

Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project

**HOW DO STAKEHOLDERS PERCEIVE THE QUALITY OF AGRICULTURE
AND FOOD SECURITY POLICY PROCESSES IN NIGERIA? RESULTS FROM
TWO ROUNDS OF SURVEYS**

By

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Food Security Policy *Research Papers*

This *Research Paper* series is designed to timely disseminate research and policy analytical outputs generated by the USAID funded Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy (FSP) and its Associate Awards. The FSP project is managed by the Food Security Group (FSG) of the Department of Agricultural, Food, and Resource Economics (AFRE) at Michigan State University (MSU), and implemented in partnership with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and the University of Pretoria (UP). Together, the MSU-IFPRI-UP consortium works with governments, researchers and private sector stakeholders in Feed the Future focus countries in Africa and Asia to increase agricultural productivity, improve dietary diversity and build greater resilience to challenges like climate change that affect livelihoods.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Effective policy change is an important goal of many development projects and donor-funded investments. However, for policy change to lead to desired results, the quality of the entire policy change process—i.e., to undertake transparent, inclusive, predictable, and evidence-based policy change and its effective implementation, is also important. Strengthening a country’s capacity to manage the entire policy change process and to improve the institutional architecture that supports the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the policies has thus received increased attention in recent years.

The Feed the Future (FTF) 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 conducted in 2018 and compares the results with the baseline survey conducted in 2016. The purpose of these surveys is 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. Two hundred and thirty-nine stakeholders representing the government, non-government organizations (NGOs) or civil society organizations (CSOs), 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. One hundred and ten of these participants were from the same states that were included in the baseline survey (i.e., the states of Ebonyi, Oyo, Rivers, Kaduna, and Gombe) and the Federal Capital Territory. The other 129 were from five of the FTF zone of influence focused states (i.e., Benue, Cross River, Delta, Kebbi, and Niger) that were added to the survey in 2018. As a result of this sampling strategy, we got 64 respondents who were the same individuals who had also participated in the 2016 survey.

The aggregate mean assessment score for the quality of policy process in 2018 across the whole sample is estimated to be 1.48 at the federal level and 1.39 at the state level, and for the quality of institutional architecture is 1.96 at the federal level and 1.80 at the state level. On the scale of 0 to 3 used in this study, the scores of 1.48 and 1.39 represent stakeholder opinion on the policy process to be close to ‘somewhat dissatisfied,’ and the scores of 1.96 and 1.80 represent stakeholder opinion on the quality of the institutional architecture to be close to ‘somewhat satisfied.’ In general, the stakeholders perceived the quality of the policy processes and the institutional architecture to be higher at the federal level than at the state level.

Restricting the sample to only those respondents that participated in both the 2016 and the 2018 surveys, values of these two indices in 2018 are 1.47 and 2.02 at the federal level, and 1.25 and 1.89 at the state level. In comparing these values with the mean values for the same 64 respondents in 2016, results indicate that there was no change in stakeholders’ perception of the quality of the agricultural and food security policy reform processes in Nigeria over the two-year period. This indicates that, while some positive developments had been achieved and elements of the policy processes continue to remain strong, there is still room for improvements. On the positive side, the values for the second index (2.02 and 1.89) represent a significant increase in the perception of the quality of the institutional architecture within which the policy reform processes are taking place. Thus, for at least one of the indices, there was an increased optimism among stakeholders that the quality was improving both at the federal and the state levels. We hope the results of this survey will 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 are in place 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
FTF	Feed the Future
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. Introduction¹

Effective policy change to respond to the needs of developing country citizens is an important goal of many development projects and donor-funded investments. For policy change to lead to desired results, the entire policy change process is as important as the focus on outcomes. Strengthening a country's capacity to manage the entire policy change process—i.e., to undertake transparent, inclusive, predictable, and evidence-based policy change and its effective implementation, has thus received as much attention by the development community as the goal of policy change and policy impact.

The Feed the Future Nigeria Agriculture Policy Project is one such example of a project that aims 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 contextual 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. To this end, a baseline survey was conducted in 2016, in which 119 stakeholders involved in these policy processes at the federal and state level (selected states only) had participated. Results of the baseline survey were summarized in Maredia, Mazunda, and Tasié (2017). In 2018, a similar survey was undertaken to capture stakeholder opinions on the current quality of agriculture and food security policy processes at federal and state level in Nigeria – both on 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). This report describes the results of this 2018 survey, and compares the results with the 2016 survey to assess whether stakeholders perception of the quality of agriculture and food security policy processes in Nigeria has changed over the two year period, and if so, in which direction? The objective of this assessment is to identify persistent gaps and challenges in improving the policy processes in Nigeria, both at the federal and state levels.

2. Data and method

Survey instrument

The questionnaire used for the 2018 survey was essentially the same as the questionnaire used in the 2016 baseline survey (except for changing the time reference in modules B and C to the year prior to the survey). To shorten the survey, Module D (Factors that affect agenda-setting within policy processes on agriculture and food security issues and the design of the policies or programs considered) was dropped from the 2018 survey. Both these 2016 and 2018 survey instruments were adapted based on similar stakeholder surveys conducted in Malawi (Benson et al. 2016; Benson et al. 2018), in Zambia (Ngoma et al 2017), Tanzania (Lazaro and Maredia 2018), and Mali (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. The questionnaire consisted of four modules (See Annex 1 for complete

¹ Given the similar focus, objectives and study methodology, this paper borrows heavily from the content of the paper by Maredia, Mazunda, and Tasié (2017) that described the results of the 2016 baseline stakeholder survey.

