

Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project

THE QUALITY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY POLICY PROCESSES AT THE FEDERAL AND STATE LEVEL IN NIGERIA: RESULTS OF A STAKEHOLDER SURVEY

By

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Food Security Policy *Research Papers*

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ABSTRACT

Successful implementation of any government policy requires credible evidence in monitoring progress and in revising approaches as priorities shift with changing policy concerns. This means having sufficient national capacity to conduct policy analysis and research to fill key knowledge gaps. It also requires a demand for such research (by policy makers) to inform the national policy process and to improve the institutional architecture that supports the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the policies. The Feed the Future Nigeria Agriculture Policy Project is a project funded by the Nigeria mission of the United State Agency for International Development (USAID) to strengthen national capacity, promote and foster informed policy dialogue, and support Nigerian federal and state government efforts to improve their policy process. Underlying these objectives is the goal of the Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project to support efforts to improve the quality of agriculture and food security policy processes in terms of the institutional architecture within which these processes take place, the value of the discussions on the various policy, strategy, and program options being considered, and the degree to which objective evidence is used to guide decision making.

This paper reports the results of a stakeholder survey undertaken in 2016 to serve as a baseline for the project to monitor progress in improving: 1) the quality of the agriculture and food security policy processes in Nigeria and, 2) the quality of the institutional architecture within which those processes proceed. One hundred and twenty-one stakeholders representing the government, NGOs, private sector, researchers, and donors completed a questionnaire that was designed to capture their opinions on a range of issues related to the current quality of agriculture and food security policy processes at federal and state level in Nigeria. The aggregate mean assessment score for the quality of policy process is estimated to be 1.37 at the federal level and 1.03 at the state level, and for the quality of institutional architecture is 1.4 at the federal level and 1.2 at the state level. On the scale of 0 to 3 used in this study, these scores represent stakeholder opinion on the policy process and institutional architecture to be close to ‘somewhat dissatisfied.’ The overall results indicate that while some elements of the policy processes and institutional architecture are in place, considerable improvements are still needed both at the federal, but especially at the state level to improve the overall quality of agricultural and food security policy processes and institutional architecture in Nigeria. There is need to ensure that Nigeria’s policy process at the federal and state level, is better informed by effectively utilizing available empirical evidence and enabling the availability and accessibility of reliable sector performance data. This will in turn enable a consistent assessment of the performance of the sector and appropriate allocation of resources for policy implementation. A similar survey will be conducted in 2018 and 2020 to serve as the mid-line and end-line assessments to monitor whether and how the quality of these policy processes are improving in Nigeria.

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ACRONYMS

Ag	Agriculture
Agr.	Agriculture
APP	Agriculture Promotion Policy
ATA	Agricultural Transformation Agenda
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
FMARD	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MSU	Michigan State University
NAFPP	National Accelerated Food Production Program
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NSFSP	National Special Food Security Program
OFN	Operation Feed the Nation
PDF	Portable Document Format
TWG	Technical Working Group
USAID	United State Agency for International Development

1. Introduction

Over the past few decades, the government of Nigeria has launched several initiatives to increase agricultural productivity, and to develop and modernize the food system in the country. These past attempts have had varying successes and shortfalls.¹ In 2011, recognizing the need to revitalize and transform agriculture in order to increase rural incomes and grow its economy, the Government of Nigeria embarked on a visionary strategy for the sector by launching the Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) (FMARD, 2011). The ATA strategy sought to use agriculture as the leading sector to promote overall economic growth, reduce poverty and hunger, decrease unemployment, improve nutrition, and raise incomes through increased productivity and value additions in agricultural value chains while protecting the environment. Most recently, in 2016, the Agriculture Promotion Policy (APP) was launched to build on the successes of the ATA, and close the key gaps (FMARD, 2016). The goal remains enhancing Nigeria's competitiveness in global markets with particular emphasis on engaging women and youth in the agricultural transformation process.

Successful implementation of any government policy (like the ATA and APP) requires credible evidence in monitoring progress and in revising approaches as priorities shift with changing policy concerns. This means having sufficient national capacity to conduct policy analysis and research to fill key knowledge gaps. It also requires a demand for such research (by policy makers) to inform the national policy process and to improve the institutional architecture that supports the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the policies. Nigerian agriculture policy-making has evolved and capacity to make and implement policy has improved over time. However, shortfalls in human and institutional capacity remain and have the potential to undermine the efforts of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) in implementing its policies and programs.²

The Feed the Future Nigeria Agriculture Policy Project is a project funded by the Nigeria mission of the United State Agency for International Development (USAID) to: 1) strengthen national capacity for greater evidence based policy processes in agriculture; 2) To promote and foster informed policy dialogue among all stakeholders in the agricultural sector through an inclusive, transparent, and sustainable process at the country level, the building blocks for a well-integrated and developed national policy system; and 3) to support Nigeria federal and state government efforts to improve their capacities to plan and implement effective policy analyses and programs, and demand and absorb policy research in their policy process. Underlying these three objectives is the goal of the Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project to support efforts to improve the quality of agriculture and food security policy processes in terms of the institutional architecture within which these processes take place, the value of the discussions on the various policy, strategy, and program options being considered, and the degree to which objective evidence is used to guide decision making.

Two of the Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project's monitoring indicators are indices that measure: 1) the quality of the agriculture and food security policy processes in Nigeria and, 2) the quality of the institutional architecture within which those processes proceed. These indices were to be computed based on the results of baseline, midline, and endline surveys of federal and state level stakeholders in agriculture and food security policy processes in Nigeria.

¹ These include, the National Accelerated Food Production Program (NAFPP), Operation Feed the Nation (OFN), the Green Revolution, the agricultural focus under the National Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy, the National Special Food Security Program (NSFSP), among others (see Iwuchukwu and Igbokwe (2012) for a good discussion of the evolution of agricultural policy in Nigeria).

² Feed the Future Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project Brochure (2015)

To this end, between February and October 2016, about 160 stakeholders involved in these policy processes at the federal and state level (selected states only) were asked to participate in the 2016 Nigeria agriculture and food security policy processes baseline survey. One hundred and twenty-one stakeholders completed a questionnaire that was designed to capture their opinions on a range of issues related to the current quality of agriculture and food security policy processes at federal and state level in Nigeria. This report describes the results obtained on opinions related to the current quality of the policy processes – both of the content and inclusiveness of the discussions and debate in those processes (questionnaire module B) and the institutional framework within which the processes take place (module C).

2. Data and method

Survey instrument

The questionnaire was adapted based on a similar baseline stakeholder survey conducted in Malawi in 2015 (Benson et al. 2016), and in Zambia and Mali in 2016 (Ngoma et al 2017 and Traore et al. 2017). The instrument was designed to capture from each respondent their assessment of the quality of policy processes on agriculture and food security in Nigeria at the federal and state levels (Table 1). The questionnaire consisted of five modules with a total of about 75 questions. (See Annex 1 for complete questionnaire.) Most of the questions were multiple choice, each of which had an option for respondents to provide an explanation of their response in a comment box.

Table 1: Content of Nigeria agriculture and food security policy processes questionnaire

Section	Contents
A	Respondent details; influence of institution within policy processes
B	Opinion on quality of agriculture and food security policy processes in Nigeria (at the state and federal level)
C	Opinion on quality of institutional architecture for agriculture and food security policy processes in Nigeria (at the state and federal level)
D	Factors that affect agenda-setting within policy processes on agriculture and food security issues and the design of the policies or programs considered
E	Participation in agriculture and food security policy process events

Source: Authors' analysis

The questionnaire included 20 statements in module B and 26 statements in module C relating to aspects of policy processes on agriculture and food security in Nigeria. All statements referred to the policy environment in Nigeria as of December 2015 (prior to 2016) for the broad agriculture sector, including issues relating to food security at the federal and state level. Following definitions were provided in the questionnaire for two terms – ‘stakeholder’ and ‘policy’ to assist the respondent to more precisely identify the context to which the questions referred.

- ‘Stakeholder’ is used to collectively include representatives from the private sector, CSOs, NGOs, research organizations, the donor community, producer organizations, citizen’s groups, etc. that are active **in Nigeria** on agriculture and food security policy issues.
- The term ‘**policy**’ as used here includes the content of master development frameworks for Nigeria, sector strategies, sub-sector strategies, public investment plans, proposed legislation and regulations, and the design of public programs.

Respondents were asked to rate each of the statements on a four-level Likert scale in which they specified their level of agreement or disagreement. There was no option for 'neutral' or "neither agree nor disagree", forcing the respondent to make a judgement on the statement in question. If a particular statement was not applicable to a respondent, an option of 'not applicable/don't know' was also offered.

