



Nigeria Site Integration Plan (1st Version)



A. Introduction:

Importance of Agriculture in Nigeria. Agriculture is an important sector of the economy of Nigeria with high potential for employment generation, food security and poverty reduction. It contributes 40% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employs about 70% of the working population in Nigeria. It is also the largest economic activity in the rural areas where almost 50% of the population lives. In Nigeria, there is abundant land (84 million ha of arable land; 40% utilization); water (279 cubic meters of surface water with untapped irrigation potential with three of the eight major river systems in Africa); labor (110 million in the work force in 2020 and low wages for agricultural intensification); and large internal markets (170 million people projected to grow to 470 million by 2050).

Regrettably, the discovery of crude oil in the late 1960s and the huge financial gains benefitted from it made the government to shift its priority from agriculture to crude oil and relied on food importation as a means of feeding her citizens. Consequently, Nigeria is currently one of the largest importers of food in the world, spending over \$11 billion annually importing wheat, rice, sugar and fish that she can produce in abundance. Food imports are growing at an unsustainable rate of 11% per annum.

Concerned about the sole dependence on crude oil for foreign exchange and food importation as a means of achieving food security, the Federal Government of Nigeria has made several forays at policies for the development of the agricultural sector. Unfortunately, the agricultural potential has remained largely untapped notwithstanding these numerous programs/policies of the past governments.

To unlock the potential of agriculture to once again drive the economy, the last government in 2011 embarked on the Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) to revamp the agriculture sector to ensure food security, job creation, diversify the economy, and enhance foreign exchange earnings. The ATA presents a major departure from past approaches. Agriculture is now being treated as a business, making it work for Nigerians especially rural farmers such that it becomes not just a development program but also an income generating commercial activity.

ATA seeks to attract private sector investment in agriculture, reduce post-harvest losses, add value to local agricultural produce, develop rural infrastructure, and enhance access of farmers and other value chain actors to financial services and markets. It also sets out to add an additional 20 million MT of food to the domestic food supply, create over 3.5 million jobs along the value chains of the priority agricultural commodities of rice, sorghum, cassava, horticulture, cotton, cocoa, oil palm, livestock, fisheries, etc. for Nigeria's teeming youths and women, in particular, including the provision and availability of improved inputs (seed and fertilizer), increased productivity and production, as well as the establishment of staple crop processing zones.

Major Agricultural Research for Development (AR4D) issues identified for integration and for collaboration with CGIAR Centers and CRPs during the national consultations in November 2015 include:

- Human Capacity building for research and development.
- Developing statistical data.
- Dissemination and extension of technologies and adoption – ICT based modes of mass dissemination.
- Cereal and tree crop improvement including biofortification.

- Germplasm conservation and developing modern tools for genetic improvement/biotechnology.
- Climate smart agriculture – sustainable ecosystem management.
- Business incubation models along the value chains.
- Job creation along value chain - youth agenda.
- Land governance.
- Looking for innovative agricultural research financing and agribusiness development
- Market access.
- Mechanization – small and medium scale.

The current leadership of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) is pursuing the ATA initiated by the previous government, and has given assurance that there will be no policy somersault. The new Agricultural Sector Roadmap of FMARD (in draft form), when finalized, will thus enhance the outcomes of the ATA interventions.

CGIAR presence in the country. The CG Centers working actively in Nigeria include: AfricaRice, CIP, ICRISAT, IITA, ILRI, and IFPRI. The Consortium Research Programs (CRPs) currently active in Nigeria include: 1) Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH), 2) Dryland systems, Dryland cereals and grain Legumes (DCLAS), 3) Gene Bank, 4) Humidtropics, 5) Livestock and fish (L&F), 6) Maize, 7) Policies, Institutions and Markets (PIM), 8) Rice, 9) Roots, Tubers and Bananas (RTB), 10) Water, Land and Environment (WLE), and 11) Wheat. The distribution of CGIAR Centers and CRPs Research Sites in Nigeria is shown in Figure 1. The main thematic focus areas of the CRPs active in Nigeria are presented in Table 1.

