



ANNEX C1: Twinning Fiche

Project Title: Improving Food Security and Food System Using Climate Smart Technologies for Enhanced Value Chains Development in Nigeria.

Beneficiary Administration: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Federal Republic of Nigeria

Twining Reference: NI 23 NDICI AG 01 25

Publication Notice Reference: 183709

EU Funded Project
TWINNING TOOL

Acronyms

AAP	Annual Action Plan
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
BC	Beneficiary Country
CSAP	Climate Smart Agricultural Practises
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
EU	European Union
GHGs	Greenhouse Gas Emissions
MEAL	Monitoring Evaluation Accountability and Learning
MIP	Multi Annual Indicative Plan
MoA&FS	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MS	Member State
PL	Project Leader
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RTA	Resident Twinning Advisor
RAAMP	Rural Access and Agricultural Marketing Programme
SSC	Strategic Government Cooperation
SSF	Single Support Framework
TA	Technical Assistance
ToRs	Terms of References
NARF	National Agricultural Resilience Framework

1. Basic Information

1.1 Programme: Improving Food Security and Food System Using Climate Smart Technologies for Enhanced Value Chains Development in Nigeria.

1.2 Twinning Sector: Agriculture and Food Security

1.3 EU funded budget: EUR 1,000,000

2. Objectives

2.1 Overall Objective

To conduct a comprehensive review of National Agricultural Resilience Framework, identify gaps, opportunities, and best practices for enhancing the Nigeria agriculture sector.

2.2 Specific Objective

There is one specific objectives in line with the component of the proposition:

1. To conduct an extensive analysis of National Agricultural Resilience Framework document, existing CSA policies and programmes.

2.3 Contribution to National Development Plan/Cooperation Agreement/Association Agreement/Sector Reform Strategy and Related Action Plans

The EU is Nigeria's key economic partner, and a strong ally in fighting the impact of climate change. The EU will support Nigeria's transition towards a sustainable and resilient development while promoting creation of jobs and employability for youth and women. Interventions will focus strategically on increasing agricultural productivity and sustainability, MSMEs and value chains development, opportunities of innovation and digital economy, access to renewable energy, especially for productive uses, and energy and resource efficiency. Interventions will be in line with the European Green Deal, the EU Industrial Strategy, the Circular Economy Action Plan (CEAP), and "Farm to Fork" Strategy as it relates to sustainable food systems.

The EU will promote and support climate-smart agricultural production and nature-based solutions, value added creation in selected value chains (including plant, livestock and aquaculture) and logistic hubs infrastructure, tackle skills gaps and access to finance in order to reduce crop losses, mitigate crop and animal diseases, address food insecurity, increase exports and create jobs. Biodiversity will be supported in line with Nigeria's commitments under AFR100, the Great Green Wall programme, and the "High ambition Coalition for Nature and People", an inter-governmental coalition to protect at least 30% of world's land and ocean by 2030. Action in this area will contribute to the Nature Africa initiative. Copernicus can share Earth observation data to support the management of natural resources and natural disasters, such as floods. Funding from Horizon Europe may allow collaboration with European researchers on waste-to-wealth models.

Policy and political dialogue will be institutionalised under a Nigeria-EU Agri-food Platform (part of a Commission-led pan-African Agri-food Platform) in partnership with the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and in line with the Nigerian Agriculture Promotion Policy and Agricultural Transformation Agenda. It will bring together stakeholders from public, private sector, academia etc. to advance policies and investments. Field interventions will concentrate on value chain "missing middle", the approach proven (e.g. WA Competitiveness Programme) to create positive spill over effects along value chains through smallholder farmers, aggregators, processors, manufacturers, wholesalers, transporters and retailers. Supported by TVET initiatives, smallholder farmers will gain access to better/cheaper inputs, on the one hand, and markets and higher sale prices, on the other. Agri-businesses will potentially benefit from capacity building, access to finance/EFSD+ de-risking and EU investments in line with the government's backward value chain integration policy.

The Rural Access and Agricultural Marketing Programme (RAAMP) supported by the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the World Bank will contribute to this objective. Selection of value chains will stem from the Government priorities and will be based on clear impact criteria. Nigeria may also benefit from continued regional/cross-border value chains development and trade facilitation programmes, especially to strengthen AfCFTA implementation.

There are existing policy documents and frameworks for improved productivity in the agricultural sector in Nigeria. These include:

1. National Agricultural Policy
2. National Dairy Policy to support livestock farmers.
3. National Climate Change Policy (with references to the measures on Agriculture)
4. National agricultural technology and innovation policy
5. Global plan of action on animal genetics resources in Nigeria (FAO AnGR)
6. National Agriculture Resilience Framework
7. Gender policy in Agriculture
8. Agricultural sector food security and nutrition strategy

However, these policies and others are not fully operationalised. For instance, the National Agricultural Policy was adopted in 1988 and was operational until 2020. As of 2024, Nigeria does not have a revised Agricultural Policy. Similarly, other policies are often 'national' in framework but are either poorly integrated into state operations or are never domesticated, adopted nor adapted. Therefore, most policies remain federal policies and are not put into practice fully at the federal level and hardly domesticated at the state and local levels.