Sample

A combination of random and purposive sampling method was used for the survey. The aim was to develop a reasonably representative sample of involved individuals from the institutions that constitute the institutional architecture of agriculture and food security policy processes in Nigeria at the federal and state levels. Individuals representing five main stakeholder groups—Government, non-government organization, private sector, donors/development groups, and researchers—were drawn primarily from lists of participants that had attended a number of policy focused seminars, roundtables, and conferences facilitated by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and Michigan State University in conjunction with Government of Nigeria through the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) and of the States, through their respective State Ministries of Agriculture. Although individuals could offer their opinion on the quality of policy process and policy architecture at the federal and/or state level, we purposively selected a few individuals from the Federal Capital Territory as well as the states of Ebonyi, Oyo, Rivers, Kaduna, and Gombe. These were randomly selected to be specifically representative of Nigeria's six geopolitical zones including the federal and state levels.

A sufficiently broad representation across federal and state level stakeholders was sought to capture views of individuals who would have engaged differently in the policy processes. The government category included senior and technical government officials from line ministries, primarily FMARD (and selected State Ministries), but also some other ministries. Legislative and statutory body respondents came from selected parliamentary committees related to agriculture and statutory institutions with a mandate related to agriculture and food security.

Non-government organization was used as the overall category to include civil society organizations (CSO) and development project implementers. The former are more involved in policy advocacy, stakeholder institution building, and the policy processes that were the focus of the stakeholder survey, while members of the project implementer sub-category are oriented more towards direct agriculture and economic development activities.

Senior management in the private sector (e.g., input dealers and other ag-businesses) and donor agencies are also considered key stakeholders who should ideally participate in a healthy and dynamic agricultural policy process and whose opinion was thus sought in this survey. The researcher category covered representatives from research institutes and institutions of higher learning who are expected to feed information to policy makers and/or other stakeholders in the policy process.

Survey Implementation

A total of 160 individuals across the five categories of institutions were selected and first contacted in February 2016 by email to participate in the survey. The respondents had the option to either complete the PDF version of the survey, and return it as an attachment by email or to complete an online version. Respondents who did not respond to the initial request were sent reminders by emails and phone calls over a period of several months. For those that did not have regular access to the Internet (esp. those located in the states) or who did not respond after several reminders, a paper based survey form was finally sent in September 2016, and data was collected using this method with the help of research assistants.

Over the nine months (i.e., February to October 2016), 51 individuals had completed the survey using the electronic method and 70 individuals completed the survey using the paper based method. Overall, 121

responses were received which represents a response rate of 76% based on the sample size we had targeted for this survey. The self-administered nature of the survey, its length, and the heavy reliance on the email and Internet based mode of data collection could be potential reasons for this low response rate and the long time it took to complete the survey. Based on the lessons learned, we hope to improve the survey methodology to increase the response rate and reduce the data collection time in the midline survey planned in 2018.

Sample characteristics

Number of survey respondents by their institutional categories, federal versus state level involvement, and their experience profile is provided in Table 2. Respondents from the research category represent 29% of the sample followed by respondents from the government (26%), NGO (21%), donor (13%), and private sector (11%). More than a quarter of the respondents (27%) indicated being involved in the policy process at the federal level, about 17% at the state level, and 50% at both federal and state levels. About 6% of respondents, mainly from the private sector and research categories did not indicate the specific level of their policy involvement. The sample of respondents generally is quite experienced in policy processes on agriculture and food security in Nigeria, with the average length of participation of respondents in such policy processes being close to 14 years. Respondents from non-governmental organizations, private sector, and donor agencies on average had more number of years of experience with such policy processes, then their affiliation with their current organizations, reflecting the higher staff turnover in such organizations. On the other hand, respondents from the government and research organizations on average had less number of years of policy engagement compared to their affiliation with their current organizations.

Table 3 provides a summary of the answers to the multiple-choice question asking respondents to assess the level of influence of their own institution on recent agriculture and food security policy change processes at the federal and state levels. On average, the respondents viewed their own institution to have high influence at the federal level and moderate influence at the state level on the direction that these processes take. In general, respondents from the government and NGOs assessed their institutions' influence to be on the high end of the spectrum and respondents from the private sector rated their institutions' influence to be 'none' or 'limited.' Differences between the mean scores across different institutional categories of respondents are statistically significant at $p < 0.05$ for both federal and state level influence ratings.

Table 2: Institutional category of survey respondents, by level of policy involvement and experience

Institutional category	Number of respondents	Level of policy Involvement (% of respondents)				Years with current organization	Years engaged in policy work
		Federal	State	Both	No response		
Government	32	38%	31%	31%	0%	22.3	14.6
NGOs	25	12%	20%	68%	0%	7.2	15.9
Private sector	13	8%	31%	46%	15%	9.6	13.2
Donor agency	16	50%	0%	50%	0%	7.6	11.2
Research	35	26%	3%	57%	14%	15.0	13.5
Total	121	27%	17%	50%	6%	13.9	13.9

Source: Nigeria stakeholder survey, 2016

Table 3. Assessment of influence of own institution on agriculture and food security policy change processes in Nigeria at the Federal and State level, percent of respondents by institutional category

	Level of influence				Mean score	N
	None	Limited	Moderate	High		
<i>Federal level</i>						
Government	0%	15%	38%	46%	2.3	26
NGO	0%	35%	13%	52%	2.2	23
Private sector	30%	20%	30%	20%	1.4	10
Donor agencies	0%	38%	38%	25%	1.9	16
Research	3%	47%	24%	26%	1.7	34
Total	4%	33%	28%	36%	2.0	109
Statistical test of differences between responses for the five main institutional categories of respondents (Kruskal-Wallis rank test)					<i>p=0.0433*</i>	
<i>State level</i>						
Government	3%	10%	42%	45%	2.3	31
NGO	0%	24%	33%	43%	2.2	21
Private sector	25%	25%	33%	17%	1.4	12
Donor agencies	0%	38%	46%	15%	1.8	13
Research	4%	37%	30%	30%	1.9	27
Total	5%	25%	37%	34%	2.0	104
Statistical test of differences between responses for the five main institutional categories of respondents (Kruskal-Wallis rank test)					<i>p=0.0365*</i>	

Source: Nigeria stakeholder survey, 2016. Note: Mean score is the average of the four assessment levels, assigning a score of 0 to 'No influence', 1 to 'Limited influence', 2 to 'Moderate influence', and 3 to 'High influence'.

3. Results

Modules B and C of the 2016 Nigeria stakeholder survey consisted of 20 and 26 questions, respectively, that probed the respondent's opinion on the general quality of the agriculture and food security policy processes at the federal and state levels, and of the institutional architecture through which these processes were conducted at the federal and state levels. The four-level Likert scale questions were framed as generally positive statements on various dimensions of the policy processes or the associated institutional architecture. Respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement or disagreement with the statement – 'Completely disagree'; 'Somewhat disagree', 'Somewhat agree', and 'Completely agree.' No 'neutral' or "neither agree nor disagree" option was offered. To analyze the results from the Likert scale multiple-choice responses to the questions in modules B and C, the four possible responses were assigned integer values: 0 for a 'Completely disagree' response; 1 for 'Somewhat disagree', 2 for 'Somewhat agree', and 3 for 'Completely agree'. Mean responses to the questions were then computed overall and by the five categories of respondents.

In order to test statistically whether the aggregate responses to a question for each of the five sub-sample categories differed significantly between any of the groups, a Kruskal-Wallis rank test was used with each set of responses to each question. The implication of a significant result to this test is that at least one of the categories of respondents have pointedly different assessments from other categories of respondents on the quality of the dimension of agriculture and food security policy processes being explored in that particular question.

Perceptions on the quality of agricultural and food security policy processes in Nigeria (Module B)

Module B primarily focuses on the quality of the content and inclusiveness of the discussions and debate in agriculture and food security policy processes in Nigeria at the federal and state level. An underlying assumption to the questions is that government is the principal convener and organizer of these processes, a role that it has long played. Starting from this assumption, the questions investigate the degree to which the perspectives of other stakeholder groups are brought into these government-led processes, how well structured the processes are, and the degree to which evidence has been or could be used to inform the dialogues and debates inherent to them.

For Module B, the mean assessment scores by the five major categories of stakeholders are presented in Figure 1 and Table 4 for federal level assessment, and in Figure 2 and Table 5 for state level assessments. The rightmost column of Table 4 and Table 5 presents the p-values for the Kruskal-Wallis rank test applied by category of respondent to the responses to questions in Module B at the federal and state level, respectively. Statistically significant Kruskal-Wallis rank test results were obtained for about one-fourth of the questions in Modules B for federal level assessment and for about 30% of the questions for state level assessment, indicating some moderate degree of differences in opinion between categories of respondents.

