

Report of NSA Sensitization/Capacity Building Workshop on CAADP/ 2014 Malabo Declaration on Agricultural Transformation, Joint Sector Reviews and National Agricultural Investment Plans

15th-16th March, 2016



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I. INTRODUCTION

In view of the need for Non-State Actors (NSAs) in Nigeria to understand the policy framework and processes of the CAADP and the Maputo/Malabo Declaration, which defines the dynamics of agricultural development plans in the country and across the entire continent of Africa, the CAADP Non-State Actors Coalition (CNC) in Nigeria organized a two day sensitization workshop at Reiz Continental Hotel on the CAADP/ Malabo Declaration. The workshop was supported by USAID-Africa Lead/Feed the future, and held from 15th – 16th March, 2016.

II. PARTICIPATION

The workshop brought together over 50 participants from Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) farmer organizations, private sector, small holders farmers, youth, media and Academia. International NGOs such as Actionaid, Oxfam and ONE Campaign were key stakeholders in the event; the New Partnership for Africa Development (NEPAD) was also represented.

III. OBJECTIVES

The main purpose of the meeting was to strengthen the knowledge and capacity of NSA on policy frameworks and processes of CAADP implementation as well as to facilitate the development of appropriate mechanisms that will help to maximize the impact of NSA engagement in the CAADP process in Nigeria. Specifically, the workshop aimed to achieve the following:

- a) To re-sensitize NSAs on the purpose, design and status of the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) and the 2014 Malabo Declaration.
- b) To forge shared understandings among all stakeholders on the role of NSAs in the CAADP implementation and review processes
- c) To evolve a concrete methodology and strengthen platforms towards maximizing the impact of NSA involvement in the CAADP implementation process in Nigeria
- d) To review progress made so far at the national and sub-national levels with regards to CAADP and Malabo Declaration implementation in Nigeria.
- e) Review and discuss the concept of Mutual Accountability within the context of CAADP as well as the rationale, status and next steps for strengthening Agricultural Joint Sector Reviews (JSR) in Nigeria.
- f) To draft an Action Plan for areas in which NSA engagement in the CAADP process in Nigeria can be strengthened for the implementation of the Malabo Declaration at the national level.
- g) To introduce the CAADP NSA Coalition within the Nigerian space as well as share lessons and results of the impact of NSA in the implementation of CAADP from across the entire African continent

IV. FACILITATION

The 2-Day workshop was facilitated by Mr. Abdulazeez Musa of Oxfam who adopted a very participatory and interactive methodology in piloting the meeting. The workshop programs and activities included Keynote addresses, Goodwill messages, presentations from resource persons, panel discussions, question and answer sessions, group works and plenary discussions. The workshop also provided avenues for participants to work together to enrich their networks and fraternize with old friends. On Day one, the meeting started at about 9:30am with the reciting of the Nigerian National Anthem as the opening prayer. The agenda of the meeting was introduced by the facilitator and participants were asked to write down their individual expectations from the workshop. Some of the expectations of the participants included:

- Coming up with an action plan that will drive the process of engagement for Non-State Actors on CAADP
- Getting more clarity on the roles of the Non-State Actors and other Stakeholders in the agricultural sector for the purpose of improving the livelihoods of rural small scale farmers in Nigeria
- Increased knowledge and capacity to better engage with government and make them accountable in the use of public funds
- Better understanding of the CAADP process, the Joint Sector Review (JSR) and Mutual Accountability process
- Improved collaborations and strong network among stakeholders and improved policy influencing by small holder farmers who are the majority in the agricultural sector

1.0 SESSION ONE-Opening remarks

1.1 Opening remark by Dr. Ken Ukaoha-National Association of Nigerian Traders (NANTS)

Dr. Ken Ukaoha, President of NANTS welcomed all the participants to the workshop and charged them to take the CAADP process seriously. In his speech, he stated that the meeting is meant to build the capacity of Nigerian Non-State Actors (NSAs) to be able to engage in the process and also to increase their awareness on the principles of CAADP on the conjecture that solid understanding of the CAADP principles will help the NSAs to engage in a systematic way that facilitates synergy building and accentuates their collective energies into achieving the fundamental objective of food security and poverty reduction in Nigeria. He informed that the representation from different states of the federation in the workshop was for the purpose of galvanizing a nationwide force and synergy that will continue the process of engagement at the State levels. Dr. Ken highlighted on the objectives of the meeting and commended the efforts of the member of the Nigerian CAADP Non-State Actor Coalition (CNC) steering committee-National Association of Nigerian Traders (NANTS), Oxfam Nigeria, ActionAid Nigeria, ONE Campaign, Civil Society Legislative Advocacy (CISLAC), Africa Agenda Forum (AAF), Society for Empowerment and Self Reliance (SESER) with the technical and financial support of

Africa Lead and Feed the Future, for their volunteerism and hard-work in putting this workshop together. He said that one of the key objectives of this meeting is to draft an Action Plan for areas in which NSA engagement in the CAADP process in Nigeria can be strengthened for the implementation of the Malabo Declaration at the national level. Participants were enjoined to put in their best participation in the meeting, ask question and make contributions that will drive the process forward



NANTS President's
Welcome Speech - CN

1.2 Opening remark by Kopep Dabugat

Kopep in his speech stated that NSAs cuts across all sectors of the society that are not government which includes private sectors, media, farmer's organizations and civil society organizations. He further stated that the coalition vision is big enough to accommodate every stakeholder and that everyone can learn from the process as well as play a role in the process. The participants were commended for their participation and informed that by their being present at this meeting means that they are committed to CAADP process and interested in improving the agricultural sector of the country, and therefore they should listen, learn and interact. He underlined that NSAs must begin to create awareness on the CAADP issues and principles, advocate for policy reforms especially in the agricultural sector and build their capacities for effective involvement and engagement in the CAADP process. He informed that the CNC is a young coalition with a lot of interest and commitment from individuals and organizations who want to push the process forward. He also acknowledged efforts of all the members of the Nigerian CNC steering committee and thanked Africa Lead for their technical and financial support to drive the process.