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.

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 2017 (prior to 2018) 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

We followed a two-pronged approach to identify the sample for the 2018 survey. First, we prioritized sampling the same institutions/organizations that had participated in the baseline survey. Among these organizations, people in similar position as represented in the baseline were identified and approached. The geographic focus of this sampling method that was used in the baseline survey was the Federal Capital Territory and the states of Ebonyi, Oyo, Rivers, Kaduna, and Gombe.² As a result of this strategy, we got 81 respondents who were the same individuals who had also participated in the 2016 survey. Second, the 2018 survey was expanded to include five more FTF zone of influence focus states (i.e., Benue, Cross River, Delta, Kebbi, and Niger), and other organizations and/or representatives from the same institution as the baseline survey. In this sample expansion approach, a combination of random and purposive sampling method that was used in the baseline was also used for the 2018 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.

In both the 2016 and the 2018 surveys, individuals could offer their opinion on the quality of policy process and policy architecture both at the federal and/or state level. 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

² These five states included in the baseline were randomly selected to be specifically representative of Nigeria’s six geopolitical zones including the federal and state levels. Two of these states—Ebonyi and Kaduna are also the FTF zone of influence focus states.

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 is 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 agribusinesses) 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

More than 300 individuals across the five categories of institutions were contacted in April 2018 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 sent and data was collected using this method with the help of research assistants.

Over the six months (i.e., April to September 2018), 239 individuals had completed the survey (Table 1). From the baseline sample of 119 respondents, 64 participated in the 2018 survey and 55 did not (either because they were not reachable, were no more at the same organization, or did not respond to the survey request), which represents about 46% attrition rate. In addition, 175 new respondents were added in this survey round. Of these 129 were from the five new states that were added in the 2018 survey round (Table 1).

Table 1. Number of new and repeated respondents and number of respondents from additional states, by type of organization

	Total number of respondents (2016 survey)	Total number of respondents (2018 survey)	Number of respondents in 2018 survey			
			Repeated from baseline	New	Representing the same states as baseline	Representing new states\
Government	32	54	20	34	32	22
NGO	23	50	12	38	23	27
Private sector	13	66	6	60	17	49
Donor	16	9	5	4	6	3
Research	35	60	21	39	32	28
Total	119	239	64	175	110	129

\a New states added in the 2018 survey round are the states of: Benue, Cross River, Delta, Kebbi, and Niger

Sample attrition

As noted above, significant attrition occurred between the 2016 baseline and the 2018 midline surveys. Responses were obtained from 64 respondents for the 2018 survey as against 119 in the baseline. By institutional category, the highest rates of attrition were seen in NGO, private sector, and donor groups (Table 1). This report is based on the responses of all the 239 people who participated in the 2018 survey (sections 3 and 4), and a sub-sample of 64 respondents who participated in both the 2016 and the 2018

surveys (section 5). When presenting the results for the overall sample of survey respondents (239) in 2018, we also present the overall mean scores in 2018 of the sub-sample of 110 respondents who represent the same states as the baseline and overall mean scores in 2016 of the 119 respondents who had participated in the baseline survey as a benchmark.

Sample characteristics

Number of survey respondents for the 2018 survey by their institutional categories, federal versus state level involvement, and their experience profile is provided in Table 2. Respondents from the private sector category represent 28% of the sample followed by respondents from research organizations (25%), government (23%), NGO (21%), and donor (4%). Ten percent of the respondents indicated being involved in the policy process at the federal level, about 35% at the state level, and 46% at both federal and state levels. About 9% of respondents 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 13 years. Respondents from non-governmental organizations, private sector, and donor agencies on average had more number of years of experience with such policy processes, than their affiliation with their current organizations, reflecting the higher staff turnover in such organizations.

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	54	13%	44%	35%	7%	19.9	13.4
CSOs/NGOs	50	8%	34%	50%	8%	7.8	9.3
Private sector	66	3%	38%	45%	14%	8.6	10.5
Donor agency	9	0%	44%	33%	22%	4.8	15.4
Research	60	27%	23%	55%	5%	16.9	16.2
Total	239	10%	35%	46%	9%	13.0	12.6

Source: Nigeria stakeholder survey, 2018

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 moderate to high influence at both the federal and state level on the direction that these processes take. In general, respondents from the government and donors 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 $p < 0.01$ for state level influence ratings but not at the federal level.

3. Results

Modules B and C of the 2018 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.

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 for federal level assessment, and in Figure 2 for state level assessments. As a point of reference, the mean assessment scores from the 2016 baseline survey and the mean assessment scores for the sub-sample of respondents who represent the same states as included in the baseline are also shown for each of the questions.