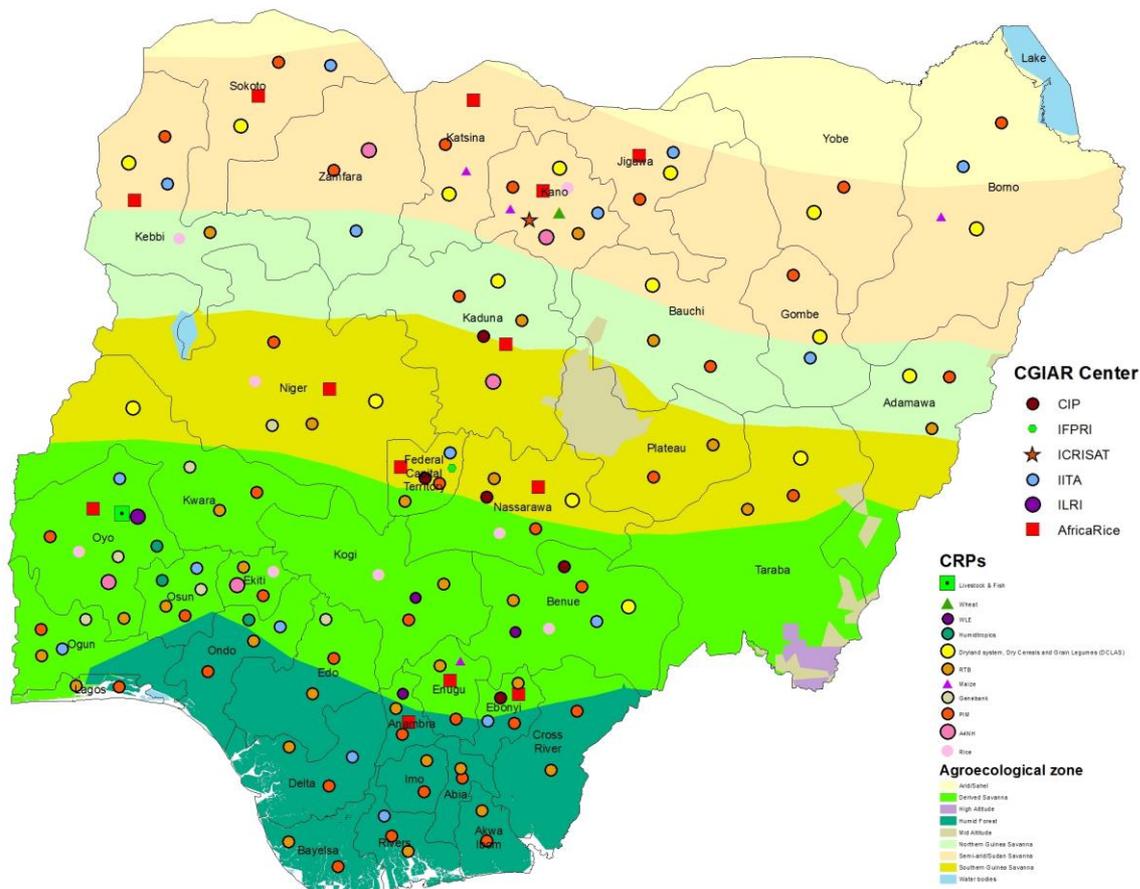


Figure 1. Distribution of CGIAR Centers and CRPs Research Sites in Nigeria.

Table 1. Main thematic focus areas of CRPs active in Nigeria.

CRP	Thematic areas
Agriculture for Nutrition and Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research interventions and policy options for mitigation of micronutrient deficiency, under-nutrition, and over-nutrition
Dryland Systems/Dryland Cereals and Grain Legumes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genetic improvement • Sorghum transformation agenda • Documenting effect of trees for sustainability • Use of drought and remote sensing to predict yields and disease
Gene Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and utilization of genetic resources
Humidtropics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systems analysis/situational assessment of agro-ecologies • Pulling partnerships to respond to the systems needs • Strategies for scaling efforts • Systems integrating all commodities/multiple CRPs
Livestock and Fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies that support integration of livestock in different farming systems • Developing separate CRPs on livestock and fish to ensure enough attention to both
Maize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing stress-tolerant maize • Proper mechanization for sustainable intensification • Maize seed systems access and gender
Rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seed systems • Mechanization • Value addition – fortified rice
Roots, Tubers and Bananas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sweetpotato, cassava, yam and banana and plantain improvement • Seed systems • Creating markets for orange fleshed potato • Post harvest management – processing and value addition
Policies, Institutions and Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ex-ante analysis • Innovative extension • Biosafety • Value chains and smallholder constraints • Agricultural transformation – youth and job creation • Implementation challenges to policies and programs – gender issues
Wheat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing adaptable wheat for small scale farmers
Water, land and environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable agro-intensification – reducing degradation, managing water resources, land and water management solutions to different systems • Rural-urban food systems • Landscape management • Developing flood risk maps • Harvesting flood water in a business approach using flood apps