1.3 Goodwill Message from Haj.Salamatu-

Haj. Salamatu who was representing Nigerian women farmers observed that the approach of engagement of NSAs and policy influencing in Nigerian has been following the top-down approach which in her opinion is not ideal for effective engagement, it should rather be a bottom-top approach where the real farmers and stakeholder are driving the process. She argued that the clarity of the Malabo declaration is skewed and have not trickled down to the grassroots; she also stated that stakeholders have not thought of translating the Malabo document to the local languages to carry the people at the grass-root level along. Haj. Salamatu observed that recommendation from the NSAs in previous meetings and engagements have not resulted into commendable actions which imply that there have not been adequate engagements in the process. She informed that her organizations (Women Farmer Advancement Network-WOFAN) is working with over 500 women farmers groups but access to information on how to improve their agriculture is a big challenge, buttressing how difficult it was for the group to access loan from Bank of Agriculture (banks stringent conditions cannot be met by small scale farmers). She

eluded the importance of ICT and the social media in the agricultural sector and proposed that there should be a hot line that farmers can dial and get information or rather makes complaints. Haj. Salamatu reiterated the issue of access to land for women as a significant challenge to agricultural production giving example of how men denied the women farmers access to land upon discovery that they (WOFAN) wanted to cultivate rice in the plots they acquired. She also pointed out that women's day should not only be about road shows but an opportunity to celebrate women farmers and give them the opportunity to speak. Finally, she said that what should be done at the point that government fails is that; NSAs must intensify their engagements and ensure that investment in the agricultural sector is channeled towards delivering on better welfares for farmers and rural communities.

1.4 Remark from Victor Addom-Deputy Regional Director Africa Lead

Mr. Victor expressed his happiness to be part of the meeting which has the objective of strengthening the capacity of NSAs in the agricultural sector and informed that in the area of capacity building, they (Africa Lead) have been working with the Nigeria especially with the Ministry of Agriculture since 2012; this was after they conducted a need assessment and discovered a capacity gap, Africa Lead work in the ministry of agriculture has essentially focused on capacity building. He also informed that Africa Lead has offices in about 7 countries in Africa with Head-office in Ghana and Kenya. He stated that the expectation of Africa lead is to see a well-organized NSA that works with government to achieve the CAADP Malabo declaration and he hopes that this workshop will help to achieve that.

1.5 Goodwill message from Mr. Constance-Oxfam

Mr. Constant from Oxfam commended the CNC steering committee for putting the meeting together and acknowledge the opportunity to be part of the process. He pinpointed the timeliness of the sensitization workshop is very right as it coincides with the period in which Nigeria is in the high point of her budget process, implying that the process of engagement can be deepened with effective consultations. Also, the reality of this period is that oil prices are dwindling, informing the need for diversification of the economy to the agricultural sector which is a key component of the discussion on CAADP and Malabo declaration. He went on to say that it is imperative that citizen's capacities are built to begin to speak out and engage the government on their commitments to the development of the country through the agricultural sector. ***“we have to call on government and tell them that more needs to be done”***. He observed that without funding to agric; poverty and food insecurity will not reduce. Africa has become the center stage for climate change effect, population increase, rural urban migration and food crisis and violent clashes and crisis, and all these are affecting the agricultural sector and these issues must be discussed to find a lasting solution to them. Finally in his remarks, he stated that Oxfam core work is focused on advocacy and campaign for fighting poverty in Africa with special focus on farmers and vulnerable people. He further encouraged the platform to come out with an action plan and complement each other's works at various levels.

1.6 Opening remarks by Dr. Sunday Uhiene-Director, NEPAD Nigeria

Dr. Sunday started by saying that he is here because he is involved and decried the slow pace of the CAADP process at the national level. He recalled that he has been part of the process since the signing of the CAADP compact and have also been part of the initiative to start engagement with various States to identify their priorities and come up with an investment plan, but he is disappointed that the CAADP process is not being taken seriously despite that the heads of state signed the compact since 2009. It is therefore the duty of the NSAs to lead the revolution because government cannot revolt against itself. His remark indicated that government does not have a transparent development plan apart from isolated pockets of programs, therefore, for the agricultural sector to move forward, government must have long and short term action plan. He also said that the Development Partners' contributions should be properly structured-because, Development Partners have focused their interventions on capacity building of the government institutions but these capacities are not effectively utilized owing to the fact that government officials are not the real players in the sector (they do not have farms and agric. processing centers). The ball is in the court of the NSAs to begin to engage the CAADP process and represent the real players in the agricultural sector.

2.0 SESSION TWO-Technical Sessions

2.1 “Overview of CAADP and the 2014 Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Sustainable Livelihoods” by Dr. Sunday Uhiene, NEPAD Nigeria Office

The presentation elucidated the meaning of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and further explained that CAADP is not exactly a 'programme' per se. Rather, it is a pan-African framework that can be described as a set of principles and strategies to help African countries critically review their own situations and identify investment opportunities that has optimal impact and returns. The presentation described CAADP as a way to champion reform in the African agricultural sector through the provision of an evidence-based planning process with knowledge as a key primary input and human resource development and partnership as a central factor. Although CAADP has a continental scope, it only comes to life through integrated regional and national efforts to promote the agricultural sector's growth and economic development. The presentation explained the commitments in the 2014 Malabo declaration which included halving poverty by 2025 and reducing stunting by 10% as well as the commitment to Joint Sector Reviews (JSR) and Mutual Accountability.

Joint Sector Reviews:



NSA CAADP NAIP
overview.ppt

The key assertion from the presenter was that up till now Nigerian have not fully engaged the CAADP process despite signing the compact in 2009, and have been implementing different strategies and uncoordinated plans. He went on to explain how the National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP) that was developed in 2010 as a national plan was set aside for Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) stating that the federal government is supposed to implement the NAIP while the State governments are supposed to implement State Agricultural Investment Plans (SAIP). The CAADP pillars were explained with approaches of achieving the individual pillars, stating that the most important CAADP pillars is the 4th pillar which dwelt on Research and development. The presentation further introduced the concept of Joint Sector Review (JSR) and stated that the JSR is the critical tool for implementing mutual accountability. The JSR is a process that culminates in an open forum for dialogue and discourse about the effectiveness and efficiency of past actions, and the best way forward. The presentation concluded with the following statement “I commend the future of the Nigeria CAADP Process and the Nigerian Agriculture Sector development to the CAADP Non State Actors Coalition (CNC) for the benefit of this generation and future generations”.

2.2 Mutual Accountability and Joint Sector Reviews in the CAADP process: Strengthening the role of NSAs in CAADP Monitoring and Evaluation by Dr. Manson Nwafor

Dr. Manson started the presentation by introducing the new result framework that has been designed by National Center for Policy Analysis (NCPA) to track success in the agricultural sector for many countries. He stated that in 2014/15, attention started drawing towards Mutual Accountability based on the realization that government, private sector, NSAs and all stakeholders have roles to play in the CAADP agenda, thus the need to hold each other accountable for their roles within the context of Mutual Accountability becomes imperative. Mutual accountability (MA) was defined as a process by which two or more parties hold one another accountable for the commitments they have voluntarily made to one another and MA is a core principle of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP). The presentation further informed that a Mutual Accountability Framework (MAF) for CAADP was developed by NCPA in 2011 to guide mutual accountability processes at continental, regional and country levels.