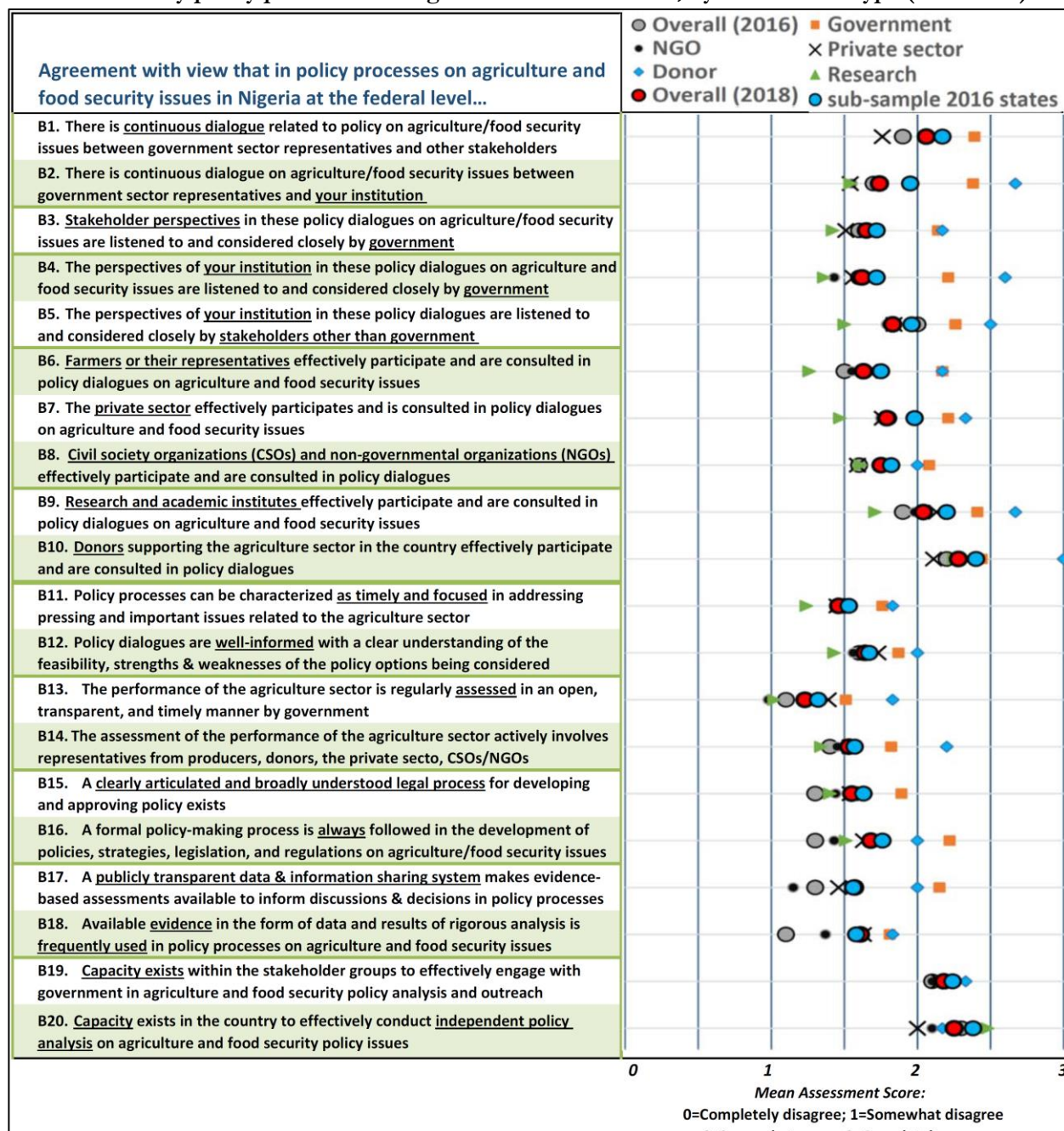
Table 3. Assessment of influence of own institution on agriculture and food security policy change processes in Nigeria at the Federal and State level, percent of respondents by institutional category

	Level of influence				Mean score	N
	0=None	1=Limited	2=Moderate	3=High		
<i>Federal level</i>						
Government	0%	33%	21%	47%	2.13	43
NGO	10%	31%	28%	31%	1.79	39
Private sector	20%	17%	48%	15%	1.58	46
Donor agencies	13%	13%	50%	25%	1.88	8
Research	9%	31%	33%	26%	1.76	54
Total	10%	27%	34%	29%	1.82	190
Statistical test of differences between responses for the five main institutional categories of respondents (Kruskal-Wallis rank test)						<i>p=0.1823</i>
<i>State level</i>						
Government	2%	15%	30%	52%	2.32	46
NGO	2%	30%	47%	21%	1.87	47
Private sector	10%	24%	45%	21%	1.76	58
Donor agencies	0%	0%	22%	78%	2.78	9
Research	7%	26%	30%	37%	1.96	54
Total	6%	23%	37%	34%	2.00	214
Statistical test of differences between responses for the five main institutional categories of respondents (Kruskal-Wallis rank test)						<i>p=0.0014*</i>

Source: Nigeria stakeholder survey, 2018. 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’.

The first five questions ask about whether there is a continuous dialogue related to agriculture/food security policy issues between government sector representatives and other stakeholders in general (B1), and their institutions in particular (B2), and whether stakeholder perspectives are listened to in these policy dialogues (B3-B5). Donor and government representatives responded positively to these statements significantly more than other stakeholder groups. Overall, the perception of the occurrence of such dialogues and stakeholder participation in them has slightly improved from 2016 to 2018 (overall sample and sub-sample from the same states as baseline) (Figures 1 and 2).