CGIAR SRF, link to SDGs and how site integration fits into. All the above centers and the CRPs in collaboration with the national partners, are working towards contributing to the Strategic Results Framework (SRF) 2016 – 2030 aiming at: Reducing Rural Poverty, Improving Food Security, Improving Nutrition and Health, and Sustainably Managing Natural Resources. Gender, Capacity Strengthening, and Partnership/Stakeholder Engagement are cross-cutting themes addressed by all CG centers, their associated CRPs and the national partners ranging from the National Agricultural Research Institutions, Universities, Private sector, NGOs, Extension Services, Policy and Decision makers and other actors along the diverse value chains which various CG centers and CRPs focus on.

Rationale of the CG-Site Integration. The Consortium of CG centers recently launched the 2nd generation of Consortium Research Programs (CRPIs), a portfolio of integrated research agendas to more effectively contribute to the objectives and targets set by the Strategic Results Framework (SRF) of CGIAR. It also suggested an overall review, and rationalization (reduction), of the number, location, and scale of the field sites in a country from a national and CGIAR system perspective so that the CGIAR system in partnership with national actors and stakeholders as a whole would have more impact and be more efficient and effective at country-levels.

The increased integration across the CRPIs for improving coordination and collaboration within selected geographies, termed 'Site Integration' (**CGIAR Country Collaboration**) will largely take place at country level and, as appropriate, within specific field research sites with a clear mechanism to produce outcomes in line with National, and Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) priorities. Twenty site integration countries (Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam, and Zambia) were identified for this process.

Site Integration is targeted for greater focus and integration starting with the planning for National Consultations aimed at addressing synergies and effectiveness among the CRPIs, national actors and stakeholders at the national/site level that will contribute to increased outcome and impact. Nigeria has been identified as one of the priority countries for Site Integration. A Steering Committee (SC) consisting of representatives of all CGIAR Centers and CRPs operating in Nigeria is driving the country collaboration process. A two-day National Consultation Workshop (part of the GCARD 3 process) was held in Abuja from 16 – 17 November, 2015 with the representatives from the CG centers, CRPs, national actors and key stakeholders in the agricultural sector including regional and sub-regional organizations as well as key donor institutions. This was used to inform the Nigeria site integration plan as it is presented in this document.

B. Objectives and Goals for Site Integration

1. Alignment with national (and regional) strategic plans (priorities and actions) for agriculture and national development

i) With the national and development partners:

- a. To undertake a comprehensive inventory mapping of the R4D activities of all actors in the agricultural sector in the country (by May 2017).
- b. National partners through the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) to share with the CG centers through IITA, their new Agricultural Sector Roadmap of FMARD (by May 2016).
- c. CG centers to share their country strategies with the respective ministries and departments (by May 2017).
- d. The Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria (ARCN) to be approached by IITA for co-hosting the CGIAR-Site integration Working Group (by June, 2016).

ii) With CG-internally:

- a. Alignment of CRPIs interventions to the National Agricultural Research Agenda and Investment as elaborated in ATA and the Agricultural Sector Road Map of FMARD as well as major AR4D initiatives focusing on food security; diversification of the economy; job creation and investment adopted by the government and donor community.
- b. Attendance of the monthly coordination meeting of the Agricultural Donor Working Group (ADWG) in Nigeria for sharing of information between ADWG and CG Centers/CRPs in the country.