Dr. Manson went further to explain the concept of The Joint Sector Review (JSR) which was described as one way of operationalizing the mutual accountability framework at country level. In reality, The JSR is supposed to be driven by the government and organized biannually, however, as government is not interested in it, it is now essential that NSAs begin to push for the implementation of the JSR as stipulated in the CAADP process by forming a JSR Steering committee. He further recalled that the CAADP Compact was signed in 2009 and one of the relevant corporation agreements was the introduction of the New Alliance which Nigerian signed unto in 2013. Thus the New Alliance defined measurable commitments and different indicators for the different partners in the CAADP process. For example, the **Government will be**

measured by actual expenditures expressed as a percentage of budgeted amounts. **Donors:** actual disbursements expressed as a percentage of the pledged or committed amounts in line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness principles of alignment and harmonization. **Private sector:** mostly non-monetary indicators, e.g. number of contracts executed, number of people employed, number of processing plants established (against planned levels) and **NGOs, CSOs, and FBOs** many of private sector indicators, number of farmers mobilized, amount of co-funding mobilized, etc. (against planned levels). Dr. Manson informed that the New Alliance is fostered by the absence of specific and measureable parameters in the existing CAADP framework which is needed to track performance and implementation of the programmes



Joint Sector Reviews
- mutual accountabilit

2.3 Comments, questions and discussions

The discussions that followed identified the following:

- The problem of Nigerian in the implementation of the CAADP is not necessarily that there are no plans, but that the government is not committed to implementing plans. Also, NSAs do not have the capacity to monitor and ensure transparency and accountably in the implementation of government plans. It was also observed that, in the design of the CAADP and other national plans, the level of inclusiveness of critical stakeholders such as the civil society is unclear
- In the previous administration, there were many meetings and consultations on the CAADP process that was attended many government officials but upon arrival, they did not brief the former president (Goodluck Jonathan) to galvanize support for the implementation of the framework, so the problem with CAADP is also lack of awareness even at the top-level
- Nigeria must have a development plan to follow which must also harmonize how donors agencies would invest in the agricultural sector, this is on the premise that having an action plan pre-determines how much one actually needs
- There is a clear Non-recognition of women, youth and vulnerable groups in the CAADP framework, the New Alliance and even in the National and State plans. For instance, “we that are here deliberation on issues concerning agriculture, how many farmers are represented in this forum and how many women were involved in the signing of the CAADP compact”.
- There was no need for signing another compact which is the New Alliance, this is a distraction from the process, it would have been preferred to improve on the CAADP plans instead of signing a New Alliance, African countries are always signing things (compacts and agreements) that they are not able to honour, the discussion identified the New Alliance as an interference into the CAADP framework, there was need to understand the alignment between the New Alliance and CAADP framework
- The New Alliance encourages the violation of land rights with the way multinational are dominating the agricultural sector and taking-over farmlands from rural people as well as

grants expected to benefit smallholder farmers particularly youth and women farming groups in the name of private investment. Besides, not much of the output of these private investments have added to the food demand in the country, the multinational are producing for export because they are profit motivated

- The Nigerian ministry of Agriculture and the Central Bank developed a strategic plan for agricultural financing which is called Nigerian Incentive-based Risk Sharing for Agricultural Lending (NIRSAL), up till today, no rural farmers have accessed any loan from the scheme, but many foreign investors have obtained funding from the scheme in the name of private investment and New Alliance
- The New Alliance did not pass through the African Union to be properly aligned with the CAADP framework, it is an initiative of the G8 countries which is spearheaded by United States
- There is the need for NSA stakeholders to have a workable plan from this meeting and form the JSR steering committee here as a way forward

The responses from the presenters identified that there is no Donor working group in Nigeria as it is in other African countries to streamline and coordinate the spending of donor agencies, so every donor comes and spends what he likes in sector of their choice which has resulted in the uncoordinated nature of different strategies on the CAADP.

It was also informed that CAADP has great plans for women and youth, however, this is not the era where women and youth will be waiting to be given a space/chance. All critical stakeholders including the NSAs must rise up and take the chance by themselves, it should be recalled that government perceive CSOs as anti-government and therefore will not involve you unless you demand for your involvement.

The current minister needs the Non-State Actors to help him achieve the needed transformation of the agricultural sector and the Nigerian CAADP Non-State Actors Coalition (CNC) shall identify opportunities for engagement to influence the new Nigerian Agricultural Policy that is presently being formulated to align with the CAADP commitment and recognition of youth, women and vulnerable groups.

In the area of capacity building, there are no plans for capacity utilization with the way the Nigerian civil service is structured, having high staff turn-overs and mis-direction of capacity building (it is the capacity of the people who would not engage the process that is being built). Therefore capacity building of development partners should be properly directed.

Dr. Manson argued that the CAADP framework was vague because it did not come with measurable indicators except for 10% public investment, but with the New Alliance, there are measurable indicators and number attached to the framework which defines every stakeholder's role and responsibilities as well as commitments. On the question of whether there is a link between the SDGs and CAADP, he stated that most of the SDG goals are also situated as CAADP commitments at the continental levels.

The conclusion of the session was that the NSAs here at the workshop should constitute a JSR steering committee that will be co-chaired by government and NSAs. NSAs should have a

position paper and communicate to the government the Non-State Actors demands and positions with regards to the issues discussed in this meeting.

3.0 SESSION THREE-Panel discussion

This session was facilitated by Azubike Nwokoye of ActionAid Nigeria and had Haj. Salamatu-Women Farmers Association, Buba Khan-NSAs, Dr. Manson Nwafor-ReSacks and Dr. Sunday Uhiene-NEPAD as discussants

3.1 Buba Khan-The roles of NSAs in the CAADP process

The key principle of CAADP which includes Mutual Accountability, Joint Sector Reviews and Multi-stakeholder inclusiveness determines that NSAs must be part of the CAADP process. However, the participation of NSAs is very low due to issues related to capacity, credibility in terms of legitimacy and representation as well as how coordinated the interests of the various NSAs are. The roles of the NSAs were identified to include:

- Ensuring the implementation of government plans
- Monitoring and Evaluation within the context of Mutual accountability
- Advocacy and policy influencing by setting agenda for government
- Evidence based research, that is why NSAs collaborate with IFPRI and ReSackss

3.2 Dr. Manson Nwafor-Achieving more effective policy making by NSA s

For effective policy making, programs should go through stakeholder's consultation for people to make inputs on the plans, if it is on research, the research issues must be identified by the people before the research community conducts the research to ensure the research is speaking to actual needs. Also, there has to be an M&E framework for tracking success and milestones on the success of the policy; *so the key to effective policy making is stakeholder's inclusiveness*

3.3 Dr. Sunday Uhiene-Specific challenges of utilizing capacities in Nigeria

The major challenge for utilizing capacity is the lack of effective plan that defines the purpose for which any particular capacity is being built and where the capacities would be used. He argued that capacity should be structured. For example, the Ministry of Agriculture have had their capacities being built over the years but have not done anything with it. Therefore capacity building should be structured and appropriately directed to the right people and institutions that will make use of it. The civil society organization and farmers are the key stakeholders that require capacity building.