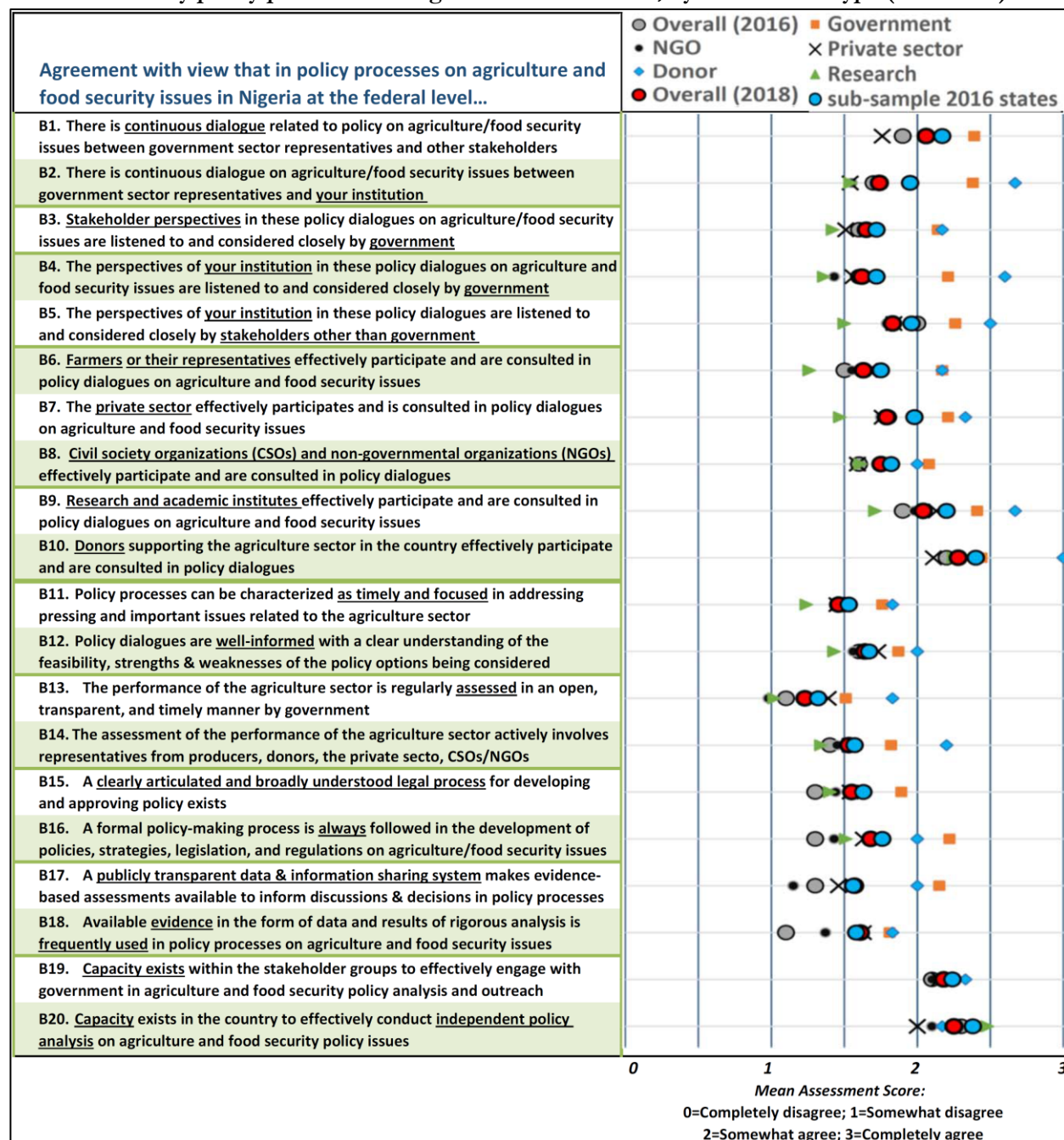
Figure 1. Summary of mean assessment scores concerning perceptions on the quality of agricultural and food security policy processes in Nigeria at the federal level, by institutional type (Module B)



Source: Analysis of Nigeria Stakeholder Survey, 2016 and 2018

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, private sector, and civil society/NGOs is judged to be less effective than for the researcher and donor stakeholder groups. Respondents from research organizations and private sector are most critical of the quality of the stakeholder participation in these dialogues, while donor representatives and government are least critical (Figures 1 and 2). Although the

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 and 2018

sample size is small, respondents from donor agencies are most positive about the effectiveness of their participation in the policy dialogues on agriculture and food security policy issues, especially at the federal level (B10) (Figure 1). The overall perception of the effectiveness of stakeholder participation in policy processes has remained steady and not changed significantly from 2016 to 2018. However, for the sub-sample of respondents representing the same states as the baseline, the perception of these indicators is slightly more positive in 2018 compared to the overall mean scores of all the participants.

Questions B11 to B16 concern how well structured the policy processes are. In general, respondents from the donor group and government provide a significantly positive assessment to these set of questions. Respondents from all the other categories of stakeholders have generally critical views of the policy processes in this regard. The openness, transparency and timeliness with which government regularly assesses the performance of the agriculture sector is the most negative of all the assessment scores in module B (B13) at both the federal and state level (Figures 1 and 2). However, compared to 2016, overall stakeholder perceptions of the quality of this indicator has improved over the past two years as seen by the shift of the overall mean score and the mean score of the sub-sample towards the right, especially at the state level.