- c. Link-up with the ATA and the new Agricultural Sector Roadmap of FMARD working committees and organize annual stakeholder’s consultation meetings to update the government and other actors on the progress of CGIAR and CRPs activities in the country (next meeting in November/December 2016 depending on willingness of various CRPs and CG centers to allocate resources for such meetings).
 - d. Quarterly meetings for year 1 by skype calls and teleconferences among Centers/CRPs active in Nigeria, thereafter two meetings to be held every year to strengthen mechanisms for coordination and collaboration.
- 2. Establishing a sustained mechanism for coordination among CGIAR parties functioning within Nigeria**
- a. To establish regular email communications / skype calls/video calls with the core team (monthly): 6-10 focal persons nominated by the Directors/DDG Research of the centers/CRPs active in Nigeria (rotation in governance every two years).
 - b. To organize at least one multi-CG meeting annually to share results and plan for the national stakeholders meeting (July and October, 2016).
 - c. To prepare the implementation strategy, share responsibilities and discuss annual work plans with associated budgets (July 2016).
 - d. To explore possibility, as it is done by RTB CRP at IITA, to have each CRP II organizing a CG – NARS annual workplan meeting for efficient integration of CRP II activities to respond to national priorities (July 2017).
 - e. Explore possibility of organizing a CG – NARS national awareness workshop aimed at popularizing to the new government, our best-bet technologies for scaling-up and out using the internally-sourced resources. The awareness workshop could strategically target the policy & decision makers, private sector, development partners and other key players for resource mobilization (by July 2017).
- 3. Exploring opportunities for collaborative research agendas in a coordinated manner, linking CGIAR parties with national systems**
- a. To take inventory of all on-going collaborative activities between centers and CRPs (by October 2016).
 - b. To continue co-developing joint proposals between CG centers, CG centers and CRPs with all in collaboration with the national partners (on-going).
 - c. To work closely with the local partners in exploring the possibility of accessing R4D funds from donors such World Bank, AfDB, IFAD, etc. (by October 2016).
- 4. Enhanced efficiencies of operation of CGIAR entities within country**
- Sharing of the CGIAR facilities is already happening and will continue. IITA with HQ and sub stations in Nigeria would serve a useful conduit for sharing of CGIAR facilities, infrastructure and equipment. IITA – Nigeria HQ office, already is hosting CG centers—at its Ibadan headquarters (ILRI and AfricaRice, HarvestPlus executed by IFPRI and CIAT), and ICIPE although not a CG center is hosted by IITA. IITA-Abuja Station and Office is hosting Africa Rice, ICRISAT in implementing the Agricultural Transformation Agenda Support Project 1 (ATAPSP1) – Outreach Component, and CIP is sharing recruitment and financial facilities of IITA. IITA and ICRISAT are located within the same premises at the Institute of Agricultural Research (IAR) campus of the Ahmadu Bello University in Kano, Nigeria providing easy consultation and use of common facilities at its Minjibir farm, Kano. IITA-Abuja Station and Office and IFPRI are located within the Federal Capital Territory (Abuja) which makes for easy consultation and effective use of the CG facilities. Beyond such hosting relations, there are opportunities for exploring enhanced efficiencies greater delivery and scaling of CGIAR

research through administrative and operational collaboration (co-hosting of other CG Centers and CRPs, joint appointments, capacity development, and communication, M&E., etc.). However this is beyond the current task group and may need to be addressed by the Senior Management of the various partner centers/CRPs.

C. Expected Outcomes by 2020 (in 5 years): What will have changed due to successful site integration plan implementation?

i) Alignment with national (and regional) strategic plans (priorities and actions) for agriculture and national development.

To ensure alignment with the national agricultural priorities, both CG centers and CRPs have to understand the national strategies as elaborated in the ATA and the new Agricultural Sector Roadmap of FMARD. The outcome of this will be a joint implementation and execution of a national agricultural development strategy with a common theory of change in transforming agriculture leading to reduced hunger, poverty and malnutrition as well as job creation, and making Nigeria food self-sufficient and a net exporter of food.

ii) Establishing a sustained mechanism for coordination among CGIAR parties functioning within a particular country.

The Nigeria CGIAR country collaboration and site integration process is led by IITA (focal center) and coordinated by a CG- Nigeria Site integration process group composed of representatives from: 6 CGIAR Centers (IITA, Africa Rice, IFPRI, ICRISAT, CIP and ILRI) that are based in Nigeria plus 6 others (CIMMYT, IWMI, ICRAF, WorldFish, CIAT, Bioversity) who have no office in the country; 11 CRP focal persons (A4NH, CCAFS, DCLAS (formerly Dryland Systems, Dryland Cereals, and Grain Legumes CRPs), L&F, Maize; Wheat, Humidtropics, Rice, PIM, RTB, and WLE); Gene Bank platform; Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (1), Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria (1), All Farmers Association of Nigeria (1); Private Sector (1); Development Partners (1); FARA (1), ECOWAS (1) and CORAF/WECARD (1). From the national stakeholders' consultation workshop which was held in November 2015, CRPs and development partners active in Nigeria were determined, and the principles of success and major opportunities for integration between and amongst CG centers, CRPs and national partners were identified, and the expected outcome will be:

- Technical capacities of the national partners and institutions enhanced as a result of working closely with the CG centers that are coordinated.
- Enhanced information sharing between centers, CRPs and national stakeholders.
- Easy access to improved technologies and other innovations by the national partners for increasing agricultural production and competitiveness.

iii) Exploring opportunities for collaborative research agendas in a coordinated manner, linking CGIAR parties with national systems.

The outcome of this will be joint development and execution of agricultural projects/ programs leading to reduced duplication of effort, enhanced synergies and making the maximum use of resources in transforming agriculture in Nigeria. Some of the on-going jointly implemented projects include – Agricultural Transformation Agenda Support Program 1 [led by NARS (FMARD) and implemented in collaboration with IITA, AfricaRice and ICRISAT] and the recently funded project, “Building a Sustainable, Integrated Seed System for Cassava in Nigeria’ (BASICS)” led by the CGIAR Research Program on Roots, Tubers and Bananas (RTB) and implemented in collaboration with IITA, National Agricultural Seed Council and the National Root Crops and Research Institute of Nigeria, Catholic Relief Services, Context Network, Iowa, United States, and the Food and Environment Research Agency (FERA), UK.

In the pipeline, also, is a new CGIAR-FARA-African Development Bank (AfDB) Africa-wide initiative on FEEDING AFRICA. This potential project known as Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT), will implement the scaling up and out of the proven technologies from the CG-centers to about 20 African countries. Nigeria is one of the focus countries for the TAAT project which will provide an opportunity for about 12 CG centers to work together and also partner with the government and other agencies.

D. Strategic Interventions for realizing the outcomes

Key interventions to achieve the outcomes under each section are listed below, and we will continue to update this as we progress with more interventions.

i) Alignment with national strategic plan

- Participation in national meetings to identify national priorities, focus value chains and targeted zones of focus.
- Study and update the mapping of agricultural investments by both Government and Development Partners and CGIAR activities for complementarity and synergy.
- Work closely with the national partners in developing proposals and projects to implement activities aimed at responding to the country's needs.
- Where possible, participate fully in the popularization of the available technologies aimed at addressing the identified bottle necks as spelt out in the ATA and new Agricultural Sector Roadmap of FMARD.
- Support government's efforts to improve agricultural markets and policies to facilitate a rapid and inclusive agricultural transformation.
- Strengthen national agricultural research capacity in line with the priorities of the country.

ii) Coordination among CGIAR parties

- Setting up **indicators** for tracking collaboration.
- Tracking **CGIAR contributions** from individual centers.
- Tracking **response of government** agencies on our collaborative efforts.
- **Identify roles** of each center in meeting the different national priorities.
- One institution to coordinate all efforts (IITA).
- Etc., etc.

iii) Collaborative research agendas

- Co-development of the proposal namely Technologies for African Agriculture Transformation (TAAT) by 12 CG centers for funding by AfDB. This potential project once funded and implemented by all 12 CG centers in collaboration with the national partners will have contributed significantly in reducing hunger and poverty, malnutrition and making Africa the food power house of various value chains.
- The Pan African ENABLE (Empowering Novel Agri-Business-Led Employment) Youth Program in African Agriculture to be led by IITA with AfDB funding will be a good avenue for active CRPs in Nigeria to work to proffer solutions to many developmental research questions that must be addressed in order for the ENABLE Youth Program in Nigeria to achieve its full potential as well as scale out CG technologies as profitable agribusinesses.
- Planning and identification of areas of synergy from the CRPIIs proposals.

iv) Enhanced efficiencies of operation of CGIAR Centers

- Establish a liaison office hosted by IITA. At the outset, perhaps an IITA staff can take on this role on a part time basis and CRPs can co-fund the costs.
- Enhance intra-CG communication.
- Act as a central repository of CG activities in Nigeria.