3.4 Haj. Salamatu-The constraints of top-down approach of programs of small scale farmers (ssf)

Awareness is low at the grass-root levels, small scale farmers are not involved in policy formulation and implementation because of their low level of knowledge/education. Also, the politicians voted by the people (at the grass-root levels) are usually not assessable when they eventually get into power, so the people at not properly represented and continue to wallow in

ignorance. Advocacy fatigue is one major problem that farmers are facing, farmers no longer comply with making action plans because they are tired of forming groups, presenting proposals and still are not able to meet the conditions: (e.g access loan facilities) there are too many stringent conditions for assessing loans. Farmers also perceive every external person that comes to them as government and therefore must deliver handouts to them so to the farmers, there is no difference between the CSOs and the government, so in designing intervention for farmers, it must be properly defined for the farmers. Meanwhile, the NSAs should be the voice of the voiceless and drive the course of the small scale farmers because they (ssf) do not even know where to start in the process. However, the issues with the NSAs are; what is the level of volunteerism among the NSAs, do they have the financial capacity to engage (the trend is that NSAs come together when there is leverage of funding and disperse, perhaps come back next year when they get another funding to deliberate on the same issues). This makes them remain in a circle without achieving results. The other issues farmers are facing are: Middle-men shortchanging farmers, access to land, finance and inputs such as fertilizers are the major challenges of Nigerian women farmers. For a start, it is important for the NSAs to demystify the Malabo commitment and translate them into the local languages for small scale farmers to deepen the sensitization

The highpoints of the session identified that CNC use to be a loose network were representation was low and on individual basis, but as a result of the lot of work that was done by committed stakeholders, there has been tremendous achievements. It is the role of the NSAs to sustain the engagement, develop an action plan, galvanize and mobilize popular participation through sensitization and strive to influence the policy space in Nigeria. NSAs were charged to identify the CSO focal person that signed the CAADP compact to be part of the engagement. It was also informed that beyond the campaign for 10%, other commitments such as the reduction of post-harvest loses, poverty and stunting are significant commitments that stakeholders must begin to advocated for. NSAs should also demand that government release reports of implementation of their programs using the provisions of the freedom of information act

4.0 SESSION FOUR

4.1 The role of NSAs in the implementation of CAADP, progress made and opportunities for strengthening NSA engagements by Dr. Ken Ukaoha

The presentation started by defining the NSAs as everyone who is not government or state, i.e Farmers organizations, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Private sector, Community Based Organizations (CBOs), media, youth organizations and women groups, International NGOs are all Non-State Actors. The NSAs are supposed to understand the issues to know the take-off point, demystify the complex commitments into understandable format and step it down to the grass-root to mobilize support, conduct evidence-based research to be properly equipped for engagements and campaign/advocate for policy changes. NSAs should design score-boards to benchmark levels of achievements/milestones and hold consultations with government not as antagonists but as partners. They should also facilitate parliamentary interventions and explore

legal provisions such as using the freedom of information bill to access information, use the court structure or engage in street protest as the case may be

4.2 Evolution, Strategic Directions (2014-2019) and current programs by Kopep Dabugat

Kopep defined CNC as an acronym for CAADP Non-State Actors Coalition and explained that the CNC is a Pan-African Coalition of NSAs comprising of Farmer Organizations, Associations, Networks, Private Sector, NGOs/INGOs, Academic and Research Organizations, Faith-Based Organizations, Community-Based Organizations, Labor Unions, Media, Youth Organizations, Women's Organizations. He explained the CNC's **Vision:** A prosperous Africa where growth is shared among citizens through agricultural transformation and wealth creation, and **Mission:** To enhance citizen engagement and ensure delivery of quality agricultural services, through evidence based policy advocacy and capacity development for CAADP implementation at all levels. Some of the Objectives of CNC were enumerated to include: (i) To create awareness on CAADP and improve CAADP implementation through effective participation of NSA actors at all levels (ii) To advocate for policy reform towards the CAADP implementation in line with the Malabo Declaration and (ii) To strengthen capacity of NSA Coalition to deliver on its mandate effectively and efficiently. The presenter informed that CNC **started in 2010** at 6th CAADP PP out of the need to increase participation of NSAs especially poor and marginalized communities, so between 2010 and 2014 was the formation of NSA Task Team and many other activities which has continued up-to the stage in which the coalition is at the moment. The coalition has a Host Secretariat with ACORD Kenya and has been engaging at continental, regional and national levels making use of key moments for key advocacy issues. It is important to note that some of what we call Malabo Declaration was taken from the CNC Statement in 2014. The CNC has signed MOU with IFPRI/ReSAKSS on Mutual Accountability/ JSRs Activities and MoU with ACORD to Host Secretariat. Before now, Buba Khan was the interim continental coordinator until February when (he) Kopep Dabugat became the African Coordinator.



CNC - Evolution,
Strategic Focus, Prog

4.3 Comments, questions and discussions

The discussion that followed identified the need for NSAs to have a communication strategy which might include lobbying at some points when it has to do with influencing policies. Some participants also informed that NSAs can explore other legal avenues when dialogue fails in order to achieve a purpose. For example, lobbying the national assembly, street protests and using the provisions of the freedom of information act (FOI) especially when requesting for critical public information that is proving difficult to access, meanwhile the strategy to use will depend on the context in which the CSOs find themselves.

The highpoint of the session was for the Nigerian NSAs present at the workshop to start the process of engagement.

5.0 SESSION FIVE-Technical Session-Day Two

Day two started with the recap of the previous day activities and key learnings from the participants, it was identified that the challenge for NSAs is how to engage with the government so that they (government) do not hijack the process on the long run to their own advantage. Another vital issue is to understand the CAADP, CNC and NSAs beyond just the acronyms and contextualizing the terms to the grassroots and aligning activities with state and local government

5.1 Regional Trade on Agricultural Commodities: The Role of Private Sector/NSAs in Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA) By Mrs. Eniola Dada-Regional Trade Facilitation Consultant.