Questions B6 to B10 inquire about the degree to which the participation of particular stakeholder groups is effective in these policy processes – farmers, the private sector, civil society organizations, donors, and research and academic institutions. The participation of farmers and civil society/NGOs is judged to be less effective than for the other three stakeholder groups. Respondents from private sector, research organization and civil society themselves are most critical of the quality of the participation in these dialogues by farmers and the private sector, while government is least critical (Figures 1 and 2). Respondents from donor agencies and civil society organizations are most critical of the effectiveness of the participation of their types of organizations in these processes. On the other hand, donors are most positive about the effectiveness of their participation in the policy dialogues on agriculture and food security policy issues.

Questions B11 to B16 concern how well structured the policy processes are. In general, respondents from the government provide a significantly positive assessment to these set of questions. Respondents from all of the other categories of stakeholders have generally critical views of the policy processes in this regard. At the state level the assessment scores of all non-government categories of stakeholders fall below the overall mean for questions B11-B16.

The openness, transparency and timeliness with which government regularly assesses the performance of the agriculture sector is the most negative of all of the assessments made in module B (B13) at both the federal and state level (Figures 1 and 2). The opinions on this question are also divergent and broadly distributed as indicated by the Kruskal-Wallis rank test (Table 4). With regard to whether the policy dialogues are well-informed with a clear understanding of the feasibility, strengths, and weaknesses of policy options being considered (B12), and whether the assessment of the performance of the agricultural sector actively involves representatives from farmer groups, donors, the private sector, CSOs, and NGOs (B14), one sees quite strong consensus, at least at federal level, across different stakeholder categories between ‘somewhat disagree’ and ‘somewhat agree’ (Figure 1). While the majority of respondents see these assessments as reasonably participatory, respondents from donor agencies tend to disagree. On the question of whether a formal policy-making process is always followed in the sector, there appears to be consensus that this sometimes is done, but not always (B16). Respondents from government are somewhat more positive in their assessment on this point than are other respondents.

Figure 1. Summary of mean assessment scores concerning perceptions on the quality of agricultural and food security policy processes in Nigeria at the federal level, by institutional type (Module B)



Source: Analysis of Nigeria Stakeholder Survey, 2016

Figure 2. Summary of mean assessment scores concerning perceptions on the quality of agricultural and food security policy processes in Nigeria at the state level, by institutional type (Module B)



Source: Analysis of Nigeria Stakeholder Survey, 2016

Table 4. Summary of mean assessment scores concerning perceptions on the quality of agricultural and food security policy processes in Nigeria at the federal and state level, by institutional type, with test of differences in responses between respondent categories (Module B)

Agreement with the view that in policy processes on agriculture and food security issues in Nigeria at the federal and state level....	Assessment categories (numerical value assigned): Completely disagree (0); Somewhat disagree (1); Somewhat agree (2); Completely agree (3)							
	Level	Overall	Government	NGO	Private sector	Donors	Research	P-value
B1. There is continuous dialogue related to policy on ag and/or food security issues between govt. representatives and other stakeholders	Fed	1.9	2.4	1.7	1.6	2	1.7	0.050
	State	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.5	0.019*
B2. There is continuous dialogue on agriculture and food security issues between government sector representatives and your institution	Fed	1.7	2.4	1.9	0.9	2.1	1.3	0.001**
	State	1.6	2.2	1.6	1	1.5	1.3	0.020*
B3. Stakeholder perspectives in these policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues are listened to and considered closely by	Fed	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.5	0.048*
	State	1.4	1.9	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.3	0.012*
B4. The perspectives of your institution in these policy dialogues are listened to and considered closely by government	Fed	1.6	2.0	1.6	0.9	1.9	1.3	0.059
	State	1.7	2.3	1.8	0.9	2.0	1.2	0.010*
B5. The perspectives of your institution in these policy dialogues are listened to and considered closely by stakeholders other than	Fed	2.0	2.3	2.4	1.4	2.4	1.6	0.192
	State	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.5	2.2	1.7	0.574
B6. Farmers (producers) or their representatives effectively participate & are consulted in policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues	Fed	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.4	0.086
	State	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.2	0.151
B7. The private sector effectively participates and is consulted in policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues	Fed	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.7	0.451
	State	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.570
B8. Civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations effectively participate and are consulted in policy dialogues on	Fed	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.6	0.383
	State	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.5	0.142
B9. Research and academic institutes effectively participate and are consulted in policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues	Fed	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	0.921
	State	1.8	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.7	0.119
B10. Donors supporting the agriculture sector in the country effectively participate and are consulted in policy dialogues on agr. and food	Fed	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.5	2.2	0.745
	State	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	2.0	0.436
B11. Policy processes on agr. and food security issues can be characterized as timely & focused in addressing pressing & important	Fed	1.5	1.7	1.3	0.8	1.4	1.7	0.007**
	Sate	1.3	1.7	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.3	0.131
B12. Policy dialogues on agriculture & food security issues can be characterized as well-informed with a clear understanding of the feasibility, strengths, & weaknesses of policy options being considered	Fed	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.6	0.193
	State	1.4	1.8	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.080
	Fed	1.1	1.6	1.1	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.001**

Agreement with the view that in policy processes on agriculture and food security issues in Nigeria at the federal and state level....	Assessment categories (numerical value assigned): Completely disagree (0); Somewhat disagree (1); Somewhat agree (2); Completely agree (3)							
	Level	Overall	Govern-ment	NGO	Private sector	Donor s	Res-earch	P-value
B13. The performance of the agriculture sector is regularly assessed in	State	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.018*
B14. The assessment of the performance of the agriculture sector actively involves representatives from producers, donors, the private sector in agriculture, CSOs, and NGOs	Fed	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.635
	State	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.404
B15. A clearly articulated and broadly understood legal process for developing and approving policy exists	Fed	1.3	1.6	1.1	0.7	1.4	1.5	0.430
	State	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.793
B16. A formal policy-making process is always followed in the development of policies, strategies, legislation, and regulations on agriculture and food security issues	Fed	1.3	1.7	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.4	0.212
	State	1.2	1.7	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.277
B17. A publicly transparent data and information sharing system makes evidence-based assessments available to inform discussions and decisions in policy processes	Fed	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.051
	State	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.446
B18. Available evidence in the form of data and results of rigorous analysis is frequently used in policy processes on agriculture and food security issues	Fed	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.010*
	State	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.208
B19. Capacity exists within the stakeholder groups to effectively engage with govt. in agriculture and food security policy analysis and outreach	Fed	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4	0.229
	State	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.5	2.2	0.190
B20. Capacity exists in the country to effectively conduct independent policy analysis on agriculture and food security policy issues	Fed	2.3	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.5	0.114
	State	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.6	2.4	0.026*
<i>Number of respondents (max.)</i>	Fed	109	26	21	13	16	33	--
	State	108	28	23	12	15	33	--

Source: Analysis of Nigeria Stakeholder Survey, 2016

Note: The rightmost column presents the p-values for the Kruskal-Wallis rank test of statistically significant differences between responses for the five main institutional categories of respondents. The mean assessment score is the average of the four assessment levels, assigning a score of 0 to 'Completely disagree', 1 to 'Somewhat disagree', 2 to 'Somewhat agree', and 3 to 'Completely agree'. * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001.

The last four questions of the module, B17 to B20, examine the use of evidence generated through objective policy analysis in guiding decisions in agriculture and food security policy processes in Nigeria. On the first two questions of whether transparent data and information sharing systems are in place to provide this evidence (B17) and whether evidence is frequently used in policy processes (B18), respondents from donor agencies and civil society are quite critical, while respondents from government tend to be reasonably satisfied on both points at the federal and state level. On the questions of whether capacity exists within the stakeholder groups to effectively engage with government in policy analysis and outreach (B19) and whether capacity exists to conduct independent policy analysis (B20), a generally more positive assessment was given at both federal and state level. Although, at the state level, the views were statistically significantly different for the last question (B20). Interestingly, on both these capacity questions, respondents from the research category were more positive in their assessments than any other stakeholder groups (Figures 1 and 2).