E. Key responsibilities among partners:

Based on the physical presence of CG centers and active CRPs in the country, below are the suggested responsibilities of different centers and CRPs:

- a. Africa Rice will coordinate all activities on rice in close consultation with IRRI and the CRP on rice R4D.
- b. ICRISAT with DCLAS CRP will coordinate all activities on sorghum and millet in close consultation with IITA for cowpea and soybean R4D.
- c. IFPRI with PIM CRP will coordinate the 'streamlining of policy engagement' in the country in consultation with CGIAR centers active in policy research and dialogues in Nigeria.
- d. IITA with RTB CRP will coordinate the streamlining of all roots and tubers and bananas activities in the country in consultation with CG centers active in RTBs R4D.
- e. ILRI will coordinate the activities of Livestock and Fish in close consultation with World Fish.
- f. A4NH CRP will coordinate all activities targeting the nutrition outcomes in close consultation with all the centers active in nutrition R4D in the country.
- g. Maize CRP will coordinate all maize activities in consultation with CG centers active in Maize R4D.
- h. Wheat CRP will coordinate all wheat activities in consultation with CG centers active in wheat R4D.
- i. CCAFS will coordinate the streamlining of climate change adaptations activities in the country in consultation with ICRAF and WLE CRPs for natural resources management.
- j. IITA continues to play a focal and convening role in close collaboration with FMARD and key national stakeholders (universities, development partners, etc.).

F. Organizing and Steering planning and implementation

Currently, the working group that organized the national consultation workshop in November 2015 will continue until the CRPII proposals are approved to enable us know the status of which CRP will continue to be active in Nigeria. Further planning and implementation will then be prepared to reflect the expected levels of engagement by each CRP or a CG-center.

- a. **CG-internal Coordination set-up.** The country collaboration/site integration efforts in Nigeria will be coordinated through: 1) core team with representatives from CRPs/Centers having physical (office) presence in Nigeria, and 2) a working group with representatives from all CRPs/Centers planning to undertake activities in Nigeria for CRPs. IITA will provide overall leadership. Communication with the wider group below will be through emails, and we will strive to organize at least one annual CGIAR–CRPs collaboration meeting. Since there are no allocated funds for such, we will endeavor to tap into the existing collaborative projects that would organize meetings and bring several centers and CRPs together at once.
- b. **National–CGIAR working group set up.** The Nigeria CGIAR country collaboration and site integration is coordinated by a CG– Nigeria Site integration process group composed of representatives from: 6 CGIAR Centers (IITA, Africa Rice, IFPRI, ICRISAT, CIP and ILRI) that are based in Nigeria plus 6 others (CIMMYT, IWMI, ICRAF, WorldFish, CIAT, Bioversity) who have no office in the country; 11 CRP focal points (A4NH, CCAFS, DCLAS, Gene Bank, L&F, Maize; Wheat, Humidtropics, Rice, PIM, RTB, and WLE); Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (1), Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria (1), All Farmers Association of Nigeria (1); Private Sector (1); Development Partners (1); FARA (1),

ECOWAS (1) and CORAF/WECARD (1). Task forces/subcommittees may be formed among key national ARD actors and CGIAR to guide coordination mechanism development, and wider discussion and agreement on coordination mechanism.

- c. **Wider consultation set-up.** The format will be similar to that of the national stakeholders' consultation meeting which was held in November 2015. Appendix 1, in a nut shell, describes the categories of stakeholders who participated and will continue to participate in the national consultative meetings on CGIAR site integration for Nigeria. These wider consultative meetings will be held annually and contributions for financial resources will be advocated from all CRPs and CG centers active in the country as well as a special fund raising effort or development of resource mobilization proposal to National Actors and Development Partners. Alternatively, a Site Integration Fair/Agricultural forum could be held as an annual national event of all key stakeholders for national consultations on what the CG Centers/CRPs, development partners and national actors are doing and achieving.

A very modest model of site integration when there is virtually no funding for site integration at the current stage, would be that a CGIAR/CRP representative of the core team in rotation attends relevant agricultural events of FMARD, State Ministries of Agriculture, Development Partners, etc. in the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja or elsewhere to report on CG Centers'/CRPs' activities in Nigeria. The representative reports back on National and Development Partners' priorities to centers and CRPs active in the country.

G. Budgets

Describe how CGIAR partners and national partners will fund activities in 2016. You can mention constraints.