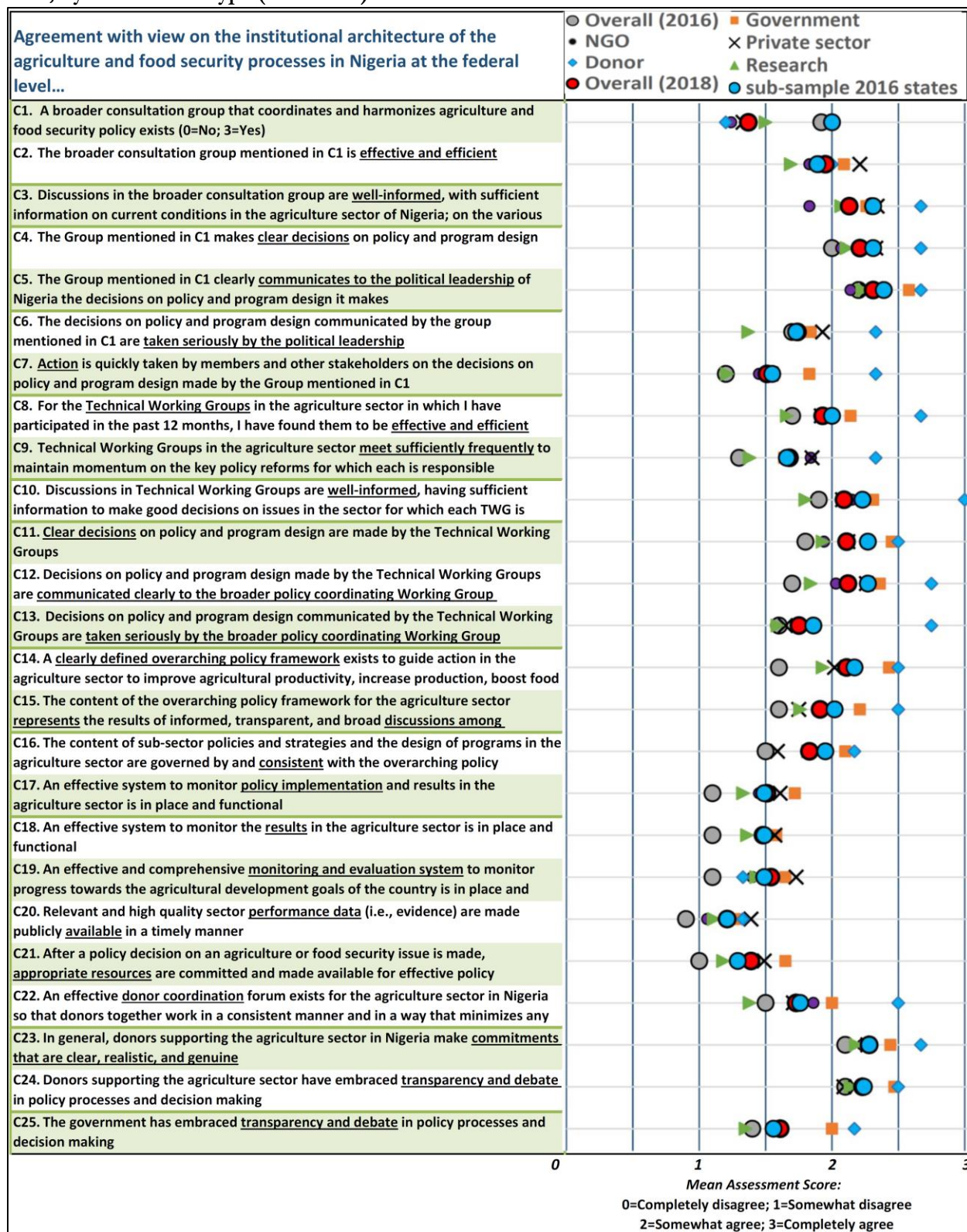
With regard to whether the policy dialogues are well-informed with a clear understanding of the feasibility, strengths, and weaknesses of policy options being considered (B12), and whether the assessment of the performance of the agricultural sector actively involves representatives from farmer groups, 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, the small number of respondents from donor agencies tend to be most positive about this. 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). At the federal level, respondents from government are somewhat more positive in their assessment on this point than are other respondents. But at the state level, respondents from the donor group are more positive than other respondents, including the government, on this point (Figures 1 and 2). Overall, the perception of stakeholders in 2018 on the formal policy making process being followed is more positive than the stakeholder perception in 2016 both at the federal and the state levels, and for both the overall sample and the sub-sample of 2018 respondents from the same states as the baseline.

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 research organizations and NGO/CSOs are quite critical, while respondents from government and donor agencies 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. There was also more consensus on this assessment across stakeholder groups than any other dimensions of policy process. Interestingly, on the last capacity question, respondents from the research category were more positive in their assessments than any other stakeholder groups (Figures 1 and 2). The overall assessment scores on these two capacity related indicators (B19 and B20) has not changed significantly over the two years—from 2016 to 2018, both at the federal and state levels. Although, the mean assessment scores for the sub-sample of respondents from the same states as the baseline survey are slightly more positive than the overall mean scores of all the whole sample.