Perceptions on the quality of the institutional architecture for agricultural and food security policy processes in Nigeria (Module C)

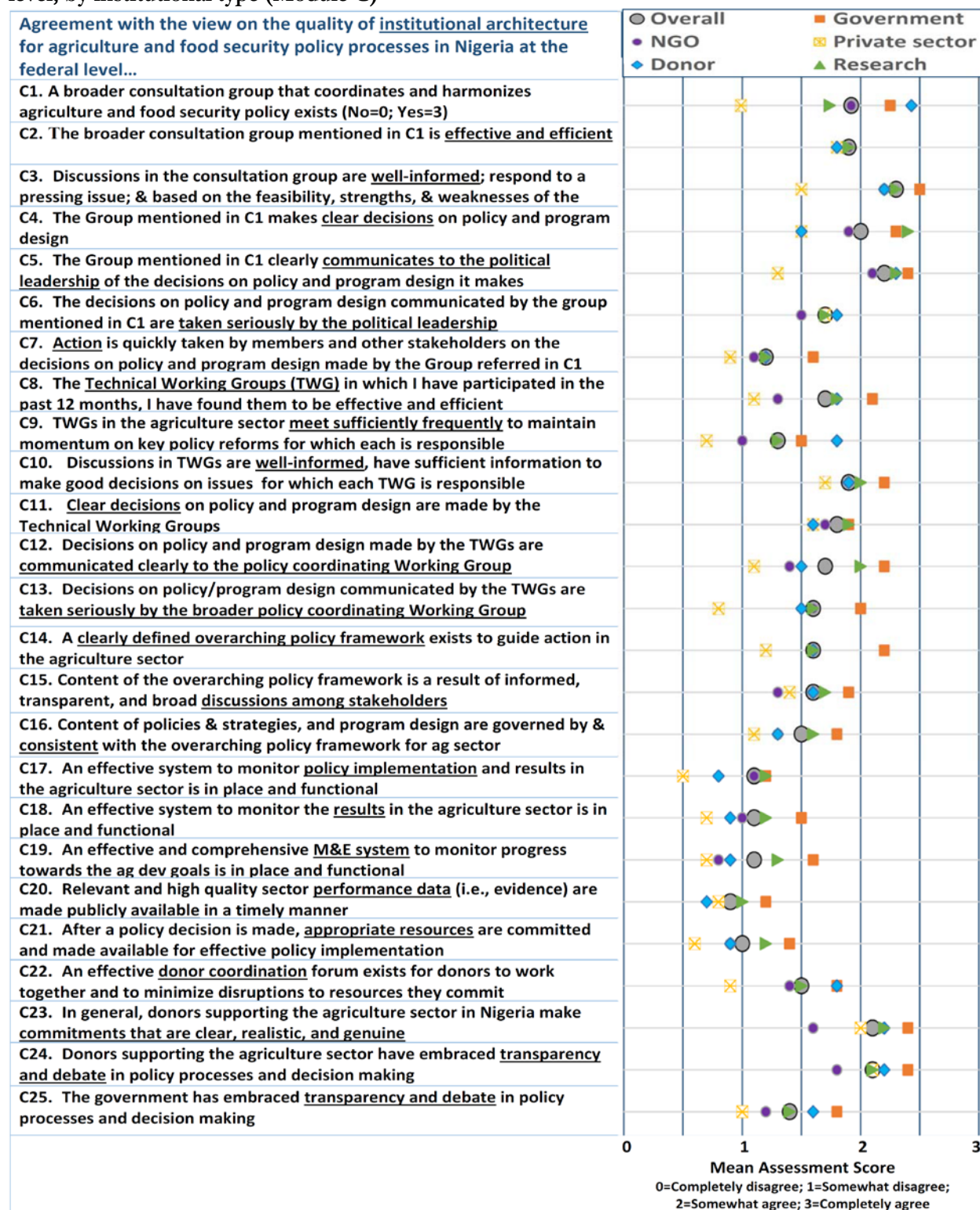
Results of Module C are presented in Figures 3 (for federal level) and 4 (for state level), and Table 5. Module C primarily focuses on the institutions and the policy implementation monitoring frameworks that have been established to facilitate agriculture and food security policy reform processes in Nigeria. The questions investigate the degree to which technical and coordination institutions are effective, policy frameworks are respected, and insights are gained through monitoring of the implementation of policy reforms.

As in Module B, the questions in Module C are made up of generally positive statements on these dimensions of the policy processes and the institutional architecture through which the processes are conducted. The overall question response patterns seen in Figure 3 for federal level, and in Figure 4 for state level shows that the average response to the statements posed fall below the ‘Somewhat agree’ response with an average assessment score of 1.61 at the federal level and 1.32 for the state level – so, slightly more negative assessments (at least at the state level) than were made of the statements in Module B, but not significantly so. It is apparent that most respondents are generally appreciative of progress that has been made in putting in place the institutions and the policy and implementation monitoring frameworks, while recognizing that there is still considerable room for improvement. Even more consistently than in Module B, we find that respondents in the government category generally provide the most positive assessments to the questions in Module C across the respondent categories.

Again, respondents from government generally provided more positive assessments, with an average mean assessment score for all 25 questions in Module C of 1.91 and 1.66, for the federal and state level, respectively. In contrast, the average mean assessment score for all non-government respondents for the questions in Module C is 1.64, 0.37 points below the mean score for government respondents. The differences between government and non-government respondents in terms of their assessments of the statements in Module C on the institutions established to facilitate agriculture and food security policy reform processes are somewhat sharper than in their assessments in Module B on the quality of the content and inclusiveness of those processes.

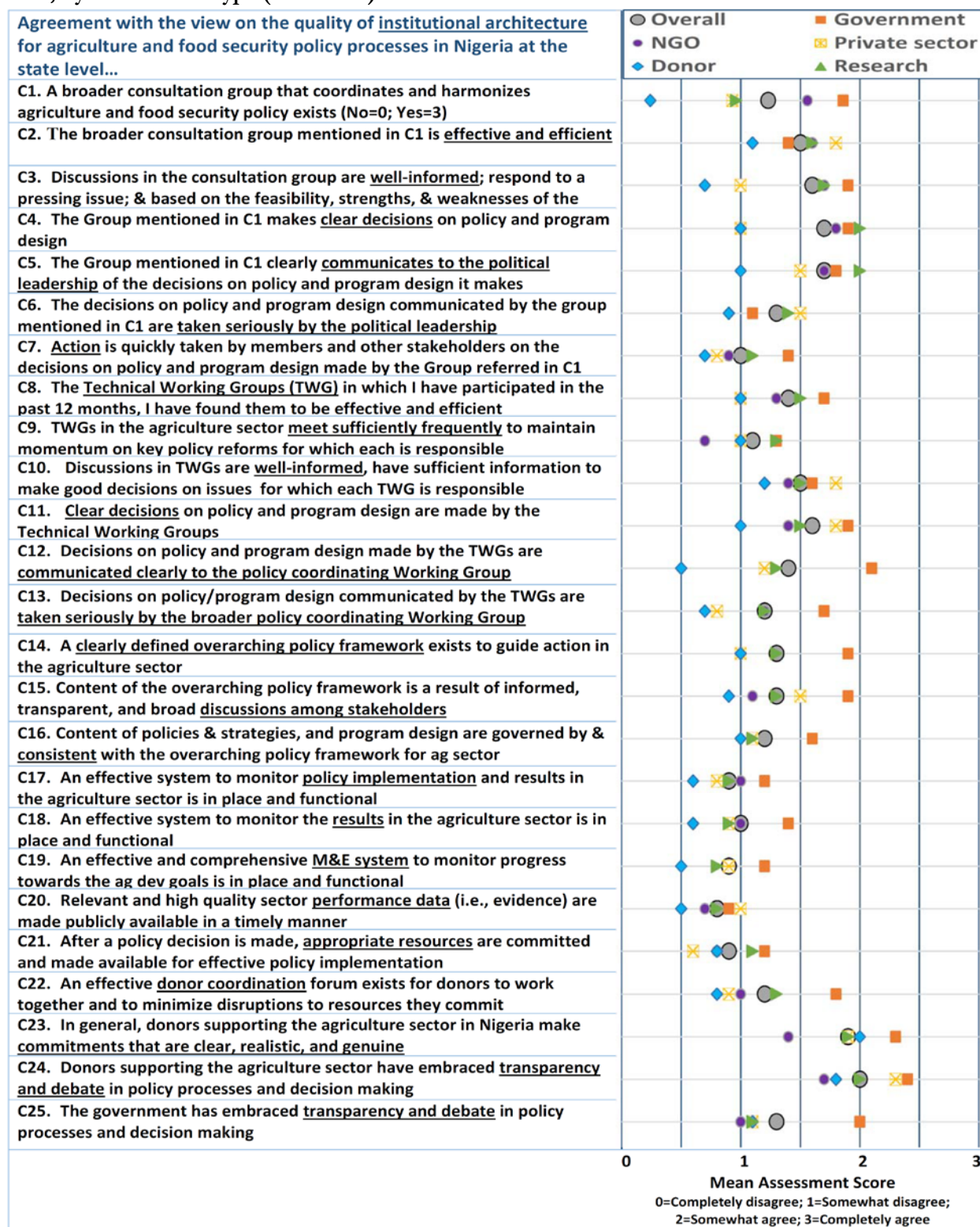
The first seven questions of Module C concern the operations of a broader consultation group that coordinates and harmonizes agriculture and food security policy. The pattern of responses to the first five questions both at the federal and state level indicate that this broader consultation group is effective and efficient (C2), facilitates well-informed discussions (C3), makes clear decisions (C4), and in clearly communicating these decisions to political leadership of the country (C5) in order to obtain their buy-in and support. However, the overall assessment on whether these decisions are taken seriously by political leaders (C6) and whether they result in any action by members and other stakeholders (C7) received relatively poor rating from participants across all stakeholder categories. The mean assessment scores for these questions, is lower at the state level compared with federal level, but in general follow similar patterns (Figures 4 and 5).