The Twinning project "Improving Food security and food system Using Climate Smart Technologies for Enhanced Value Chains development in Nigeria "is well aligned to the priorities of the Nigeria government **under** the Annual Action Plan 2023 "Support to Climate-Smart Agriculture for Development (Agri-CADE) – phase 2". The action shall provide assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security to further strengthen their institutional capacities with the aim of achieving concrete operational results through peer-to-peer activities and policy advisory support.

3. Description

3.1 Background and Justification

Context

Agriculture is the largest sector within Nigeria, accounting for almost 24 percent of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) (NESG, 2023). Eighty percent of Nigerian farmers are considered smallholder farmers and account for approximately 90 percent of agricultural production. The country's staple crops are cassava, maize, millet, rice, sorghum, and yam and cover approximately 65 percent of cultivated areas. Agriculture employs almost 50 percent of the working population, and an additional 14 percent of the working population is employed in the off-farm agri-food system. In total, the agri-food system contributed 23.1 percent of Nigeria's GDP, more than any other sector including oil¹.

Despite the dominance of agriculture and the agri-food system in terms of employment and economic activity, public expenditures do not reflect the sector's importance. In 2023, the budget allocation for agriculture was only 1.05 percent of the national budget; this is the smallest share of the budget allocated to agriculture in seven years.

Nigeria continues to face significant food security challenges, driven by exponential population growth, skyrocketing prices of essential food products, natural disasters, extreme weather conditions, and land degradation food loss during and after harvest, and ongoing crises across Nigeria. With over 80 percent of Nigeria's farming population depending on rain-fed agriculture as their primary occupation, there is an increased risk of lower food production due to the impact of climate change and conflict. Climate change contributes to migration, increasing competition, and conflict over natural resources—especially land and water. One example is the ongoing farmer-herder conflict where, due to desertification and water depletion in the North, nomadic herders are shifting herds further south in search of water and better grazing opportunities for their animals. Often, this leads to violent conflict with farmers resulting in a decline in food production.

The Ukraine crisis, and macroeconomic policies added another dynamic to food insecurity in Nigeria. Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Nigeria experienced increased energy costs which impacted operations, affecting both the supply and demand of products and services provided. The Russian invasion of Ukraine increased fertilizer prices leading to higher food prices and lower incomes for farmers.

On the macroeconomic policy side, a hastily rolled-out redesign of the Naira (the Nigerian currency) in December 2022 decreased the number of bills in circulation and encouraged hoarding, causing increased food insecurity due to cash scarcity. The impact of the redesign was particularly harsh on rural Nigerians as only one-third have bank accounts, leaving many unable to access electronic methods of payment. The shortage of Naira notes left people unable to pay for goods and services, especially in the informal economy which is 70 percent cash reliant. In one example from the Northeast, smallholder farmers were forced to lower the prices of their harvests by 50 percent to make any sales and gain access to cash.

However, Nigeria has maintained longstanding food and agricultural import and export bans on a wide variety of products including maize, poultry, meat, eggs, vegetable oils, and noodles. These bans contribute to underinvestment in the agricultural sector, smuggling, and food insecurity. The country also maintains high tariffs and additional levies on imports, which raise prices for consumers and seem to have little effect on the stated policy goal of stimulating domestic production.

There is a continuous downward trend in uptake of Agriculture as a vocation thereby leading to a very sharp disparity between agricultural practices in rural areas as against the urban settlements. However, like every other sector of the Nigeria economy, the challenges of the agricultural sector are known and could be addressed. With the existing national policies, a review will be required for the policies to address the gaps identified in the sector.

Evidence has indicated minimal positive impact of these existing reforms/policies. The evidence stems from the decaying rural infrastructure, declining value of total credit to agriculture, and declining domestic and foreign investment in agriculture. The increasing withdrawal of manufacturing companies from their backward integrated agricultural ventures has reduced investments in the sector considerably. Input supply and distribution have been haphazard. A critical examination of the reforms/policies and their implementation over the years show that policy instability, policy inconsistency, lack of policy transparency, poor coordination of policies as well as poor implementation and mismanagement of policy instruments constitute major obstacles to the implementation and achievement of the goals and objectives of these policies.

In Nigeria, poor storage facilities have affected lifespan of harvested crops leading to loss of billions of naira after harvesting. There are traditional methods of storage but the capacity of most of these commonly rural-based storage methodologies are inadequate and unsafe. These have not only contributed to economy shortfall of farming population but also affected production since raw materials for finished products and goods could not sustain a year-round tenure. Therefore, revitalization and building of large central silos by state governments, private individuals and organizations will ensure adequate storage of harvested farm produce thereby enabling all-year supply chain, increasing farmers' economy, and sustaining food production for the nation.

