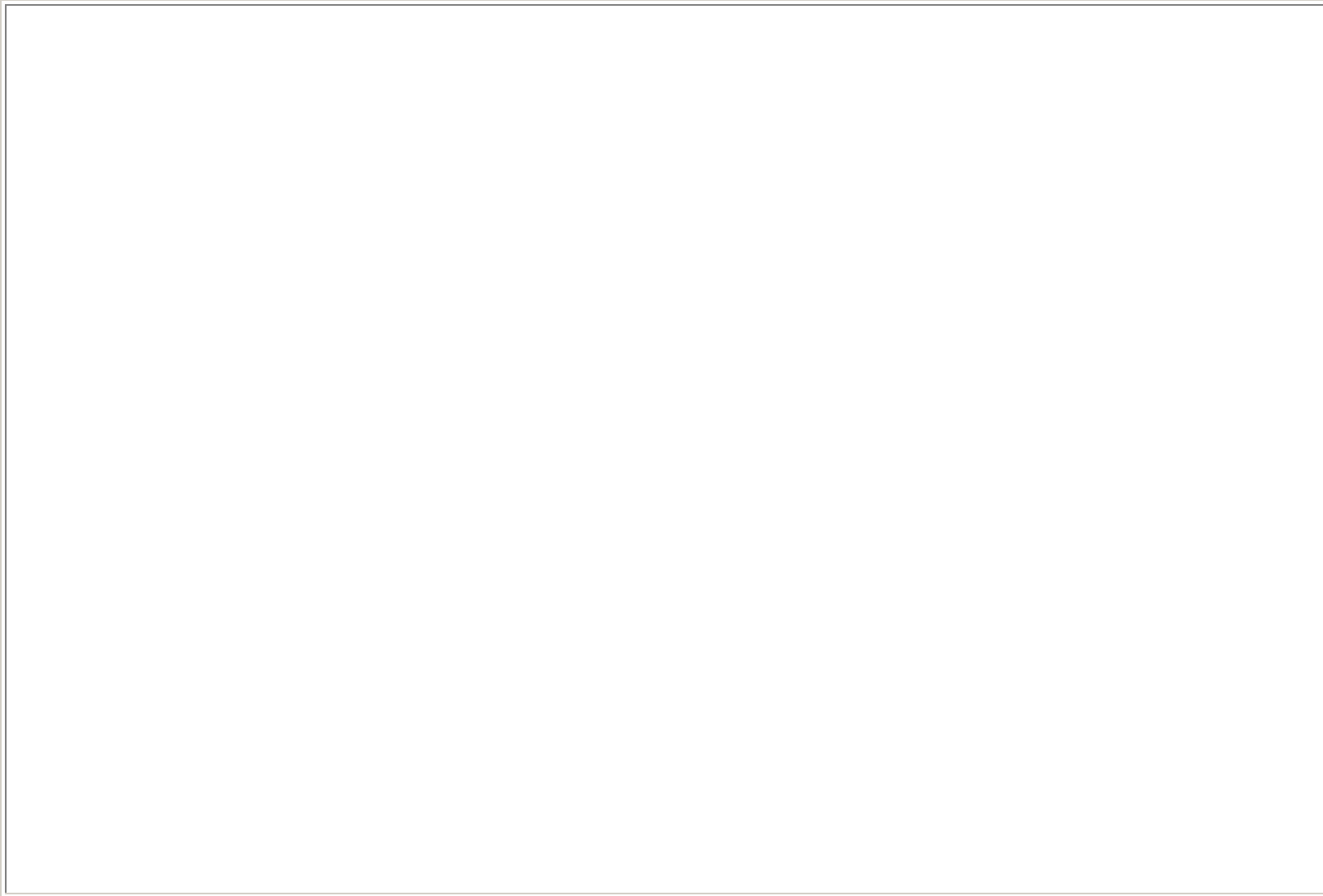
The policies, strategies and initiatives implemented, and their outcomes, are described below.