Figure 3. Summary of mean assessment scores concerning perceptions on the quality of the institutional architecture of agricultural and food security policy processes in Nigeria at the federal level, by institutional type (Module C)



Source: Analysis of Nigeria Stakeholder Survey, 2016

Figure 4. Summary of mean assessment scores concerning perceptions on the quality of the institutional architecture of agricultural and food security policy processes in Nigeria at the state level, by institutional type (Module C)



Source: Analysis of Nigeria Stakeholder Survey, 2016

Table 5. Summary of mean assessment scores concerning perceptions on the quality of the institutional architecture of agricultural and food security policy processes in Nigeria at the federal and state level, by institutional type, with test of differences in responses between respondent categories (Module C)

Agreement with the view on the quality of <u>institutional architecture</u> for agriculture and food security policy processes in Nigeria at the federal and state level...	Assessment categories (numerical value assigned): Completely disagree (0); Somewhat disagree (1); Somewhat agree (2); Completely agree (3)							
	Level	Overall	Government	NGOs	Private sector	Donors	Research	P-value
C1. A broader consultation group that coordinates and harmonizes agriculture and food security policy exists (% Yes)	Fed	64%	75%	64%	33%	81%	58%	0.0696
	State	41%	62%	52%	31%	8%	32%	0.014*
C2. The broader consultation group mentioned in C1 is <u>effective and efficient</u>	Fed	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.9568
	State	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.6	0.6000
C3. Discussions in the broader consultation group are <u>well-informed</u> ; respond to a pressing issue in the sector; and based on the feasibility, strengths, and weaknesses of the various policy options proposed	Fed	2.3	2.5	2.2	1.5	2.2	2.3	0.5455
	State	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.0	0.7	1.7	0.3684
C4. The Group mentioned in C1 makes <u>clear decisions</u> on policy and program design	Fed	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.5	2.4	0.013*
	State	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.6069
C5. The Group mentioned in C1 clearly <u>communicates to the political leadership</u> of the decisions on policy and program design it makes	Fed	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.3	2.3	2.3	0.3227
	State	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.0	2.0	0.4934
C6. The decisions on policy and program design communicated by the group mentioned in C1 are <u>taken seriously by the political leadership</u>	Fed	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	0.7585
	State	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.5	0.9	1.4	0.5675
C7. <u>Action</u> is quickly taken by members and other stakeholders on the decisions on policy and program design made by the Group referred in C1	Fed	1.2	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.2595
	State	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.8032
C8. The <u>Technical Working Groups (TWG)</u> in which I have participated in the past 12 months, I have found them to be <u>effective and efficient</u>	Fed	1.7	2.1	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.8	0.031*
	State	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.5	0.3729
C9. TWGs in the agriculture sector <u>meet sufficiently frequently</u> to maintain momentum on key policy reforms for which each is responsible	Fed	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.8	1.3	0.1188
	State	1.1	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.3729
C10. Discussions in TWGs are <u>well-informed</u> , have sufficient information to make good decisions on issues for which each TWG is responsible	Fed	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	0.1409
	State	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.5	0.0577
C11. <u>Clear decisions</u> on policy and program design are made by the Technical Working Groups	Fed	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.9	0.1264
	State	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.5	0.1499
C12. Decisions on policy and program design made by the TWGs are <u>communicated clearly to the policy coordinating Working Group</u>	Fed	1.7	2.2	1.4	1.1	1.5	2.0	0.004**
	State	1.4	2.1	1.2	1.2	0.5	1.3	0.2529
	Fed	1.6	2.0	1.6	0.8	1.5	1.6	0.034*

Agreement with the view on the quality of <u>institutional architecture</u> for agriculture and food security policy processes in Nigeria at the federal and state level...	Assessment categories (numerical value assigned): Completely disagree (0); Somewhat disagree (1); Somewhat agree (2); Completely agree (3)							
	Level	Overall	Government	NGOs	Private sector	Donors	Research	P-value
C13. Decisions on policy/program design communicated by the TWGs are taken seriously by the broader policy coordinating WG	State	1.2	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.9663
C14. A <u>clearly defined overarching policy framework</u> exists to guide action in the agriculture sector	Fed	1.6	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	0.0583
	State	1.3	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.0952
C15. Content of the overarching policy framework is a result of informed, transparent, and broad <u>discussions among stakeholders</u>	Fed	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	0.3998
	State	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.3	0.2894
C16. Content of policies & strategies, and program design are governed by & <u>consistent</u> with the overarching policy framework for ag sector	Fed	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.6	0.4469
	State	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.6177
C17. An effective system to monitor <u>policy implementation</u> and results in the agriculture sector is in place and functional	Fed	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.1131
	State	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.5760
C18. An effective system to monitor the <u>results</u> in the agriculture sector is in place and functional	Fed	1.1	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.6160
	State	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.4991
C19. An effective and comprehensive <u>M&E system</u> to monitor progress towards the ag dev goals is in place and functional	Fed	1.1	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.008**
	State	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.6658
C20. Relevant and high-quality sector <u>performance data</u> (i.e., evidence) are made publicly <u>available</u> in a timely manner	Fed	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.0995
	State	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.5299
C21. After a policy decision is made, <u>appropriate resources</u> are committed and made available for effective policy implementation	Fed	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.014*
	State	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.2011
C22. An effective <u>donor coordination</u> forum exists for donors to work together and to minimize disruptions to resources they commit	Fed	1.5	1.8	1.4	0.9	1.8	1.5	0.024*
	State	1.2	1.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.3842
C23. In general, donors supporting the agriculture sector in Nigeria make <u>commitments that are clear, realistic, and genuine</u>	Fed	2.1	2.4	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.2	0.2050
	State	1.9	2.3	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.9	0.1746
C24. Donors supporting the agriculture sector have embraced <u>transparency and debate</u> in policy processes and decision making	Fed	2.1	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	0.8686
	State	2.0	2.4	1.7	2.3	1.8	2.0	0.2521
C25. The government has embraced <u>transparency and debate</u> in policy processes and decision making	Fed	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.4	0.2741
	State	1.3	2.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0850
<i>Number of respondents (max.)</i>	Fed	107	24	22	12	16	33	--
	State	105	26	23	13	12	31	--

Source: Analysis of Nigeria Stakeholder Survey, 2016

The next six questions of Module C concern the Technical Working Groups (TWG) in the agricultural sector in Nigeria that deal at a more technical level with policy issues and program design and implementation. Led by a representative nominated by the Federal or State Ministry of Agriculture, their membership includes civil servants from other relevant ministries, relevant civil society organizations and NGOs, researchers and other technical experts, and representatives from donor agencies and private sector firms and organizations. In the assessments of the effectiveness of the TWGs made through the survey, respondents from private sector and civil society organizations are considerably more critical of the manner in which TWGs operate than other categories of respondents, at least at the federal level. At the state level, donors are more critical about the effectiveness of TWGs, while the private sector respondents felt more positive about the way these groups operate (Figure 5).

Questions C14 to C16 concern whether a well-defined overarching policy framework on agriculture and food security is in place in Nigeria at the federal and state level, whether any such framework was developed in a consultative manner, and whether sub-sectoral policies are consistent with the broader framework. On all of these issues, the respondents are in the middle of somewhat agree and disagree, with the respondents from the government on one end of the spectrum (agreement) and the private sector on the other end (disagreement). On these questions (and several other questions in Module C), researchers are somewhere in the middle (close to the average) in their perceptions of the process and operation of the overarching policy framework at both the federal and state level (Figures 4 and 5).

The next three questions concern monitoring implementation of programs in the agricultural sector. Most respondents feel that there is room for improvement in the policy monitoring systems. Respondents from the private sector (at the federal level) and donors (at the state level) are quite critical of the monitoring system that is in place for the sector, both for monitoring implementation (C17), tracking results (C18), and monitoring progress (C19).

Question C20 concerns whether relevant and high-quality sector performance data are made publicly available in a timely manner. The aggregate assessment score on this question both at the federal and state level is the most negative of all the questions asked in Module C, with not very wide differences of opinion—although respondents from government characteristically are more optimistic than others.