Climate change impacts on agriculture are numerous. In some ways, it has also triggered violent conflicts between sedentary farmers and pastoralists; communal clashes over shared natural resources such as land and water; and exacerbated rural-urban migration and poor uptake in agricultural vocations. These have furthered the state of food insecurity and affected the well-being of the Nigeria population. Therefore, a review of the National Agricultural Resilience Framework and its measures on the agricultural sector is a starting point. Increase awareness and sensitisation on the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices will enhance resilience to climate and improve agricultural produce. A general assessment of climate impacts could be discussed and reversed to opportunities through research, policies, funding, and adoption of agricultural inclusive and holistic farming practices that mitigate the effects of climate change on the agro-allied activities.

The frequency and length of dry spells during the rainy season have increased in recent Years, with the consequences of which include increased heat and water stress on natural ecosystems, agricultural crops and livestock, which ultimately affects agriculture communities that depend on nature based livelihoods are negatively impacted. In addition, Nigeria continues to use an agro-ecological map from 1970s which divides the country into seven agro-ecological regions, in spite of the fact that some of these natural regions may have changed over time. This poses a threat to agriculture, economic growth and development as the climate continues to change. On the other hand, Nigeria continues to depend on rain-fed agriculture, which poses a serious threat to food and livestock production and climate change is expected to aggravate this threat.

There is a growing drive world over to increase climate action through scaling up both climate change mitigation and adaptation interventions. The ministry prioritized national actions that build climate resilience, lower the country's greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs), and contribute to sustainable development through innovations such as NARF, Agro-ecology, and Nature Based Solution etc. These are geared towards openings for collaboration, funding opportunities, and knowledge sharing, technical assistance, capacity building etc.

The NARF is expected to transform the country's agriculture sector into a sustainable production system by maximizing the climate opportunities and reducing climate change related risks on the agriculture sector. The document will also serve as a valuable resource for farmers, extension workers, policymakers, other relevant stakeholders and will be a robust resource material primarily for agriculture colleges. It would provide a standardized and accessible guide on best practices, technologies, and strategies to enhance agricultural productivity while mitigating climate-related

¹ [Global Food Security Strategy \(GFSS\) Nigeria Country Plan; April 25, 2024.](#) [Global Food Security Strategy \(GFSS\) Nigeria Country Plan | Feed the Future](#)

risks. NARF is widely expected to contribute towards achieving the objectives of the Paris Agreement to help reduce the temperature below 1.5°C and enhance climate change adaptation.

An increase in food insecurity across the 36 states of Nigeria and the FCT has led to chains of massive protests. The shortage in food supply is because of both natural and human induced activities. While the climate change effects have affected soil topography and fertility, thus reduction in farm produce, reduce water supply which has also led to series of violent conflicts between farmers and herders on use of water resources; the continued insecurity occasioned by banditry attacks on farmland and settlement including kidnapping have limited access to farmland and loss of livelihoods in most of the agrarian communities and locations across the country. It therefore seeks funding support and collaboration with a view to strengthen the ministry responsibility for national goals of improving food security, agribusiness and job creation.

3.2 Past and Ongoing Reforms

Nigeria has established different agricultural development programme since its independence in strategizing rural development and food security-related issues.²

National Accelerated Food Production Programme (NAFPP), introduced in 1973 to induce farmers to increase the production of food by encouraging the use of modern agricultural practices. The programme commenced in 1974 and operated through the national crop centres, while the agro-services centres provided the needed infrastructure.

There was Operation Feed the Nation (OFN), launched in 1976 to steer Nigeria away from excessive dependence on oil. It encouraged Nigerians to produce the food they consume individually or in groups. It was administered by a national council at the Federal level, State, and Local Government Areas (LGAs).

The National Green Revolution Programme (NGRP) was also launched in April 1980 by the administration of Shehu Shagari to conquer food insecurity in Nigeria. To enhance the implementation of the NGRP, the government named the National Council on Green Revolution to work hand in hand with the State committees to ensure that all barriers to agricultural input supply were removed.

The Directorate for Food, Road, and Rural Infrastructure (DFRRI) was established in 1986 to provide rural roads and support food production. By 1987, the DFRRI embarked on the construction of more feeder roads, commenced implementation of national water supply scheme, launched the national rural markets and electrification programmes to enhance crops and livestock production.

There were also the Agricultural Development Projects (ADPs) which is an integrated approach that came into being due to the failure of special crop programmes to achieve rural development and food security objectives of government in Nigeria.³

The advent of civilian administration in 1999 propelled greater attention to food production. The Nigeria government made some commitment to combat hunger and malnutrition by providing adequate food for the people and ensures food security for all. To achieve this goal, therefore, various food security initiatives were launched which included⁴:

Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS): This is a programme by which the government sought the assistance of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO).