The presentation focused on the rationale for the development of the Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA) which is aimed at supporting a continental single market for goods and services as well as free movement of people and investments. The CFTA helps to:

- Bring closer the Continental Customs Union and the African Common Market envisaged in phases 4-5 and turn the 54 single African economies into a more coherent larger market.
- A single market would provide a more conducive environment for industrial diversification and regional complementarities
- UNECA calculates that CFTA could increase intra African trade by as much as USD 35 billion dollars per year or 52% above the baseline by 2022.

The thrust of the paper was that, to transform African agriculture, there is the need to galvanize intra-regional trade and the promotion of import substitution to reduce Africa's food import bill. Africa must also cut tariffs and non-tariff barriers to regional trade, eliminate transport cartels and develop marketing infrastructure such as regional rail lines to ease the movement of goods and services across the continent.



REGIONAL TRADE
ON AGRIC COMMODI

Some of the identified barriers to trade in West Africa are: Lack of harmonization between national and regional policies on trade of agric. commodities in the sub region, lack of synchronization between national governments and the private sector in respect of trade in agric-commodities in the sub region, weak institutional implementation and enforcement of regional trade protocols, defective regional transportation arrangements, low mechanization, inadequate access to improved inputs and agricultural infrastructure and lack of regional markets.

Some of the highlighted roles of NSA's and the Private Sector in removing regional trade barriers include:

- The NSA's and private sector would need to adopt a national/regional common position on the best way to tackle the issue of removal of trade barriers
- Engage with ECOWAS on the effective implementation of ECOWAS trade protocols

- Ensure effective implementation of ECOWAP through the development of National Agricultural Investment Plans.

5.2 Comments, questions and discussions

The discussions that followed the presentations underscored the need to change the dynamics of trade within the region and increase intra-African trade. Nothing can be achieved if citizens and the States do not understand the ECOWAS Protocols and implement them. Trade with Europe is not balanced and favourable because the prices of African commodities are determined by the buyers and Europe uses non-tariff barriers to limit African exports to the European Union. Also, Africa's trade is dominated by trade in raw materials without value added and for trade to improve, there must be value addition to African agricultural commodities. A common currency will help to improve trade in the region. Understanding the regional protocols and a common currency will help FastTrack integration and trade in the region.

6.0 SESSION SIX-Panel Discussion

The panel discussion that followed was moderated by Buba Khan, having Nkiru Nnamego (Youth), Haj. Salamatu (women small holder farmers),

6.1 Nkiru Nnaemego-The difficulty of getting the youth into agriculture

Farming is perceived as unattractive, unprofitable and full of drudgery and becomes a repelling to young people especially when they see their counterpart excelling better in other sectors of the economy. The current old-fashioned method of farming is totally unattractive to the youth as it is un-mechanized and crude. The youths have problems of accessing basic capital requirements such as land, capital for investment. The non-inclusiveness of youth in government policy discussion is a critical challenge to understanding the needs/roles of the youth in economic development

6.2 Folake Kuti-Translating gender policy into action

The discrimination against women will not stop unless NSAs continue the advocacy for gender mainstreaming in every aspect of life in Africa. In the agricultural sector, the extension agents are mostly men and many cultures will not accept the idea of a woman learning from or being in the farm with a male extension agent, therefore the issues of gender should be taught in the secondary schools and women should begin to demand for space in politics and sensitive positions in government. The speaker made reference to some countries in Africa like Rwanda where 35% of parliamentary positions are reserved for women. In conclusion, she said that women should begin to demand for space

6.3 Victor Olowe-Perception of Multi-national in Africa's agriculture

The concept of public private sector partnership (PPP) that is canvassed everywhere is still not effectively managed and coordinated, what happens in Nigeria is that the private sector dominates and exploits the system because the enabling environment is not being provided by government

for them to operate. Therefore, the private sector provides for themselves infrastructure and recoups their investment by transferring their cost back to the consumer which is reflected in the high cost of goods especially food. The major commitment of government should be to improve agricultural infrastructure to help the private sector to operate effectively as well as to reduce the problem of post-harvest losses which is a key commitment in the CAADP. Another issue is that the banking sector which is a good example of private sector are not helping farmers because farming does not look profitable to the banks, therefore, there should be a legislation to ensure that banks comply with the policies of funding the agricultural sector. The multinational private sectors have worse-off the rural farmers with their land-grab and domination of the markets with imported food items so that farmers can no longer get good prices for their products

6.4 Mohammed Attah-The main role of CSOs in the area of development

Over the years, there has been this soar relationship between the CSOs and the government which must be rebuilt so that trust can be regained for them to work as partners rather than watchdogs. The problem with the present day CSOs is that they have become business organizations rather than play their roles of ensuring that the responsibilities of the private sector and government is being effectively carried out. The CSOs/NSAs are supposed to be the last hope of a common man but now, the CSOs are affected by what happens in the economy, the people who could not be integrated into the mainstream economy finds a niche with the CSOs and when they eventually get opportunities, they forget to carry on the work. However, in advanced economies, governments work effectively with CSOs

6.5 Comments, questions and discussions

Some of the discussions that followed revolved around:

The need for value reorientation of the youth, this implies advocating for the youth to shun the methods of quick wins and corrupt practices and embrace hard work as a means to survive. In terms of empowering the youths, it was suggested that it would be good to have exchange programs with other countries, where they can learn best practices and perhaps come back and practice what they must have learnt. This suggestion was met with argument of how transparent and credible the youth selection process would be, as only those with political connections would benefit from such initiative. It was further agreed that making land available and improving the agricultural infrastructure of the country would attract the youths to the sector. This is because, if youths are given funds to start farming and there are no lands to invest the money, there is a high tendency of misappropriating the fund.

The extension agents are critical stakeholders to involve in the process in view of their role in information dissemination to rural areas and grassroot levels, therefore building the capacities of Extension Agents especially on ICT would encourage better dissemination of information.

On the issue of gender equality, the women folks were further encouraged to buckle up and develop themselves intellectually in other to be relevant in the economic systems, they should not expect something/position to be given to them because they are women, they should rather work hard and merit any particular position that they want to occupy. Women should also change

the narrative of gender equality and advocate for gender equity which recognizes the roles of both the male and female. It is also important to understand that the gender issues are different with respect to the geopolitical regions of the country and so the advocacy approaches that would be used should also be region specific and respect the cultural and religious dynamics of the region involved.