Respondents from all the categories feel quite strongly that appropriate resources are not committed and not made available to allow for implementation of a clear policy decision by sector leaders (C21). This statement also received the second lowest ratings in Module C. This question highlights a general feeling that, despite the institutional architecture that has been put in place and however internally effective policy processes within the sector might be, the absence of attention to the broad needs of the sector from the political leadership of the country or from those agencies and ministries responsible for managing public resources results in poor implementation of any agricultural and food security policy decisions taken by FMARD and its multi-stakeholder partners.

The next three questions considered in this sub-section, C22 to C24, concern donor coordination, commitments, and dialogue in the agricultural sector in Nigeria at the federal and state level. On the question of whether an effective donor coordination forum exists for donors to work together (C22), the assessment was relatively lower than the issue of commitment and dialogue, with respondents from donor and government organization somewhat more positive on this issue than respondents from other organizations. At least, at the federal level the spread of opinions on this issue was wide and statistically significant (Table 5). The questions on the issue of donors making clear, realistic and genuine commitment (C23) and supporting transparency and debate in policy processes and decision making (C24) received the most positive assessments of all of the questions in Module C, with the respondents from the government being somewhat more positive in their assessments of these points than respondents from other categories. This pattern is observed both at the federal and state level (Figures 3 and 4).

4. Overall quality of agricultural and food security policy processes in Nigeria

As noted in the introduction to this report, two of the Nigeria project monitoring indicators are indices of: 1) the quality of the agriculture and food security policy processes and, 2) the quality of the institutional architecture within which those processes take place. In this final section of the report, we present the estimated values of these two aggregate indices at the federal and state level.

The first index on the quality of these policy processes is derived directly from respondents' answers to question C26 of the survey:

C26: How satisfied are you today with the overall quality of dialogue, coordination, cooperation, and partnership between stakeholders in the sector and government for advancing policy reforms on agriculture and food security issues in Nigeria?

The aggregate mean assessment score for this index is 1.37 at the federal level and 1.03 at the state level (Table 6). On the scale of 0 to 3 used in this study, the score for this index represents stakeholder opinion on this statement to be close to 'somewhat dissatisfied.' This less than positive assessment of the overall quality of the policy processes imply that considerable improvements are still needed both at the federal, but especially at the state level to improve the overall quality of agricultural and food security policy processes in Nigeria.

Table 6. Indices of perceptions on the quality of policy reform processes and of the institutional architecture within which those processes take place in Nigeria at the Federal and State level

Qualitative Indicators	Federal	State
Index (or scorecard) of quality of agriculture and food security policy processes in Nigeria, as measured by stakeholder evaluation to capture level of satisfaction and confidence \a	1.367	1.033
Index (or scorecard) of quality of the institutional architecture for agriculture and food security policy processes in Nigeria, as measured by stakeholder evaluation survey to capture level of satisfaction and confidence \b	1.441	1.242

Source: Nigeria: Stakeholder Survey, 2016.

\a Analysis of survey question C26

\b Analysis of survey questions C2, C8, C14, and C17 (average score)

Note: The mean assessment score is the average of four assessment levels, assigning a score of 0 to 'Completely disagree', 1 to 'Somewhat disagree', 2 to 'Somewhat agree', and 3 to 'Completely agree'.

For the second index for the Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project's monitoring indicators on the quality of the institutional architecture for agriculture and food security policy processes, no single all-embracing question on the quality of the institutions was asked of the respondents. In order to generate an aggregate index on institutional quality, we use a mean aggregate score derived from four questions in module C that ask respondents to directly assess the efficiency and effectiveness of several components of the institutional architecture for agriculture and food security policy processes in Nigeria. These include:

C2: An effective and efficient broader consultation group that coordinates and harmonizes agriculture and food security policy exists

C8: For the Technical Working Groups in the agriculture sector in which I have participated in the past 12 months, I have found them to be effective and efficient.

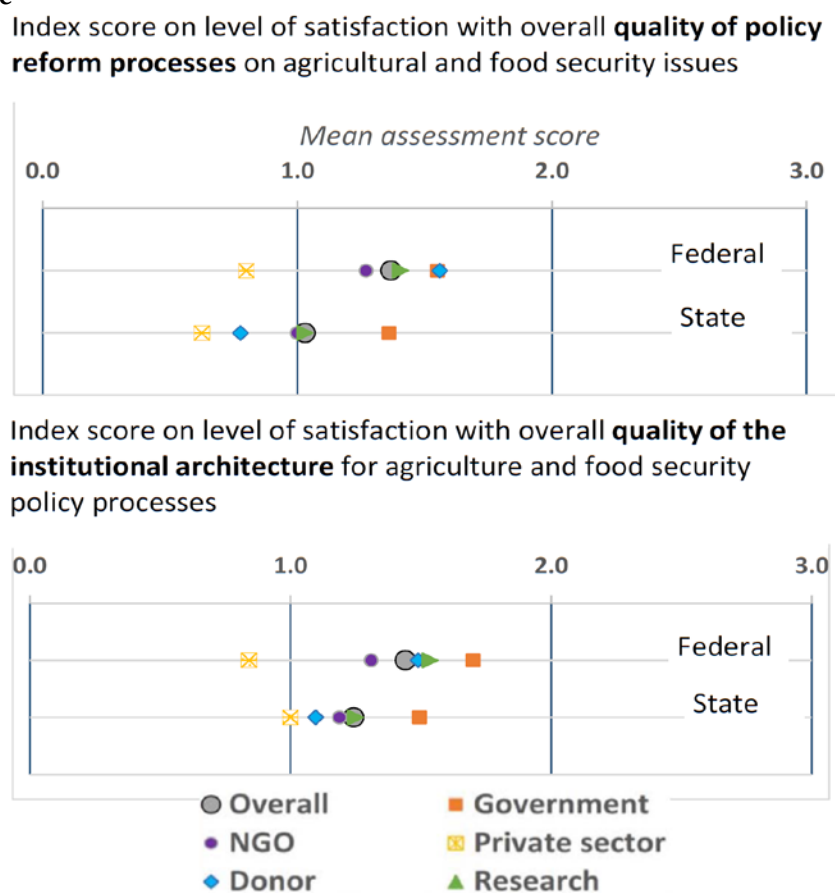
C14: A clearly defined overarching policy framework exists to guide action in the agriculture sector to improve agricultural productivity, increase production, boost food security, and enhance nutrition.

C17: An effective system to monitor policy implementation and results in the agriculture sector is in place and functional.

Although important aspects of the functions of these components of the institutional architecture are well outside the scope of the Nigeria policy project, the project, if effective, should contribute to improvements in some of the functions of these four components. The aggregate mean assessment score for this index is 1.4 at the federal level and 1.2 at the state level, slightly higher than the first index focusing on the quality of the policy processes, but still in the range of ‘somewhat dissatisfied.’

Figure 5 provides a breakdown of these two indices as assessed by respondents from different organizational categories. The spread in responses between categories is more prominent at the federal level than the state level for both the indices. The most optimistic respondents are in government across both indicators and levels of government, while the most pessimistic are in the private sector. Respondents from the donor community have the most extreme opinions on the quality of policy processes and institutional architecture at the federal and state level, than respondents from any other categories. In the case of the first index, respondents from donor community gave the highest score for the overall quality of policy process at the federal level, but the second lowest score for this same index at the state level (Figure 5). On the other hand, the average ratings for other categories of respondents (i.e., NGOs, research, government and private sector) are consistently optimistic or pessimistic for both federal and state level qualities of policy processes and institutional architecture.

Figure 5. Indices of perceptions on the quality of policy reform processes and of the institutional architecture within which those processes take place in Nigeria at the federal and state level, by institutional type



Source: Source: Nigeria: Stakeholder Survey, 2016.

Note: Assessment score scale: 0 = ‘Completely disagree’, 1 = ‘Somewhat disagree’, 2 = ‘Somewhat agree’, and 3 = ‘Completely agree’.

5. Conclusion

The main motivation for conducting this stakeholder survey on agriculture and food security policy processes reflecting the policy environment in Nigeria as of December 2015, was to provide a baseline understanding of the quality of those policy processes just as the Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project was beginning as a five-year policy project under the USAID-Nigeria's Feed the Future initiative. Two of the monitoring indicators for the project are indices developed from the survey responses – the first on the quality of dialogue, coordination, cooperation, and partnership between stakeholders in the sector and government within those processes, and the second on the quality of the institutional architecture within which those processes proceed. The baseline indices at the start of the Nigeria Feed the Future policy project are in the range of 1.37 and 1.44 at the federal level, and 1.03 and 1.24 at the state level, respectively, for the quality of policy process and the quality of institutional architecture. This indicates that, while some elements of the policy processes and institutional architecture are in place, considerable improvements are still needed.