Root and Tuber Extension Programme: This is an agricultural programme supported by International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

Fadama Development Project: The Fadama project is for ensuring all-season farming through large scale irrigation systems or naturally flooded areas of arable crops, plants, fruits, and vegetables.

Community-based agricultural and rural development schemes: This comes under different names such as farm settlement or back-to-land programmes. In this type of schemes, the participants who are usually men, are encouraged by the government to take farming as vocation by providing them with material and financial support.

Nigeria relies on \$10 billion of imports to meet its food and agricultural production shortfalls (mostly wheat, rice, poultry, fish, food services, and consumer-oriented foods). Europe, Asia, the United States, South America, and South Africa are major sources for agricultural imports.

The government of Nigeria has initiated agricultural programs such as the Anchor Borrowers Program (ABP) to diversify its economy away from oil. In October 2021, the government at the Council on Agriculture and Rural Development Regular meeting, approved the implementation of new agricultural policy named “National Agricultural Technology and Innovation Plan” (NATIP) in 2022. The four-year blueprint designed to help Nigeria’s COVID-19 economic recovery. This policy will replace the Agriculture Promotion Policy (APP) that was launched in 2016 but terminated in December 2020⁵.

In December 2021, the government of Nigeria launched the National Development Plan (2021-2025). The plan was formulated specifically to tackle existing development challenges confronting the country – especially addressing farmers’ needs. The plan sets targets and identifies priority areas, addressing gaps in infrastructure, macroeconomic stability, social investment, and adaptation to climate change. The plan recognizes lessons learned and builds on the foundation developed in previous plans (e.g., Vision 20:2020, the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan, and the Economic Sustainability Plan).

The agriculture sector grew merely 1.3% in the third quarter of 2022. The agriculture sector’s stunted growth is due to low productivity, inaccessible or expensive inputs, and increasing post-harvest loss due to poor logistics and insecurity across the country⁶.

3.3 Linked Activities

There are many donors, both multilateral and bi-lateral, assisting Nigeria in the field of agriculture food and nutrition security. There is also the Agricultural Donor Working Group (ADWG) supporting the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. The most significant donor project related to the field of operation in the foreseen Twinning Project is enumerated below:

² Utedo M. Shaibu (2023), ‘Agricultural Sector Policy Periods and Growth Pattern in Nigeria (1960-2020): Implications on Agricultural Performance.’ [Agricultural Sector Policy Periods and Growth Pattern in Nigeria \(1960–2020\): Implications on Agricultural Performance | IntechOpen](#)

³ Iwuchukwu JC, Igboke EM. Lesson from agricultural policies and programmes in Nigeria. *Journal of Law, Policy and Globalization*. 2012;5:11-23

⁴ Ojo EO, Adebayo PF. Food security in Nigeria: An overview. *European Journal of Sustainable Development*. 2012; 1(2):199-222

⁵ [Nigeria - Agriculture Sector \(trade.gov\)](#)

⁶ [Nigeria - Agriculture Sector \(trade.gov\)](#)

Donor	
Activities	Expected Results
<p><u>EU/GIZ</u></p> <p>Integrated approach to climate change in the rice production system in Nigeria” (InACC)</p>	<p>The project “Integrated approach to climate change in the rice production system in Nigeria” (InACC) is co funded by the EU and BMZ. The project is contributing to climate change resilience and food security in Nassarawa and Benue states of Nigeria. Its objective is a concretisation of the Special Objective 1 of the EU Action for Sustainable Agri-Food Systems which reads “agricultural innovations have contributed to climate change resilience, food security and close collaboration between small-scale rice producers and agro-pastoralists in selected rural areas in Nigeria” and contributes on a higher level to the Overall Objective of the Action for Sustainable Agri-Food Systems which reads “Improved food and nutrition security in partner countries.</p>
<p><u>EU/GIZ</u></p> <p>Agriculture Value Chain Facility (EU-VACE) NG</p>	<p>The programme will support the development of climate-smart agri- (aqua) culture and sustainable transformation of Agri-SMEs in selected value chains, with a view to creating decent job alternatives for young people.</p> <p>This will be done by empowering stakeholders along selected agricultural value chains (Cocoa, Dairy, Maize, Soya, Sorghum, and horticulture) with an emphasis on smallholder farmers, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), women and youth, to participate fully in the climate-proof transformation, modernisation and digitalisation of the agricultural sector.</p>
<p><u>EU/AFD/FMO</u></p> <p>Support to Climate-Smart Agriculture for Development (Agri-CADE) - Phase 2</p>	<p>The action is the second phase of a broader programme initiated under AAP 2022 with the “EU Support to Agriculture Value Chain Facility” (EU-VACE) programme. It links the agri-businesses supported in the first phase with financiers and upgrades the skills of target beneficiaries, such as women and youth to improve their employability. It also introduces innovative farming techniques and establishes policy dialogue with the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS) to promote an enabling agri-business environment.</p> <p>The Projects under this action will focus on four components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) access to finance for agri- and energy- investments for productive uses (AgriFI-ElectriFI country window), (ii) agri-TVET support (blending loans for infrastructure with grants for skills and curriculum development) (iii) innovative agriculture (using Copernicus/remote sensing for applied agri-climate or geo-location uses), (iv) And Twinning with the Ministry of Agriculture.
<p><u>Danish Embassy</u></p> <p>Government to Government collaboration on Food and Agriculture between Denmark and Nigeria</p>	<p>The SSC project is expected to culminate in the exchange of knowledge and expertise between Denmark and Nigeria to strengthen the framework conditions and supporting capacity building amongst the competent authorities to ensure a more sustainable and safer food and livestock production for the benefit of the Nigerian population. Efficient and sustainable livestock production with a high focus on chemical and microbiological food safety are core competencies in Denmark, and is based on legislative framework conditions focused on ensuring safe food and trained food producers through the whole food value chain from farm to fork.</p> <p>The project is expected to achieve its goals through a combination of support for policy reforms and capacity-building activities. The areas of cooperation will be in the fields of a) feed and food management and control b) farm and animal registration, and c) surveillance and management of animal diseases. Reporting from the development of the program will be based on achieved outcomes and outputs, which will be monitored through the result framework.</p>