Advocacy for change in policy should not be limited to what government must do but what all critical stakeholders have to do, the roles they have to play in the CAADP process. For instance, if farmers are producing and not meeting standards for international markets, will they go ahead and blame the government, how do NSAs partner with the Standard Organization of Nigeria and other relevant agencies in the process? It is important to involve all the critical stakeholders because government cannot do everything for us

7.0 SESSION SEVEN

7.1 Aligning Nigeria's Agricultural Budget with CAADP (NAIP, Maputo and Malabo Commitments, By Chukwuemeka Ngene

The presentation started with the introductions on CAADP and how it was adopted by African heads of State in 2003, whilst Nigeria signed the CAADP compact in 2009 and developed NAIP in 2010 as a country framework, however, NAIP was replaced by the Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) document in 2011 which ended in 2015. The ATA policy thrusts were highlighted to include the following: Food security, wealth through export and import substitution, value addition, efficient exploitation & utilization of agricultural resources, development and dissemination of technology, self-sufficiency in rice production and self-sufficiency in fertilizer production. In the presentation, it was identified that funding to the agricultural sector since 2010 has been abysmally low and average of 2 per cent. Nevertheless, most of the programs of ATA have alignment or nexus with the CAADP pillars. The challenges identified that militates against meeting the Malabo/Maputo benchmark are: existence of other competing priorities, late commencement of implementing the CAADP framework, attitude of most public and civil servants which can be referred to as budget corruption, poor budget implementation, gap between the annual budget allocations and small scale farming, budget release, cash-backing & implementation capacity of the FMARD and resources lost through spurious, over-bloated and wasteful overhead allocations. It was recommended that the governments should block all the loopholes in the budget and budgeting process, ensure efficient and effective budgeting process and begin to ensure that the projects, programmes and other line items addresses the pillars of CAADP. Government should emphasize more on quality over quantity of investment, prioritize budget implementation



MODIFIED ALIGNING
NIGERIA'S BUDGET W

7.2 Comments, questions and discussions

After the presentation, the following were observed:

- That there are other agric. related expenditures in other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) that have not been factored into the 10% narrative, if those allocations are also summed up along-side appropriation to the ministry of agriculture, perhaps the percentage will be greater than 1.26%
- NSAs can begin to challenge the budget process as a starting point, and interrogate the non-inclusiveness of the process along-side the flaws in the budget line items and frivolous expenditures. NSAs should identify a particular project in the budget and monitor its implementation as a way to start their engagement
- NSAs should have a representation at the Nigerian agricultural council where critical decisions in the sector are made

7.3 The AgriNSA Map: Introduction and demonstration of Agric. NSA mapping by Kop'ep Dabugat (CNC)

Kopep introduce the concept and relevance of mapping the various stakeholders in the CAADP process which will facilitate building synergies, sharing information/communication and understanding the capacities of the different actors in the process. This is in view of the fact that there are other actors playing similar roles and engaging in the process we are also trying to engage in. So the map is for the purpose of understanding the synergies/interactions that exist among the actors in the CAADP process, identifying different actors in the network playing unique roles at different location in the process, knowing how they engage and who they engage with and how to leverage on their works and lessons. The map introduced was the pilot program from Senegal and Tanzania. He went on to state that the mapping idea is:

- A systems perspective to visualize and understand the social interactions between actors, the content of interaction between actors, who is doing what, where and how?, how strong/ weak the interactions between actors (group of actors) are and what the different actors are doing together

The presentation informed that the map will help identify who the NSAs are, the relationships that exist between them and how influential they are in their locations and how to build the capacities and support those that are not very influential. The map has tried to match the work of some NSAs with the CAADP result framework and also to identify some resource partners.



The AgriNSA Map -
An Introduction.ppt

Kopep further informed that the mapping exercise will be carried out in Nigeria in due course by the Nigerian NSAs

7.4 Comments, questions and discussions

The comments that followed were directed towards understanding how information in the stakeholder map will be manage; and it was further informed that the map was developed for

stakeholders to manage and use for the purpose of improving their work. it is a close platform with an administrator and only those in the map will be able to invite others

7.5 Paper presentation-Coalition building/Non-State Actors Coordination mechanisms by Salaudeen Hashimu---presented by Nkiru Nnaemego

The presenter defined Coalition as a group of individuals, groups or organizations working together for a common cause, to achieve a common goal or resolve a problem that they have in common. Coalitions was also be described as forms of organizing that combines, Alliance, Partnering, Networking and Collaboration, this implies that Coalition results in a broader platform without the individual organizations dissolving and losing their identity. She enumerated some tips for running an effective coalition which includes: Allowing for internal democracy, Transparency and accountability in the running of the coalition, Reaching decisions through consensus rather than by voting, Inclusive involvement of members in the activities of the coalition, Shared ownership of coalition, Sharing of responsibilities, Allow each group member to keep their identity and specialties and Effectiveness communication strategy. There were highlights or examples of coalitions that have worked and are still working in the Nigerian context and lessons could be drawn from their process

7.6 Comments, questions and discussions

The comments and reactions after the presentation included that:

- Coalitions in Nigeria have problem of governance (the leaders hijack the process and turn the coalition into their personal NGOs), therefore the issue of governance must be addressed through an MOU binding members together and defining the roles of every organization represented in the coalition.
- There are existing coalitions in the country also functioning in the same thematic area we are deliberating on, it is important that the CNC identifies these coalitions, find out what they are doing and leverage on their lessons.
- CNC should be empowered to coordinate the process with adequate funding, this is because if the funding is not available, convening meetings would be difficult, also, the outcome of this meeting should be properly documented and shared among all the participants

8.0 SESSION EIGHT-Group Work Report

This session was moderated by Buba Khan who started by stating that a key ingredient in coalition building is commitment of the members and ownership of the process. Another very important element is setting agenda for effective engagement which is the reason we are engaging in this session and proposed how to add value to what is existent and carry the process forward

The participant were divided into three (3) groups: (i) farmers group, (ii) Civil Society Group (iii) youth group

The discussion questions were:

- a) What are the top key challenges you face in engaging in the CAADP process and identify 4-5 actions that your group should take to contribute in solving these challenges in Nigeria. Put

these actions in your worksheet with responsibilities, timeline and indicators for measuring progress(commitments)

- b) What can be done to coordinate these commitments together with Nigeria Agricultural sector player (e.g. Private sector, NGOs/CSOs, Farmers Groups, Government e.t.c)
- c) What are the immediate actions for Nigeria NSA platform arising from this NSA consultation