1. So far, no budget has been allocated to the Nigeria CGIAR country collaboration and site integration initiative. Some seed money would be required and it is a subject for discussion within the CG-internal Coordination group, and it is expected that a proposal for resource mobilization would have to be developed for funding priority site integration activities.
2. Show what CRPIIs have planned in their Full Proposals for 2017 onwards, even if not very specific; if this has not been done, indicate as a To Do. Same for national partners' side: What should, or are, they aiming for in terms of co-funding? **TO DO.**

H. Conclusions

The successful implementation of the Nigeria site integration plan largely depends upon factors which are described below.

1. **Trust and mutual interest in cooperation/collaboration** between CGIAR centers/CRPs and between CGIAR centers/CRPs and national actors. The preparations into this Nigeria site integration plan and preceding national consultation workshop is a learning process, but showed the identified CGIAR centers/CRPs, national actors and development partners are very eager to work together in implementing the site integration plan. Concerted effort should be made to have all stakeholders have mutual trust and interest as well as cooperation for the initiative to make it a success.
2. **Implementation of joint activities** (developing joint proposals, implementing joint research projects etc.) will solidify the collaboration and enhance communication between partners.
3. **Funding** for the activities is crucial. Although some of the activities are part and parcel of the current mandates of the CGIAR centers, to coordinate and synthesize by IITA have some financial implications. The expected outputs are feasible and bring efficiency and

effectiveness to our work, but there is a crucial need for reasonable amount of funding to catalyze the planned activities. It is already envisaged that Windows 1 and 2 funding will be very limited, and additional effort must be put in place towards joint proposal writing for the identified thematic research areas.

4. Building synergies on major on-going or planned ARD initiatives or programs of the Federal Government such as the ATA and the Agricultural Sector Road Map of FMARD as well as Development partners' agricultural projects in Nigeria present good opportunities for integration/alignment with the work of CGIAR Centers and CRPIIs for productivity and sustainability.

Appendix 1. Nigeria Site Integration Plan Overview – categories of partners in the site integration consultative meetings held and planned for future engagement.

COUNTRY	Nigeria	
	Current	Planned (by end 2016)
Participating CRPs, Centers	<p>The CG Centers: Africa Rice, CIP, ICRISAT, IFPRI, IITA, ILRI.</p> <p>CRPS: Agriculture for Health and Nutrition (A\$NH); Dryland Systems, Dryland cereals & Grain Legumes (DCLAS); Livestock and Fish; Maize, Policies, Institutions and Markets (PIM); Rice; Roots, Tubers and Bananas (RTB); and Water, Land and Environment (WLE) as well as the Gene Bank Platform.</p>	<p>Some centers and CRPIs have expressed interest to expand activities to Nigeria: ICRAF expressed interest to initiate new projects in Nigeria as previous activities ended (Tchoundjeu, Zac (ICRAF) (Z.Tchoundjeu@cgiar.org); Bioversity International expressed interest to be active in Nigeria: Currently have only a set of partnership links (Baidu-Forson, Joseph Jojo (Bioversity) (J.Baidu-Forson@Cgiar.Org); World Fish Program expressed interest to be active in Nigeria (Patrick Nalere (WorldFish) (P.Nalere@cgiar.org))</p> <p>Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) expressed interest to expand activities to Nigeria (<u>Activity has been proposed</u>) Robert Zougmore (ICRISAT-Mali) (r.zougmore@cgiar.org)</p>
Intra-CG coordination team	<p>Centers:</p> <p>Africa Rice: Dr. Francis Nwilene, (AfricaRice Ibadan) F.Nwilene@Cgiar.Org</p> <p>CIAT: Dr. Michael Peters (CIAT) M.Peters-Ciat@Cgiar.Org</p> <p>CIP: Dr. Olapeju Phorbee (CIP-Nigeria) (O.Phorbee@Cgiar.Org)</p> <p>ICRISAT - Dr. Hakeem Ajeigbe (ICRISAT-KANO) H.Ajeigbe@cgiar.org</p> <p>IFPRI: Dr. George Mavrotas (IFPRI-Nigeria) G.Mavrotas@cgiar.org.</p> <p>CIMMYT: Dr. Stephen Mugo (CIMMYT-Nairobi) S.Mugo@CGIAR.ORG</p> <p>ILRI - Dr. Iheanacho Okike (ILRI-Ibadan) I.OKIKE@CGIAR.ORG</p> <p>IITA: Dr. Abberton, Michael (IITA) M.Abberton@cgiar.org</p> <p>IWMI: Dr. Olufunke Cofie (o.cofie@cgiar.org)</p> <p>CRPS:</p> <p>A4NH:- Dr. Iheanacho Okike (ILRI-Ibadan) I.Okike@Cgiar.Org</p> <p>RICE: Dr. Francis Nwilene (AfricaRice Ibadan) F.Nwilene@Cgiar.Org</p> <p>RTB:- Dr. Olapeju Phorbee (o.Phorbee@Cgiar.Org)</p> <p>Dryland Systems, Dryland Cereals And Grain</p>	