3.4 List of Applicable Union Acquis/Standard/Norms

The upcoming Twinning project will cooperate on policy and climate smart agricultural practice reforms using research & development, innovation and climate smart technologies to deliver an inclusive and national food and feed system. Priorities will be given to policy review/dialogue and reforms. These are aimed at achieving the objectives of the Twinning project ultimately leading to increased food and feed security in Nigeria while supporting the agricultural sector to contribute meaningfully to the economic and national growth.

3.5 Component and Results per Component

Component: Increase agricultural productivity and food security through the adoption of climate-smart strategies.

Mandatory Results 1

- 1.1. An extensive analysis of National Agricultural Resilience Framework document, existing CSA policies and programmes is conducted
- 1.2. Gaps and constraints hindering effective CSA implementation in Nigeria are identified
- 1.3. Recommendations for CSA policy improvements are developed

3.6 Means/Inputs from the EU Member State Partner Administration(s)

The implementation of the Project requires one Project Leader, responsible for the overall coordination of project activities, one Resident Twinning Adviser, responsible for management and implementation of Project activities foreseen, one Component Leader and a pool of short-term Experts. It is essential that the team have sufficiently broad expertise to cover all the areas included in the Project description. The interested EU Member State institution(s) shall include in its proposal the CVs of the designated Project Leader, Resident Twinning Adviser, and the proposed Components Leader. The details of implementation of the Twinning Project will be agreed after the signature of the grant during the preparation of the work plan.

3.6.1 Profile and Tasks of the PL

The Project Leader (PL) should be a high-level civil servant with overall knowledge of issues related to African region on Agriculture and Food Security Strategy development, policy development on subsidy interventions and food safety issues. S/he should have sufficient authority to ensure that the Member State (MS) public administration supports the project and the Resident Twinning Advisor (RTA), regarding the provision and preparation of short-term experts and financial administration. The MS Project Leader will chair all meetings of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) together with the Beneficiary Country (BC) PL. PSC meetings will take place in Abuja, Nigeria once every 3 months. In case of bottlenecks and procedural problems in the project, s/he will act as a facilitator to overcome such problems. PL, together with the BC PL, bears the overall responsibility for an efficient and effective implementation of the Twinning project.

Requirements:

- University degree in Agriculture or equivalent professional experience of 8 years
- Minimum three years in project management
- Experience in climate smart agriculture programming/practices
- Proven experience in climate smart agriculture
- A very good command of written and spoken English (minimum C1 level)

Tasks:

- Overall coordination, guidance and monitoring of the project
- Preparation of project progress reports with support of RTA
- Timely achievement of the project mandatory result
- Timely input of resources on the MS side
- Co-chairing of project Steering Committees
- Provision of legal and technical advice and analysis whenever needed

3.6.2 Profile and Tasks of the RTA

One Resident Twinning Advisor is expected to work in this Twinning project. The RTA is hosted with MoA&FS, and s/he is lead responsible for all mandatory result. To reach the planned strengthened institutional development and cooperation of the Ministry of Agriculture and her related agencies. The RTA will have the overall coordination and responsibility for the reporting. S/he will support the coordination of activities whenever needed. The RTA will be based in Abuja, Nigeria to provide full-time input and advice to the project. S/he will be the main liaison partner for the Beneficiary, and will be responsible for the day-to-day management, and implementation of the project.