A similar survey will be conducted in 2018 and 2020 to serve as the mid-line and end-line assessments to monitor whether and how the quality of these policy processes are improving in Nigeria. We hope the results of this baseline survey and future stakeholder surveys will be used to better inform decisions on what sort of investments and institutional reconfigurations may be needed to ensure effective and efficient policy processes on agriculture and food security issues at federal and state levels in Nigeria. Better quality policy processes will lead to better outcomes in the agricultural sector and ensure that the sector's contribution to the development of the country and the food security of its citizens is optimal.

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Annex 1. Survey Questionnaire

Assessment of agriculture and food security policy processes in Nigeria Stakeholder Survey, 2016

This survey is part of the Feed the Future (FTF) Food Security Policy Innovation Lab to study the institutional architecture and quality of policy processes on agriculture and food security in FTF countries. This study is jointly managed by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and Michigan State University (MSU) with funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Similar surveys are being conducted by the FSP project in other countries in Africa and Asia to derive “best practice” lessons on strengthening policy processes on agriculture and food security issues. Survey respondents will be contacted again in two years to obtain from them an updated assessment on the topics covered in this survey in order to better understand any changes in the institutional architecture or in the quality of policy processes on agriculture and food security in Nigeria. You are free to voluntarily choose to participate in this survey, refuse to answer certain questions, or stop participating at any time without any loss or harm to you. If you choose to participate, your help in answering these questions is greatly appreciated. Your responses will be kept completely confidential to the maximum extent allowable by law. Your responses will be summed together with those from other stakeholders in Nigeria and possibly from other countries. Only general averages from the analysis will be reported. For any questions about the study, contact <name> of the Feed the Future Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project <contact information> and <name>, Michigan State University <contact information>

By continuing with this survey, you indicate your voluntary consent to participate in this study.

A. Please tell me about yourself and the organization you represent:

A1. Name:	
A2. Position:	
A3. Organization:	
A4. Contact information:	
4.1. office address(es):	
4.2. e-mail address(es):	
4.3. telephone number(s):	

A5. Number of years you have been with this organization: _____

A6. Total years of experience you have in policy development on agriculture or food security issues: _____

A7. Is your experience in policy development at the federal level, state level or both?

1-Federal 2-State 3-Both

A8. Is your organization a member of any agriculture or food security related Technical Working Group, taskforce, steering committee, or other policy or sub-sector review committee?

1-Yes 2-No 3-Don't know / Not applicable

A9. If your organization is a member of a Technical Working Group (TWG) that deals with agriculture issues, please specify the details of this TWG below. For e.g., indicate the name or type of group and scope of the issues addressed (i.e., national or provincial level):

A10. How would you rate the influence your organization has on agriculture and food security policy change processes in Nigeria at the federal and state level?

Federal level: 0=*no influence* 1=*limited influence* 2=*moderate influence* 3=*high influence*

State level: 0=*no influence* 1=*limited influence* 2=*moderate influence* 3=*high influence*

A11. If you rated your influence as ‘no influence’ or ‘limited influence’ for either federal or state level, what do you think is the main reason for this limited influence (*use space below*):

A12. If you rated your influence as ‘moderate’ or ‘high’, please provide an example of when your organization had influence on agriculture and food security policy change processes in the past (*use space below*):

Please rate each of the following statement on a scale of 0 to 3, where:

0 = you completely disagree/dissatisfied;

1=somewhat disagree/dissatisfied,

2=somewhat agree/satisfied, and

3=you completely agree/satisfied.

(If the question is not applicable or you do not know, mark 'NA/DK'.

All the statements refer to the policy environment in Nigeria as of December 2015 (prior to 2016) for the broad agriculture sector, including issues relating to food security at the **federal and state level**. You may, if you wish, add a comment in the space provided under each statement to elaborate your response.

The term '**stakeholder**' is used here to collectively include representatives from the private sector, CSOs, NGOs, research organizations, the donor community, producer organizations, citizen's groups, etc. that are active **in Nigeria** on agriculture and food security policy issues.

The term '**policy**' as used here includes the content of master development frameworks for Nigeria, sector strategies, sub-sector strategies, public investment plans, proposed legislation and regulations, and the design of public programs.

B. Quality of agriculture and food security policy processes in Nigeria at the Federal and State level

	Federal	State
B1. There is <u>continuous dialogue</u> related to policy on agriculture and/or food security issues between government sector representatives and other stakeholders Comment(if any):	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/>
B2. There is continuous dialogue on agriculture and food security issues between government sector representatives and <u>your institution</u> Comment(if any):	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/>
B3. <u>Stakeholder perspectives</u> in these policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues are listened to and considered closely by <u>government</u> Comment(if any):	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/>
B4. The perspectives of <u>your institution</u> in these policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues are listened to and considered closely by <u>government</u> Comment(if any):	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/>
B5. The perspectives of <u>your institution</u> in these policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues are listened to and considered closely by <u>stakeholders other than government</u> Comment(if any):	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/>

	Federal	State
B6. <u>Farmers</u> (agricultural producers) <u>or their representatives</u> effectively participate and are consulted in policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues <i>Comment(if any):</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>
B7. The <u>private sector</u> effectively participates and is consulted in policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues <i>Comment(if any):</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>
B8. <u>Civil society organizations (CSOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs)</u> effectively participate and are consulted in policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues <i>Comment(if any):</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>
B9. <u>Research and academic institutes</u> effectively participate and are consulted in policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues <i>Comment(if any):</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>
B10. <u>Donors</u> supporting the agriculture sector in the country effectively participate and are consulted in policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues <i>Comment(if any):</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>
B11. Policy processes on agriculture and food security issues can be characterized <u>as timely and focused</u> in addressing pressing and important issues related to the agriculture sector <i>Comment(if any):</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>
B12. Policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues can be characterized as <u>well-informed</u> with a clear understanding of the feasibility, strengths, and weaknesses of the policy options being considered <i>Comment(if any):</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>
B13. The performance of the agriculture sector is regularly <u>assessed</u> in an open, transparent, and timely manner by government <i>Comment(if any):</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>

	Federal	State
<p>B14. The assessment of the performance of the agriculture sector actively involves representatives from producers, donors, the private sector in agriculture, CSOs, and NGOs</p> <p>Comment(if any):</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>B15. A <u>clearly articulated and broadly understood legal process</u> for developing and approving policy exists</p> <p>Comment(if any):</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>B16. A formal policy-making process is <u>always</u> followed in the development of policies, strategies, legislation, and regulations on agriculture and food security issues</p> <p>Comment(if any):</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>B17. A <u>publicly transparent data and information sharing system</u> makes evidence-based assessments available to inform discussions and decisions in policy processes</p> <p>Comment(if any):</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>B18. Available <u>evidence</u> in the form of data and results of rigorous analysis is <u>frequently used</u> in policy processes on agriculture and food security issues</p> <p>Comment(if any):</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>B19. <u>Capacity exists</u> within the stakeholder groups to effectively engage with government in agriculture and food security policy analysis and outreach</p> <p>Comment(if any):</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>B20. <u>Capacity</u> exists in the country to effectively conduct <u>independent policy analysis</u> on agriculture and food security policy issues</p> <p>Comment(if any):</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>

C. Quality of institutional architecture for agriculture and food security policy processes in the country at the federal and state level

	Federal	State
<p>C1. A broader consultation group that coordinates and harmonizes agriculture and food security policy (such as the <u>Agricultural Sector Working Group</u>) exists</p> <p><i>If Yes, please specify this group at the federal and/or state level and continue; Otherwise, skip to C7:</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 0-No	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 0-No
<p>C2. The broader consultation group mentioned in C1 is <u>effective and efficient</u></p> <p><i>Comment(if any):</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>C3. Discussions in the broader consultation group mentioned in C1 are <u>well-informed</u>, with sufficient information on current conditions in the agriculture sector of Nigeria; on the various policy options that could be exercised to respond to a pressing issue in the sector; and on the feasibility, strengths, and weaknesses of the various policy options proposed</p> <p><i>Comment(if any):</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>C4. The Group mentioned in C1 makes <u>clear decisions</u> on policy and program design</p> <p><i>Comment(if any):</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>C5. The Group mentioned in C1 clearly <u>communicates to the political leadership</u> of Nigeria the decisions on policy and program design it makes</p> <p><i>Comment(if any):</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>C6. The decisions on policy and program design communicated by the group mentioned in C1 are <u>taken seriously by the political leadership</u></p> <p><i>Comment(if any):</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>C7. <u>Action</u> is quickly taken by members and other stakeholders on the decisions on policy and program design made by the Group mentioned in C1</p> <p><i>Comment(if any):</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>C8. For the <u>Technical Working Groups</u> in the agriculture sector in which I have participated in the past 12 months, I have found them to be <u>effective and efficient</u></p> <p><i>Comment(if any):</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/>