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

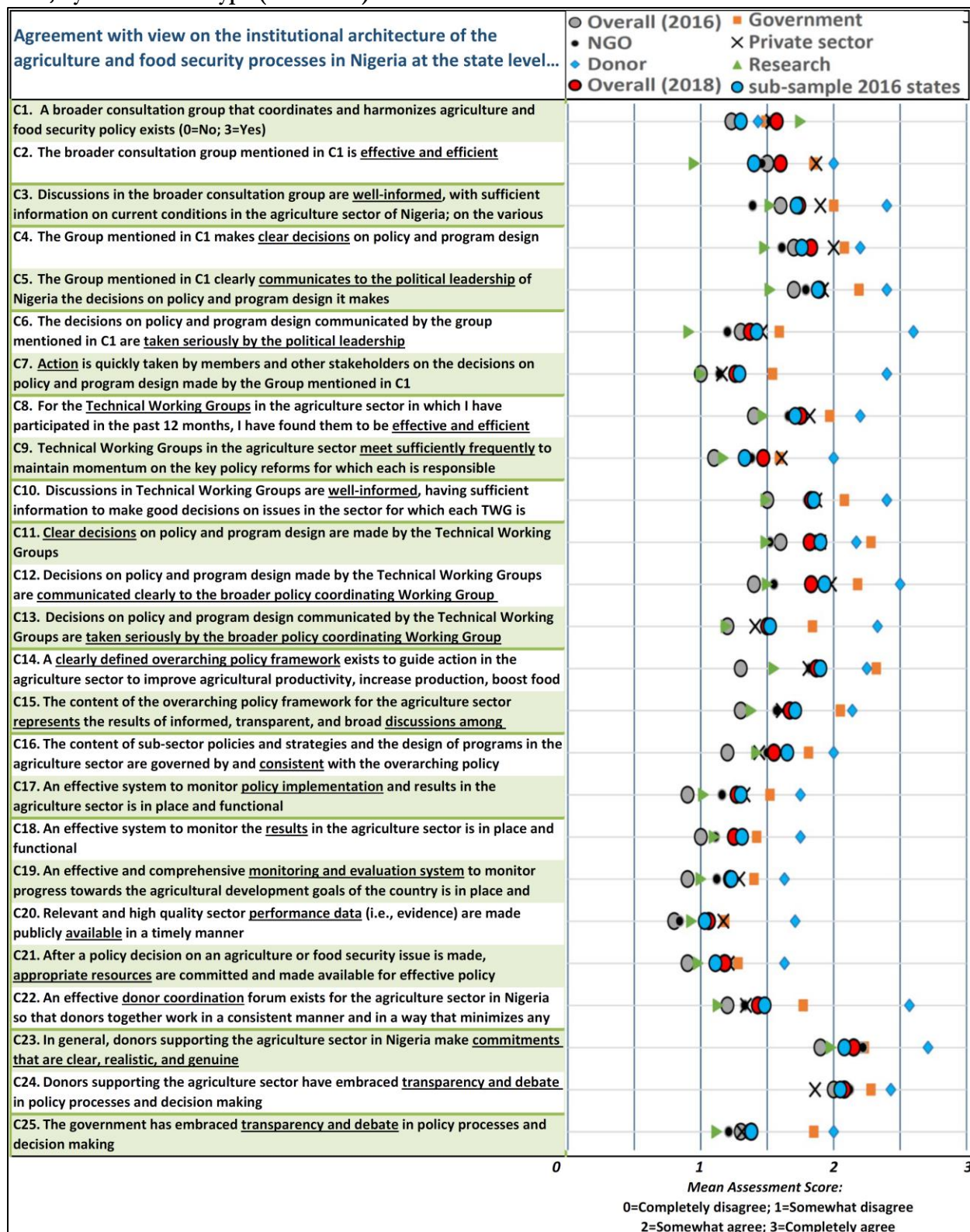
Results of Module C are presented in Figures 3 (for federal level) and 4 (for state level). Module C primarily focuses on the institutions and the policy implementation monitoring frameworks that have been established to facilitate agriculture and food security policy reform processes in Nigeria. The 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.

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 and 2018

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 and 2018

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 in 2018 are slightly more positive at both the federal and the state level than the average response to the same statements in 2016. The only exception is opinion on the existence of the broader consultation group (C1) at the federal level. The overall mean score on this yes/no question is lower in 2018 than the overall mean score observed in 2016. However, for only the sub-sample of respondents representing the same states as the baseline survey, the overall mean score is slightly higher than the baseline score. On the other hand, at the state level, the mean response to this question for the sub-sample was slightly higher than baseline, but significantly lower than the overall sample mean for 2018. This indicates that the perceptions about the existence of a consultation group at the federal and state level of the respondents from the new states seems to be different than the respondents from the original states included in the baseline survey.

For all other indicators of the quality of institutional architecture, 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. Consistent with responses in Module B, we find that respondents in the donor and government category generally provide the most positive assessments to the questions in Module C. In fact, for some statements, the assessment by the small number of donor group respondents is significantly to the right (i.e., positive) than even the assessment by the respondents from the government sector (e.g., C6-C10; C13, and C22). Similarly, consistent with responses in Module B, respondents from the research organizations/think tanks were generally more negative and tended to disagree or somewhat disagree with the statements posed on the quality and functioning of the institutional architecture of the agricultural and food security policy processes compared to other stakeholder groups (Figures 3 and 4).