Requirements:

- University degree/education or equivalent experience of 8 years in the absence of the required university degree in the field of Climate Smart Agriculture and food security
- Minimum 3 years of specific experience in Agriculture policy formulation and development
- Familiarity with the agro-food sector in African region and EU member states, including its main actors and its commercial and institutional prospects will be an asset
- Previous experiences team leader, with strong leadership skills and coordination and ability to manage teams
- Strong ability to produce quality report
- Knowledge of EU directives and best practices around Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)
- Knowledge on European Union Regulations on Deforestation will be an added asset
- A very good command of written and spoken English (minimum C1 level)
- Proven experience in project management of at least 2 years will be an asset

Tasks:

- Support and coordinate all Twinning Project activities in the Beneficiary Country (BC)
- Manage the day-to-day coordination and implementation of project activities, including STEs activities
- Provide technical inputs to project activities and implementation, focussing on RTA's area of expertise if appropriate
- Liaise with in-country twinning counterparts
- Liaise with and report to the MS Project Leader
- Draft ToRs for Short Term Experts (STEs) and coordinate their activities
- Supervise and monitor project implementation and propose adaptations if required
- Prepare project reports
- Organise kick-off and project closure events and activity related workshops, roundtable meetings and training sessions
- Network with stakeholders of the project in Nigeria and in MS
- Promote harmonization of project activities with other existing initiatives in the same domain
- Ensure visibility of EU support provided through the Twinning and develop communication strategy

3.6.3 Profile and Tasks of Component Leader

For the specific component and deliverables, the Beneficiary Country will identify and assign a Counterpart Component Leader with appropriate skills and knowledge. The Component Leader will be in charge of planning and executing the agreed and finalized work plan, together with the respective MS Component Leader. All work plans will be consolidated by the Resident Twinning Advisor and approved during the Project Steering Committee meetings. The Component Leader will work in close collaboration with the RTA. They will report to the member state RTA and Project Leader and their counterparts within the Beneficiary Country.

Requirements:

- University degree/education in the field related to key outputs/deliverables that she/he is proposed for, or relevant equivalent professional experience of 8 years in the absence of the required degree
- Civil servant or equivalent staff of the MS administration
- At least 3 years of professional experience in the field that she/he is proposed for
- A very good command of written and spoken English (minimum C1 level)

3.6.4 Profile and Tasks of Short-Term Experts (STEs)

The project will get specialist expertise, provided by a number of STEs who will complement each other in their work. These experts will be suitably qualified and capable of providing the necessary skills and experience to support the achievement of the results described in annex 1. The profiles of STE experts indicated below are indicative.

The profiles of the STEs for this twinning project include:

- Experience in agricultural policies and Reforms;
- Civil servant or equivalent staff of the MS administration
- Expertise in Climate Smart Agriculture practices
- Experience in Agricultural value chain development
- Excellent report writing skills
- Experienced facilitator

General profile:

- University degree in the relevant subject, or equivalent professional experience of 8 years in related area of project focus
- Minimum of 3 years of experience in the field of related to component/deliverables
- Good command of written and spoken English (minimum C1 level)
- Experience of working internationally is an asset

Tasks:

- Provide technical inputs in specific areas of implementing Twinning activities, including:
- Carrying out needs assessments and compiling and drafting of assessment reports and requirements documents,
- Provide advisory services to BC Twinning counterparts in addressing technical challenges, including learning and adaptation
- Drafting of methodological materials and technical documents
- On-the-job training
- Assisting and /or facilitating workshops, roundtable meetings and training session's organisation, as per the terms of reference provided by the RTA prior to each mission.
- Liaise with the RTA, the RTA in-country Twinning counterpart, and Component Leaders
- Report to the RTA.

4. Budget

Maximum Budget available for the grant is **EUR 1,000,000**

5. Implementation Arrangements

5.1 Implementing Agency / Contracting Authority:

The European Union Delegation to Nigeria will be responsible for tendering, contracting and accounting.

The person in charge of this project is:

Mr. Hugh Briggs

Programme Manager - Agriculture

Delegation of the EU to the Federal Republic of Nigeria and ECOWAS

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5.2 Institutional Framework

The importance of the agricultural sector to nation development, economy and well-being of the population cannot be over emphasised. Nigeria as a country is endowed with rich soil and water with and overwhelming of its population involved in different types of agricultural ventures for both domestic consumption and exporting. Hence, prior to independence in 1960, Nigeria and Nigerians are known for active involvement in agriculture, which is a major livelihood. The Federal Ministry of Agriculture, therefore, was one of the foremost Ministries of Government in Nigeria post-independence. It was established by the government in 1966 with a view to supporting and consolidating agricultural activities, which accounted for Nigeria major income as at the time.