8.1 Farmer's group report

	Challenges	Actions	Time	Indicators
1.	Lack of information on CAADP to local levels	Awareness creation/capacity building-media and print sensitization particularly in local languages	6 months	High level of awareness by farmers
2.	No one to hold accountable for CAADP targets No measurable targets	Actively partnering to develop a joint strategy document on CAADP engagement, commitments and expectations as the basis for monitoring and evaluating the effect of efforts	1 year	Having a strategy document Seeing the CAADP commitment broken down to workable plans with people being held accountable at the lowest levels
3.	No grass-root involvement in policy formulation and implementation	Reaching out to advocacy groups to develop a good feedback and communication mechanism, thus getting involved in the policy process at the legislative levels	6 months	Visible involvement of farmers in policy formulation
4.	Non-existent access to policy makers from senators to councilors	Inaugurate a committee today to engage government especially in view of the new ongoing agricultural policy for the purpose of including the CAADP framework	Today	The policy being designed in line with the CAADP frameworks

8.2 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) Group report

	Challenges	Actions	Timelines	Indicators
1.	Capacity gaps	Consultation and partnership, advocacy meeting	3 months	No. of responses from government, private sector and others (feedback)
2.	Resistance	Strengthening capacity and capacity building of relevant stakeholders via training workshops and seminars Strengthening consensus and platforms	6 months	Training evaluations and feedback
3.	Lack of Synergy	Regular interface among/between CSOs, government and other stakeholders and sectors Mapping of stakeholders Improving the communication strategies	3 months	Feedbacks Stakeholders identification
4.	Resource mobilization	Internal support mechanisms		
5.	Transparency and accountability	Drafting a code of conduct for members	12 months	

8.3 Youth Group Report

CHALLENGES	ACTION POINT	RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATORS	TIMELINE
POOR AWARENESS	a) develop a youth engagement tool kit on CAADP and 2014 MALABO Declaration b) SOCIAL MEDIA CAMPAIGN c) Sensitization in the social media and youth zonal town hall meeting (North central (Abuja) North west(Kaduna)	AbujaFBIN/ AYICC Youth NSAs	No of Toolkits produced and disseminated NO OF BENEFICIARIES TRAINED ON IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCES. NO OF PEOPLE THAT	March 2016 May - september April - May, 2016

	North East (Gombe) South East (Anambra) South South (Cross River) South West (Lagos) d) Livelihoods and Early Recovery for youth and IDPs		RECEIVED SEEDLINGS. REPORTS, PICTURES No of young people reached and partners involved	
POOR CAPACITY	NATIONAL AGRIC SHOW. THEME: ENABLING YOUTH IN AGRICULTURE (youth side event on CAADP and Malabo) to be held at the Agric show Ground YOUTH SIDE EVENT ON CAADP AND MALABO DECLARATION/Launch of the Youth Toolkit 2 nd National Youth Agric Festival (Flashmob,exhibition, awards, etc), Abuja	NAFN/FBIN/Youth NSAs AFRICAN YOUTH INITIATIVE ON CLIMATE CHANGE/FBIN /AUC/NEPAD FBIN/Yfarm/Oxfam/FMARD,NSAs	NO OF YOUTHS INVOLVED NO OF TOOLKITS AVAILABLE	APRIL 4 TH -7 TH April 12-14, 2016 AUGUST 11TH-
INADEQUATE ACCESS TO FINANCE				
ACCESS TO LAND				
POOR ATTITUDE				
OBSOLETE TECHNOLOGY				

9.0 WAY FORWARD

The considerations for the way forward focused on the following:

		Conclusions
1.	Finalizing the action plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The existing structure (CNC Steering committee) led by NANTS should continue to drive the process of coordination ■ In Six (6) month from April, the steering committee will finalize the action plan ■ Within three (3) months, the steering committee is expected to have identified and co-opted other NSA partners ■ The funding mechanism of the coalition would be identified from the action plan
2.	How to organize (coordination)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The committee will reach out/link up with other organization and coalition and share all information especially with report and

	arrangement)	<p>resources of this workshop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Leverage on available media platforms for awareness and information sharing ■ Develop a media plan-a member committed to designing a media plan for the coalition which is going to be completed within one month ■ The steering committee will undertake a Non-State Actors mapping and capacity assessment to understand the roles of individual organization ■ Organizations such as Oxfam, Action-aid and ONE that have the benefit of funding capacity will give their support ■ Continue with the sensitization on CAADP and Malabo Declaration among the various NSA groups especially in Rural areas, the CAADP Commitments should be demystified and translated to local languages for continued sensitization.
3.	How the steering committee links with other NSAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The steering committee will facilitate a working e-group for information sharing among all members ■ A Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) will define the working partnership of all the member of the coalition ■ The steering committee will adopt and review the MOU that was finalized in 2015 for use instead creating a new MOU ■ The steering committee will identify the strengths, capacities and comparative advantages of partners and assign member along thematic working groups such as youth, gender, advocacy etc.

10.0 WORKSHOP COMMUNIQUE
COMMUNIQUE OF THE 2-DAY NON-STATE ACTORS SENSITIZATION WORKSHOP ON CAADP, 2014 MALABO DECLARATION ON AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION AND JOINT SECTOR REVIEWS (JSR) HELD IN ABUJA, NIGERIA ON 15-16 MARCH 2016

Preamble

The 2-day workshop was organized by the CAADP Non-State Actors Coalition (CNC) with the support of USAID Africa Lead/ US Government Feed the Future Program. The workshop was organized to sensitize and strengthen existing knowledge and capacities of Nigerian Non-State Actors (NSAs) on the Comprehensive African Agricultural Programme (CAADP) in order to promote the development of appropriate mechanisms for NSAs' effective engagement in the CAADP processes in Nigeria with the aim of ensuring effective implementation of the 2014 Malabo Declaration in Nigeria. A major highlight of the workshop was the formal launch of a Policy Brief on the role of NSAs in the CAADP process developed by the National Association

of Nigerian Traders (NANTs), and an NSAs Advocacy Toolkit on CAADP and 2014 Malabo Declaration on Agriculture developed by the Fresh & Young Brains Development Initiative (FBI) respectively.