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).

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 research and civil society organizations are more critical of the manner in which TWGs operate than other categories of respondents, at least at the state level. At the federal level, researchers are more critical about the effectiveness of TWGs, while the donor group representatives felt more positive about the way these groups operate (Figures 3 and 4).

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 donor group on one end of the spectrum (agreement) and the private sector (at the federal level) and researchers (at the federal and state levels) on the other end (disagreement). On these questions, NGOs/CSOs 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). Compared to 2016, stakeholder perceptions on the existence of a well-defined overarching policy framework, whether it was developed in a consultative manner, and is consistent with the broader framework is overall much more positive in 2018, including by respondents from the same states included in the baseline survey.

The next three questions concern monitoring implementation of programs in the agricultural sector. There was more-or-less a consensus across the stakeholder groups with ratings falling between ‘somewhat disagree’ and ‘somewhat agree’. Most respondents feel that there is room for improvement in the policy monitoring systems. Surprisingly, respondents from the donor group are quite critical of the monitoring and evaluation system that is in place for the sector for monitoring progress at the federal level (C19, Figure 3). But compared to 2016, the overall perceived quality of the monitoring system has improved in 2018 across these three dimensions (C17-C19) at both the federal and the state levels.

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 the donor group 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 significantly lower than the issue of commitment and dialogue (C23), with respondents from donor and to some extent, government organization somewhat more positive on this issue than respondents from other organizations. At least, at the state level the spread of opinions on this issue was wide (Figure 4). 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 donor group 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). However, when asked if the government has embraced transparency and debate in policy processes and decision making, the responses were less positive across the spectrum, especially at the state level. But overall, even on this indicator, the mean assessment score in 2018 (for the overall sample and the sub-sample) was more positive than the mean assessment score in 2016, indicating that stakeholder perception of government’s commitment to transparency and debate in policy making has changed in positive direction in two years (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 1.48 at the federal level and 1.39 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, all respondents

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	1.48	1.39
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	1.96	1.80

Source: Nigeria: Stakeholder Survey, 2018.

\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 of 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.

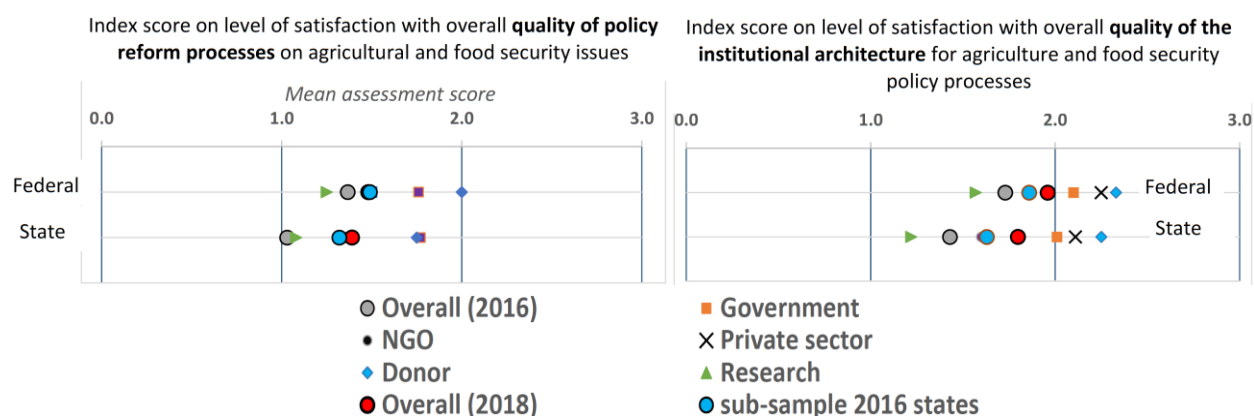
C14: A clearly defined overarching policy framework exists to guide action in the agriculture sector to improve agricultural productivity, increase production, boost food security, and enhance nutrition.

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 Agricultural 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 1.96 at the federal level and 1.8 at the state level, significantly higher than the first index focusing on the quality of the policy processes, and more in the range of ‘somewhat satisfied.’ Note that responses only for those who answered all four questions making up the index (C2, C8, C14 and C17) were used in the computation of this index.

Figure 5 provides a breakdown of these two indices as assessed by respondents from different organizational categories. It also includes the overall mean score from 2016 and the 2018 mean score of the sub-sample of respondents from the same state as the baseline. The responses between stakeholder categories seem to be evenly spread both at the federal level and the state level for both the indices. The most optimistic respondents are donors across both indicators and levels of government, while the most pessimistic are in the research organizations. Respondents from the government sector have generally more positive opinions on the quality of policy processes and institutional architecture, and respondents from the private sector and NGOs/CSOs fall somewhere in the middle, closer to the overall mean values of the indices (Figure 5). Restricting the 2018 sample to only those respondents that were from the same states as the baseline, lowers the mean index score for the overall quality of the institutional architecture both at the federal and state level, and slightly lowers the index score on the quality of the policy reform processes at the state level. But the mean score for the quality of policy processes at the federal level remains unchanged (Figure 5).