The mandate of the Ministry of Agriculture is to ensure food security in crop, livestock, and fisheries, stimulate agricultural employment and services, promote the production and supply of raw materials to Agro- allied industries, provide markets for the products of the industrial sector, generate foreign exchange and aid rural Socio-economic development throughout Nigeria. The Ministry further stimulate agricultural employment and services, promote the production and supply of raw materials to agro industries, provide markets for the products of the industrial sector, generate foreign exchange and aid rural socio-economic development. In summation, it was submitted that ‘the ministry is responsible for various roles involving national goals of rural development, food security, rural income growth and job creation⁷. The *mission* and *vision* of the Ministry persists but relevant. The mission and vision are as follows:

Mission: Manage the agricultural sector through multi-stakeholders engagement to develop commodity value chains and promote agro-industrial development for ensuring food security and driving economic diversification needed for sustainable inclusive growth and employment.

Vision: Grow and lead the development of Nigerian agricultural sector to achieve a hunger and poverty free nation.

The Ministry from its mission and vision derives its objectives and functions, which are being delivered by 17 departments, 6 regional offices, 37 state offices (including Abuja), 11 agencies, 15 research institutes and 14 colleges of Agriculture and some 4 Universities of Agriculture. The Ministry is also aided operationally by some policies, which include the Fiscal Policies, the Domestic Content for Food (Enabling Legislation, the Industrial Policies, Financial Service Policies, and the Agricultural Policies.⁸

5.3. Counterparts in the Beneficiary Administration

The PL and RTA counterparts will be staff of the Beneficiary administration and will be actively involved in the management and coordination of the project.

5.3.1 Contact Person

5.3.2 Project Leader Counterpart – Nigeria

Tanimu Ibrahim

Director Planning and Research

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5.3.3 RTA Counterpart

Jalwau Ahmadu Bello

Special Advisor to the Hon Minister on Food Security

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6. Duration of the Project

The implementation period of this project is 12 months and will start on the date the RTA takes up their duties. The execution period corresponds to the full legal duration of the Twinning Grant Contract; it will begin on the date the Contracting Authority notifies the conclusion of the signature procedure and will end three months after the implementation period.

7. Management and Reporting

7.1 Language

The official language of the project is the one used as contract language under the instrument (English). All formal communications regarding the project, including interim and final reports shall be produced in the language of the grant contract.

7.2 Project Steering Committee

A project steering committee (PSC) shall oversee the implementation of the project. The main duties of the PSC include verification of the progress and achievements via-à-vis the mandatory results/outputs chain (from mandatory results/outputs per component to impact), ensuring good coordination among the actors, finalising the interim reports and discuss the updated work plan.

7.3 Reporting

All reports shall have a narrative section and a financial section. They shall include as a minimum the information detailed in section 5.5.2 (interim reports) and 5.5.3 (final report) of the Twinning Manual. Reports need to go beyond activities and inputs. Two types of reports are foreseen in the framework of Twinning: interim quarterly reports and final report. An interim quarterly report shall be presented for discussion at each meeting of the PSC. The narrative part shall primarily take stock of the progress and achievements via-à-vis the mandatory results and provide precise recommendations and corrective measures to be decided by in order to ensure the further progress.

8. Sustainability

The defined mandatory results are a good balance between the requirements of the MIP the AAP 2022, 2023, and the needs of the BC institution. Through the Twinning activities the BC’s institutions are expected to become more efficient, and in particular more effective in their way of working. At the same time, they will be equipped with capabilities to be flexible and adapt over time across the key identified components.

The achievements of this Twining project (from results per component to impact) is expected to be sustained by the beneficiary administration beyond the scope of the project timeline. The BC must ensure that the achieved results are consolidated and durable. Consolidated means that they

⁷ <https://fmard.gov.ng/about-us/> Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Retrieved 26 August 2019.

⁸ <https://fmard.gov.ng/who-are-we/FMAFS> Departments and Agencies

are fully integrated into the Nigerian Agriculture food systems. The institution should ensure an internal monitoring system is in place to allow periodic evaluation of the ministry progress and establish a strong link between the FMAFS and the selected member state in ensuring continuous joint initiatives and exchanges of best practices beyond project duration.

9. Crosscutting Issues

The Twinning project will have a positive impact on promoting crosscutting issues such as: good governance, accountability, environment, climate change and rights-based approaches (including Gender mainstreaming).

The project will apply the principles of public administration and good governance in the agricultural and Food Security sector with special reference to policy advisory.

Environment and climate change

The European Union attaches great importance to the protection of the environment and climate change, as noted in the priorities of the European Commission President, such as *A Green Deal for Europe*, which are mirrored in EU's new Africa Strategy. Likewise, the Government of Nigeria attaches great importance on fighting climate change and conserving the environment. This project is expected to have a neutral to positive impact on climate change and the environment. The project's operation will ensure that environmental efficiency measures are respected, and resources and recycling methods are efficiently used (e.g. paper recycling, recycling of printer toner etc.)