Attendance

The workshop was attended by a wide spectrum of stakeholders including farmers' associations, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Private sector, Community Based Organizations (CBOs), media, youth organizations and women groups. International NGOs such as Actionaid, Oxfam and ONE Campaign were key stakeholders in the event; the New Partnership for Africa Development (NEPAD) was also represented

Observations

The workshop made the following observations:

- (i) There is poor awareness and involvement in the CAADP process in Nigeria among critical stakeholders especially women, youth and farmers, particularly at the grassroots levels;
- (ii) Non-State Actors have not actively taken up their role of engaging the government on the CAADP process within the principles of Mutual Accountability;
- (iii) There is poor coordination among different Non-State Actors platforms and stakeholders working in different thematic areas in the agricultural sector;
- (iv) Most NSAs lack the technical capacity for constructive engagement with Government on the CAADP towards the effective implementation of the programme in the country;
- (v) The new CAADP Results Framework (2015-2019) was developed in order to address the absence of specific and measureable parameters in the existing CAADP framework needed to track performance and implementation of the programmes;
- (vi) The New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition encourages the violation of land rights as multinationals are empowered to take over farmland and grants expected to benefit smallholder farmers particularly youth and women farming groups;
- (vii) Annual budgetary allocation and expenditure towards agricultural sector development in the country has remained abysmally low averaging less than 2 per cent, which is at variance with the 2003 Maputo Declaration 2003 recommendations of 10 percent budgetary allocation to agriculture;
- (viii) Market access for agricultural produce is lacking due to poor harmonization between national and regional policies on trade linked to weak institutions required for effective implementation.

Recommendations

At the end of the consultation, the following recommendations and actions were agreed upon:

- (i) Participants committed to raise awareness and knowledge on National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP) policies and strategies in general, and essentially, to popularize the CAADP as Africa’s overarching policy framework for agriculture transformation and an important tool towards improving food security and reducing poverty in Nigeria and within the African agricultural sector;
- (ii) The Nigerian CAADP Non-State Actors Coalition (CNC) will conduct mapping of existing knowledge and capacities of NSAs in Nigeria for the identification of gaps and articulation of appropriate training programmes for proper engagement;
- (iii) In view of the need for proper coordination, an e-group shall be created for effective information sharing and coordination;
- (iv) There shall be deepened engagement to ensure increased budgetary allocation to the agricultural sector, while promoting transparency and inclusiveness in budget formulation and implementation processes;
- (v) Beyond the campaign for 10 per cent public expenditure, the NSAs shall continue to promote other critical CAADP commitment such as ‘halving of poverty by 2025 and reduction of stunting by 10% as reflected in the Malabo Declaration;
- (vi) A Steering Committee for the Joint Sector Review should be formed to be co-chaired by NSAs and Government for purposeful and effective implementation and monitoring of the CAADP implementation;
- (vii) The Nigerian Steering Committee of the CAADP Non-State Actors Coalition (CNC) shall develop an action plan, communication mechanism and funding mechanism for carrying the process forward
- (viii) The Nigerian Steering Committee of the CAADP Non-State Actors Coalition (CNC) shall identify opportunities for engagement to influence the new Nigerian Agricultural Policy that is presently being formulated to align with the CAADP commitment and recognition of youth, women and vulnerable groups
- (ix) Provide a platform to fully integrate youth and women into the NSAs Platform as well as CAADP and Malabo Frameworks through awareness, capacity building and partnerships;
- (x) Extant CNC structure to continue as national coordinator Committee pending its next meeting for consideration of proposal for expansion;

Finally, participants agreed to strengthen the Coalition in order to continue engagement with state and non-state interest groups to jointly and collectively develop structures and alliances to engage the CAADP process.

11.0 OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR MORE EFFECTIVE NSAs ENGAGEMENT

PART 1: OBSERVATIONS

01. Non State Actors (NSAs)- farmers, agribusinesses, producer organisations, agricultural finance institutions, NGOs, CSOs, FBOs, Policy Centres, Researchers and Media- were not all aware or informed of CAADP Framework or the Maputo/Malabo Commitments
02. The NSAs are eager (shown by their attendance and quality participation in the two day discussions) to gain understanding, enhance their capacity, network amongst themselves, partner with institutions and engage with government to achieve the targets of the CAADP Framework in Nigeria
03. Previously Africa Lead with others have engaged in top down efforts with Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development since 2012 but it has not yielded the desired results because the advocacy messages were not driven by a critical mass of Nigerian NSAs nor were the advocacies sustained over time.
04. That Nigerian Government signs Commitments like CAADP Compact but does not pay adequate attention to fulfilling the requirements of the commitments and requires vibrant NSAs to keep them reminded and prodded to take action.
05. That 90% of the presentations and papers delivered effectively educated the NSAs on CAADP and provoked them to take actions- networking, information dissemination, budget monitoring and demanding compliance on the Maputo/Malabo Commitments from state actors.
06. The media is a critical stakeholder as they help in spreading information and provoking public discourse and therefore electronic and print media especially at the states should be involved in the publicity machinery. One way to effect this is for media institutions to be required to use both their Abuja programmes as well as their networks in states. For example, RAYPOWER FM has outreaches in many states as in Abuja and all could be employed.

PART 2: SUGGESTIONS FOR MORE EFFECTIVE NSAs ENGAGEMENT

07. The CNC Steering Committee (CSC) led by NANTS should continue driving the NSAs engagement with government, identifying other partners that need to bring skills and capacities to the advocacy campaigns for success. The challenge with this though is that most NSAs hardly take required actions agreed beyond the workshop requiring that CSC ensure clear roles to members and monitoring systems based on their comparative strengths and capacities
08. The Steering Committee should develop an Action Plan with funding mechanisms within 6 months and also create information sharing platforms so that NSAs will be adequately informed of developments such as meetings, Government Actions or inactions around the CAADP issues. The challenge with this is that most NSAs especially farmers lack

capacity for use of the social media tool demanding that CSC must figure different means for different segments of the NSAs.

09. That given the level of education of most farmers in Nigeria and the technical language of the Commitments, it will be imperative to translate the CAADP, Maputo and Malabo Commitments especially the public investment of 10% of national resources to agriculture into major Nigerian languages for easy understanding of farmers and their necessary actions. Funding for this exercise may be challenging given the number of such flyers that will reach intended targets throughout the nation. They may leverage on funding support from partners
10. CSC could within its Action Plan develop sensitization packages and send to all state and local governments (811) to draw their attention to the CAADP Compact and how their tier contributions add up to the investment especially as the SSFs are found more at their jurisdictions. This may then be followed up with Media messages on national radio and television
11. The CSC should organise its quarterly review meetings to assess progress being made in the adopted Action Plan and also hold national review meetings annually involving NSAs from all states to share experiences and renew commitment to the advocacy issues all subject to availability of funding.
12. The Coordinator of the CNC should embark on periodic communication with the CSC in Nigeria to understand Nigeria contextual challenges and share strategies for overcoming them.