	Federal	State
<p>C9. Technical Working Groups in the agriculture sector <u>meet sufficiently frequently</u> to maintain momentum on the key policy reforms for which each is responsible</p> <p>Comment(if any):</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>C10. Discussions in Technical Working Groups are <u>well-informed</u>, having sufficient information to make good decisions on issues in the sector for which each TWG is responsible</p> <p>Comment(if any):</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>C11. <u>Clear decisions</u> on policy and program design are made by the Technical Working Groups</p> <p>Comment(if any):</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>C12. Decisions on policy and program design made by the Technical Working Groups are <u>communicated clearly to the broader policy coordinating Working Group</u></p> <p>Comment(if any):</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>C13. Decisions on policy and program design communicated by the Technical Working Groups are <u>taken seriously by the broader policy coordinating Working Group</u></p> <p>Comment(if any):</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>C14. A <u>clearly defined overarching policy framework</u> exists to guide action in the agriculture sector to improve agricultural productivity, increase production, boost food security, and enhance nutrition</p> <p>Comment(if any):</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>C15. The content of the overarching policy framework for the agriculture sector <u>represents</u> the results of informed, transparent, and broad <u>discussions among stakeholders</u> in the sector</p> <p>Comment(if any):</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>C16. The content of sub-sector policies and strategies and the design of programs in the agriculture sector are governed by and <u>consistent</u> with the overarching policy framework for the sector</p> <p>Comment(if any):</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>

	Federal	State
<p>C17. An effective system to monitor <u>policy implementation</u> and results in the agriculture sector is in place and functional</p> <p>Comment(if any):</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>C18. An effective system to monitor the <u>results</u> in the agriculture sector is in place and functional</p> <p>Comment(if any):</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>C19. An effective and comprehensive <u>monitoring and evaluation system</u> to monitor progress towards the agricultural development goals of the country is in place and functional</p> <p>Comment(if any):</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>C20. Relevant and high quality sector <u>performance data</u> (i.e., evidence) are made publicly <u>available</u> in a timely manner</p> <p>Comment(if any):</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>C21. After a policy decision on an agriculture or food security issue is made, <u>appropriate resources</u> are committed and made available for effective policy implementation</p> <p>Comment(if any):</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>C22. An effective <u>donor coordination</u> forum exists for the agriculture sector in Nigeria so that donors together work in a consistent manner and in a way that minimizes any disruptions to the flow of resources that they commit to agricultural development</p> <p>Comment(if any):</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>C23. In general, donors supporting the agriculture sector in Nigeria make <u>commitments that are clear, realistic, and genuine</u></p> <p>Comment(if any):</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>C24. Donors supporting the agriculture sector have embraced <u>transparency and debate</u> in policy processes and decision making</p> <p>Comment(if any):</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>C25. The government has embraced <u>transparency and debate</u> in policy processes and decision making</p> <p>Comment(if any):</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0 1- <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> -2 3- <input type="checkbox"/> <i>NA/DK</i> - <input type="checkbox"/>

C26. How satisfied are you today with the overall QUALITY of dialogue, coordination, cooperation, and partnership between <u>stakeholders in the sector</u> and <u>government</u> for advancing policy reforms on agriculture and food security issues in Nigeria	<input type="checkbox"/> -0	1- <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -0	1- <input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> -2	3- <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> -2	3- <input type="checkbox"/>
	NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/>		NA/DK- <input type="checkbox"/>	
Comment(if any):				

D. Factors that affect agenda-setting within policy processes on agriculture and food security issues and the design of the policies or programs considered

D1a. Provide an example of what you view to have been the most important agriculture or food security policy change or reform that has taken place in Nigeria in the past five years. Briefly describe it here.

D1b. What year or years was this policy change or reform enacted?

D1c. At what level was this policy change or reform enacted/implemented?

1-Federal 2-State 3-Both

In your assessment, which of the following factors played an effective role in contributing to the policy change or reform noted above, and how important was the contribution of a given factor.³

Contributing Factor	(a) Factor played role in above policy reform?	(b) <u>If YES</u> , please identify and describe this factor in the context of the above policy change	(c) Relative importance of factor 0 = not important 3 = very important
D2. Did some type of a focusing event occur that brought the issue to the forefront of the policy agenda (e.g., change in government leadership, food security crisis, natural disaster, international initiatives or declarations, etc.)?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2-no <input type="checkbox"/> 3-don't know		<input type="checkbox"/> -0 <input type="checkbox"/> -1 <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> -3
D3. Did an advocacy group (or groups) play an important role in the process by pushing the issue onto the policy agenda?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2-no <input type="checkbox"/> 3-don't know		<input type="checkbox"/> -0 <input type="checkbox"/> -1 <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> -3

³ The content of this section of the questionnaire is based on the Kaleidoscope conceptual framework of the drivers of policy change in agriculture, nutrition, and food security. This framework was developed under the Food Security Policy project. A detailed description of the framework can be found at <http://www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/ifpridp01414.pdf>.

Contributing Factor	(a) Factor played role in above policy reform?	(b) If YES, please identify and describe this factor in the context of the above policy change	(c) Relative importance of factor 0 = not important 3 = very important
D4. Does the policy issue address a relevant problem for key segments of the population of the country?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2-no <input type="checkbox"/> 3-don't know		<input type="checkbox"/> -0 <input type="checkbox"/> -1 <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> -3
D5. Did the policy action taken reflect a response to a pressing problem (i.e., a problem forced on policy makers to address due to crises, immediate threats, or external circumstances)?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2-no <input type="checkbox"/> 3-don't know		<input type="checkbox"/> -0 <input type="checkbox"/> -1 <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> -3
D6a. Was there broad news coverage in the local media on the problem and the underlying issues?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2-no <input type="checkbox"/> 3-don't know		<input type="checkbox"/> -0 <input type="checkbox"/> -1 <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> -3
D6b. If 'yes', was this media attention a factor in triggering the policy change?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2-no <input type="checkbox"/> 3-don't know		<input type="checkbox"/> -0 <input type="checkbox"/> -1 <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> -3
D7. Was the design of the policy shaped or strongly influenced by the ideas and beliefs of the <u>leaders of the policy reform effort</u> ?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2-no <input type="checkbox"/> 3-don't know		<input type="checkbox"/> -0 <input type="checkbox"/> -1 <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> -3
D8. Was the design of the policy shaped or strongly influenced by the ideas and beliefs of the <u>political leadership of the country</u> ?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2-no <input type="checkbox"/> 3-don't know		<input type="checkbox"/> -0 <input type="checkbox"/> -1 <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> -3
D9. Was the design of the policy shaped or strongly influenced by the ideas and beliefs of <u>donors supporting the agriculture sector</u> in Nigeria?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2-no <input type="checkbox"/> 3-don't know		<input type="checkbox"/> -0 <input type="checkbox"/> -1 <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> -3

Contributing Factor	(a) Factor played role in above policy reform?	(b) If YES, please identify and describe this factor in the context of the above policy change	(c) Relative importance of factor 0 = not important 3 = very important
D10. Was the design of the policy shaped or strongly influenced by evidence from policy research or by researchers?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2-no <input type="checkbox"/> 3-don't know		<input type="checkbox"/> -0 <input type="checkbox"/> -1 <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> -3
D11. Were the choices on the design of the policy shaped or strongly influenced by financial cost-benefit considerations?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2-no <input type="checkbox"/> 3-don't know		<input type="checkbox"/> -0 <input type="checkbox"/> -1 <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> -3
D12. Were the choices on the design of the policy shaped or strongly influenced by considerations of available human, institutional, or administrative capacity ?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2-no <input type="checkbox"/> 3-don't know		<input type="checkbox"/> -0 <input type="checkbox"/> -1 <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> -3
D13. Were the choices on the design of the policy shaped or strongly influenced by political considerations ?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1-yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2-no <input type="checkbox"/> 3-don't know		<input type="checkbox"/> -0 <input type="checkbox"/> -1 <input type="checkbox"/> -2 <input type="checkbox"/> -3

E. Participation in agriculture and food security policy process events

E1. **During 2015** (i.e., 1 January to 31 December 2015), in total how many workshops, forums, or other meetings related to agriculture and food security policy organized by the government or another stakeholder did you attend? _____

E2. Please list all of the workshops, forums, or other meetings related to agriculture and food security policy that you attended in **2015, and who was the main organizer?**

a)

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b)

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c)

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d)

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e)

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f)

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g)

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h)

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i)

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j)

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E3. **Since 1 January 2016**, how many workshops, forums, or other meetings related to agriculture and food security policy organized by the government or other stakeholder have you attended? _____

E4. Please list for me all of the forums and other meetings related to agriculture and food security policy organized by the government or other stakeholder that you attended since **1 January 2016, and who was the main organizer?**

a)

.....

b)

.....

c)

.....

d)

.....

****THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS SURVEY****