10. Conditionality and Sequencing

MoA&FS is expected to provide strong commitment at all levels, cooperation, and coordination with the MS team in order to enable the successful implementation of the project. The ministry will strongly contribute to achieving the mandatory results, directly using the provided technical inputs of the MS team and aligning each of the activities.

11. Indicators for Performance Measurement

Indicators for performance measurement are included in the Logframe attached as Annex 1. The main performance measurement indicator is related to the one core component of the project.

Objectively Verifiable Indicators

- # of CSA literatures reviewed
- # policy implementation strategies developed
- # legislation proposed on revised CSA policy
- # policy monitoring plan developed
- # trainings/workshops organized
- # Exchange programmes (study tours) organized.
- # of stakeholder consultation organized
- # of participants engaged for validation workshops
- # of reports produced

12. Facilities Available

The beneficiary, MoA&FS, commits itself to providing the following facilities and logistics:

- Office space include access to telephone, internet, printer, photocopier, scanner for MS in-country staff and visiting experts;
- Adequate conditions for the STEs to perform their work while on mission to the BC;
- Suitable venues for the training sessions and meetings that will be held during the Project;
- Transport to local and regional collaborator offices as and when needed;
- Security related issues would be addressed according to the standards and practices applicable for public institutions in Nigeria.

ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE

Annex 1 The Simplified Logical framework

	Description	Indicators(with relevant baseline and target data)	Baselines Values	Targets Values	Sources of verification	Risk	Assumption
Overall Objective	To conduct a comprehensive review of National Agricultural Resilience Framework to identify gaps, opportunities, and best practices for enhancing climate resilience in the Nigeria agriculture sector.	1.1.1 Number of CSA literatures reviewed	0	6	1.Reviewed climate change policy documents, 2. Progress reports, 3. journals publication of the ministry	Political resistance to implement reforms	N/A
		1.1.2 Number of stakeholder consultation	0	2			
		1.1.3 Number of stakeholders workshop	0	1			
		1.1.4 Number of reviewed CSA policy implemented	0	1			
		1.1.5 Number of participants for validation workshop	0	30			
		1.1.6 Number of reports produced	0	1			
Specific Project Objective	Extensive analysis of NARF document existing CSA policies and programs.	1.1.1 Number of desk review conducted	0	1	1.Reviewed climate change policy documents, 2. Progress reports, 3. journals publication of the ministry	Political resistance to implement reforms	-The European Union remains committed and able to allocate sufficient resources for review of the document; -The Beneficiary institutions properly staffed and with necessary absorption capacity to receive and benefit from the proposed actions;
		1.1.2 Number of stakeholder consultation	0	1			
		1.1.3 Number of stakeholders workshop	0	1			
		1.1.4 Number of reviewed CSA policy strategies developed	0	1			
		1.1.5 Number of participants for validation workshop	0	30			
		1.1.6 Policy monitoring plan developed	0	1			
		1.1.7 Number of reports produced	0	3			
Mandatory result/outputs 1: Extensive review of NARF document, existing CSA policies and programme	Comprehensive policy review. -Executive summary and policy brief. -Presentation and dissemination of materials. -Validation workshops organized	1.1.1 Number of CSA literatures reviewed	0	1	1.1.1 Reviewed climate change policy documents, 1.1.2 Progress reports, 1.1.3journals publication of the ministry 1.1.4 Attendance registers, photos Minutes of meetings e/hard copy reports	Political resistance to implement reforms	-The European Union remains committed and able to allocate sufficient resources for review of the document; -The Beneficiary institutions properly staffed and with necessary absorption capacity to receive and benefit from the proposed actions;
		1.1.2 Number of stakeholder consultation completed	0	1			
		1.1.3 Number of reviewed CSA policy strategies developed and adopted	0	2			
		1.1.4 Number of reports produced	0	2			

Mandatory result/output 2: Identify gaps and constrains hindering CSA implementation	Peer learning and adoption of strategies to increase agricultural productivity and food security through the adoption of climate-smart strategies.	1.2.1. Number of techniques identified and adopted	0	2	1.2.1 Reports, journals produced	Political resistance to implement reforms	The European Union remains committed and able to allocate sufficient resources for review of the document The Beneficiary institutions properly staffed and with necessary absorption capacity to receive and benefit from the proposed actions
Mandatory result/output 3: Develop recommendations for policy improvement, foster stakeholders engagement and collaboration	Organize knowledge Exchange and Capacity Building study tours	1.3.1. Number of Exchange programmes (study tours) organized.	0	2	1.3.1 Mission reports, knowledge exchange sessions organized in BC	Flight cancellation, visa delays, slow/poor coordination of travel logistics	The European Union remains committed and able to allocate sufficient resources for review of the document The Beneficiary institutions properly staffed and with necessary absorption capacity to receive and benefit from the proposed actions

Annex 2 Organogram of MoA&FS