	<p>Legumes (DCLAS): Dr Hakeem Ajeigbe (ICRISAT-KANO) Dr. H. Ajeigbe@Cgiar.Org</p> <p>Genebank: Dr. Michael Abberton (IITA) M.Abberton@cgiar.org</p> <p>Maize: Dr. Stephen Mugo (CIMMYT-Nairobi) (S.Mugo@CGIAR.ORG)</p> <p>Livestock and Fish: Dr. Iheanacho Okike (ILRI-Ibadan) I.Okike@Cgiar.Org</p> <p>PIM - Dr. Frank Place (PIM-IFPRI) F.Place@Cgiar.Org</p> <p>Wheat: Dr. Solomon Gizaw Assefa, (ICARDA) (S.Assefa@Cgiar.Org)</p> <p>WLE: Dr. Olufunke Cofie (IWMI-Ghana) O.Cofie@Cgiar.Org</p> <p>CCAFS - Dr. Robert Zougmore (ICRISAT-Mali) R.Zougmore@Cgiar.Org</p> <p>Humidtropics: Dr. Kwesi Attah-Krah (IITA) K.Atta-Krah@cgiar.org</p> <p>IITA: Dr. Ylva Hillbur, Nigeria, Y.Hillbur@cgiar.org</p>	
National-CGIAR working group	All above plus representatives from: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (1), Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria (1), CORAF/WECARD (1), FARA (1), ECOWAS(1), NABG (1), and IITA (2)	
All Stakeholder forum	Proposed to meet annually depending on the availability of funds	
National stakeholders engaged		
Government including national funding agencies	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Federal Ministry of Science and Technology, Federal Ministry of Environment and Nigeria Incentive-Based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending (NIRSAL)	Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Trade and Investment, Ministry of Water Resources and Central Bank of Nigeria
Public sector research	National Universities Commission, Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria and National Biotechnology Development Agency	National Research Institutes, Federal Universities of Agriculture, State Ministries of Agriculture, and State Extension services
Public sector along value chain	Nigeria Export Promotion Council, National Agricultural Seed Council, National Board for Technology Incubation (NBTI), Nigerian Agricultural Insurance Corporation, National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control, and National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency	National Agricultural Land Development Authority and National Bureau of Statistics
Public sector regional	CORAF/WECARD, FARA and ECOWAS	
Farmer orgs	<i>e.g. Farmers Union, Cooperative Nigerian Women Agro Allied Farmers</i>	

	Association, Federation of Agric. Commodity Association of Nigeria, National Cassava Growers Association, Maize Association of Nigeria and Federation of Agric. Commodity Association of Nigeria	
Private sector along value chain	<i>e.g. Private seed business, business associations</i> Premier Seeds Nigeria Limited, Mashala Seeds Nigeria Limited, Monsanto-Nigeria, Notore Chemical Industries Limited, Syngenta Foundation, Nigeria, Sahel Capital and Nigeria Agribusiness Group Associates Unlimited	Bank of Agriculture, Commercial Banks and Bank of Industry
NGOs	Catholic Relief Services and Sasakawa Global 2000	
Regional, International Funding agencies	World Bank, GFAR, USAID, African Development Bank, UNIDO, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and IFAD	FAO
Budget (Resources)		
2016 CGIAR	<i>Who is putting up budget for what?</i>	<i>To be determined</i>
2016 National partners	<i>Any contributions, in-kind or other, by whom, for what?</i>	<i>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Private sector and development partners (for attendance in meetings)</i>
2017 CGIAR	<i>What have CRPs put into Full Proposal? Part of core or uplift budget? Specific figure per country?</i>	<i>To be determined by late 2016</i>
2017 national partners		<i>To be determined</i>