S/N	Presidential Initiative	Focus Target	Estimated Cost (3-5) yrs	Amount allocated 2004	Amount allocated 2005	Achievements so far
1	On increased rice production	To increase rice production and for export with a target of producing 6 million metric tonnes of rice by 2005 and surplus for export by 2007	182.2 billion Naira	100 million Naira	31 million Naira	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Through R-Box Technology increase yeild of 3.5 – 7.5 tonne has been recorded. -Training of 370 extension agents -Training of 1,250 farmers in 25 states and FCT on R-Box technology -Training of Engineers and Technicians in handling of rice processing equipment and -Attainment of a National output of 0.8million metric tonnes in 2004, thus causing a recution in importation from 2 mmt to 1.3 mmts in 2004
2.	On cassava production and processin	Increased cassava production and export with target earning of USD 5.0 billion from cassava export in 3 years. The specific target is to produce 150 million metric tonnes of cassava per annum by the end of 2006	65.525 billion Naira	100 million Naira	31 million Naira	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Expansion of export trade on cassava -Development of equipment for the processing of cassava -Local processing centres established in each Local Government Areas -Production of 18,000 bundles of breeder stock at NRCCI-Umuduke -Production of 12,000 bundles of foundation stock by RTEP

						-Development of new varieties with a yield of new varieties with a yield of 30 – 80 tonnes per ha as against 12 – 15 tons/pha of local varieties
3.	On Vegetable Oil Development	The objective is to bridge the supply and demand of shortfall of about 300,000 as well as attain a self sufficiency with 5 years. The target for 5 selected crops are: - Plating of 1 million hectare of oil palm for 15 million fress fruit – bunch (FFB) -5 million tonnes of groundnut -Soya beans 678,000 tons -1 million tons seed cotton from 125 million hectares -Processing machine fabrication	50.765 billion Naira	100 million Naira	31 million Naira	-Production of 102,000 sprouted nuts -Production of 29.27 metric tons of foundation seeds -Production of 40.04 metric tons of groundnut foundation seed -Procurement of and distribution of 175.11 metric tons of seed cotton -Training of 100 oil palm nursery operators and equipment fabricator at NIFOR -Training of 100 extension staff -Promotion of Radia jingles on FRCN -Procurement of 70,000 jute bags -Fabrication of two soya bean layers -Privatization of Federal Oil Palm Estate at Ore-Irele (Ondo State)
4.	On tree Crops Development	Expansion in tree crop development aimed at increasing local production of oil palm, date palm, cocoa, rubber, gum arabic, cashew, coffee and other horticultural crops in order to meet local consumption and increase export earning		100 million Naira	31 million Naira	- Raising of 187,500 sprouted nuts of oil palm - Raising of 300,000 cocoa seedling - Raising of 281,818 plantain/banana suckers - Raising of 150,000 gum arabic seedlings - Raiding of 55,000 budded rubber stripes

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training of 150 farmers on gum arabic production - Provision of 1,500kg improved seeds of cashew - Raising of 15,000 seedling of date palm - Production of 7,000 mango seedlings, 3,600 budded citrus, 7,500 budded Irvingia seedlings
5.	On Line Stock Production	To improve animal protein intake by 50% within 3 years. To produce for exportation within the next 5 years the focus is to expand the development of dairy and dietary. Production development of small holder poultry scheme and rehabilitation of existing infrastructures	60 billion Naira	100 million Naira	31 million Naira	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Procurement of 300 million doses of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia CBPP from NVRI - Procurement of 200,000 disposable syringes - Procurement of 200,000 day old chicks from NAPRI - Development of 3 numbers earth dams at Adamawa, Borno and Kwara States. - Rehabilitation of infrastructure at cattle multiplication centres - Procurement of 25 tons of cattle premix, 70 metric tons of cotton seeds, cake and 5,000 blocks of mineral salt licks.
6	On fisheries and aquaculture development	To increase domestic fish production in Nigeria to meet the national fish demand of 1.5 million tons from the present production level of 0.5 million tons a year. The			31.36 million Naira	However, the initiative was launched in April 2005 and funds have not been provided for take-off.

		focus is on implementing an aquaculture and inland fisheries production through home stead using fibre glass tanks and reservoir				
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Food Security and Related Indicators

No.	Indicator Name	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
1	Govt expenditure allocated to Agriculture															
2	Capital Allocation					2.679 million	1.432 million	1.986 million	3.500 million	3.912 million	3.834 million	5.761 million	10.595 million	12.608 million	10.602 million	10.550 million
3	Capital Releases					2.679 million	1.432 million	1.986 million	3.500 million	2.934 million	2.358 million	3.170 million	7.416 million	3.580 million	6.171 million	9.799 million
4																
5																
6																
7																
8																
9																

[add more indicators/rows if needed]

Metadata

No.	Measurement Unit	Definition	Statistical Methodology	Source
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				

7				
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9				

[add more indicators/rows if needed]