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: Results of 2018 survey and overall scores for 2016, all respondents



Source: Nigeria: Stakeholder Survey, 2016 and 2018.

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

5. Changes in the perception on the quality of policy processes and institutional architecture from 2016 to 2018? Comparison of results across same respondents

An important question when comparing the 2016 overall mean with the 2018 sub-sample mean of respondents from the same states that were included in the baseline, as done in previous sections is whether significant bias was introduced into the 2018 sample through the significant attrition between the baseline and midline samples. Perspectives on dimensions related to the quality of agriculture and food security policy processes may differ between those who participated in both rounds of the survey and those who only participated in the baseline survey. That is, the results presented in sections 3 and 4 on the baseline survey using the information from the 119 respondents may not be consistent with the baseline survey results derived from the 64 respondents who completed the 2018 survey. Similarly, the results based on all the respondents and the sub-sample of respondents from the same state as the baseline may be different from the 64 respondents who completed both the baseline and the 2016 and the 2018 surveys. To determine how this loss from the baseline sample affects the representativeness of the results presented in the earlier report, we did means comparisons on the responses in the baseline survey to all questions in module B and module C, the results of which are presented in Annex 2. As reported, mean responses are statistically significantly different (at $p < 0.05$) between the two baseline survey sub-samples for six out of 20 questions in Module B (B1, B2, B6, B8, B11, and B13) and four out of 25 questions in Module C (C16-C19) at the federal level. At

the state level, the mean responses are statistically significantly different (at $p < 0.05$) for five and one questions in Modules B (B1, B2, B6, B8, and B13) and C (C6), respectively. The sub-sample of respondents that participated in the 2018 survey has a slightly more positive assessment on these questions in 2016 than does the sub-sample of respondents who did not participate in the 2018 survey.

Given the statistically significant difference in the two sample means for almost 30% of questions in Module B, it seems that the overall baseline means across all 119 respondents may not represent the results that would have been obtained if we had used only information provided by the 64-member sub-sample. So to address the question on how the perception on the quality of policy processes and institutional architecture has changed over the two year period—from 2016 to 2018, we compare the mean assessment scores of only the sub-sample of 64 respondents who participated in both surveys. Mean assessment scores concerning perceptions on the quality of agricultural and food security policy processes in Nigeria at the federal and state level (Module B) are presented in Figure 6 and the mean scores on the perception of the quality of institutional architecture (Module C) are presented in Figure 7.

Figure 6. Mean assessment scores concerning perceptions on the quality of agricultural and food security policy processes in Nigeria at the federal and state level (Module B): Comparison of mean scores among respondents who participated in both 2016 and 2018 surveys

Agreement with view that in policy processes on agriculture and food security issues in Nigeria at the federal/state level...	Federal			State		
	2016	2018	t-test	2016	2018	t-test
B1. There is <u>continuous dialogue</u> related to policy on agriculture/food security issues between government sector representatives and other stakeholders	2.2	2.3		1.9	2.0	
B2. There is continuous dialogue on agriculture/food security issues between government sector representatives and <u>your institution</u>	2.0	2.1		1.8	2.0	
B3. <u>Stakeholder perspectives</u> in these policy dialogues on agriculture/food security issues are listened to and considered closely by <u>government</u>	1.8	1.8		1.6	1.6	
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>	1.7	1.7		1.7	1.7	
B5. The perspectives of <u>your institution</u> in these policy dialogues are listened to and considered closely by stakeholders other than <u>government</u>	2.0	2.0		2.0	1.9	
B6. <u>Farmers or their representatives</u> effectively participate and are consulted in policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues	1.7	1.8		1.7	1.9	
B7. The <u>private sector</u> effectively participates and is consulted in policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues	2.0	2.1		1.9	1.8	
B8. <u>Civil society organizations (CSOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs)</u> effectively participate and are consulted in policy dialogues	1.8	1.8		1.7	1.6	
B9. <u>Research and academic institutes</u> effectively participate and are consulted in policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues	2.0	2.3		1.9	2.0	
B10. <u>Donors</u> supporting the agriculture sector in the country effectively participate and are consulted in policy dialogues	2.2	2.4		1.8	2.2	*
B11. Policy processes can be characterized <u>as timely and focused</u> in addressing pressing and important issues related to the agriculture sector	1.8	1.5		1.4	1.4	
B12. Policy dialogues are <u>well-informed</u> with a clear understanding of the feasibility, strengths & weaknesses of the policy options being considered	1.7	1.6		1.5	1.4	
B13. The performance of the agriculture sector is regularly <u>assessed</u> in an open, transparent, and timely manner by <u>government</u>	1.3	1.3		1.1	1.3	
B14. The assessment of the performance of the agriculture sector actively involves representatives from producers, donors, the private sector, CSOs/NGOs	1.5	1.5		1.3	1.3	
B15. A clearly articulated and broadly understood <u>legal process</u> for developing and approving policy exists	1.4	1.6		1.1	1.4	
B16. A formal policy-making process is <u>always</u> followed in the development of policies, strategies, legislation, and regulations on agriculture/food security issues	1.5	1.7		1.2	1.5	
B17. A <u>publicly transparent data & information sharing system</u> makes evidence-based assessments available to inform discussions & decisions in policy processes	1.4	1.5		1.1	1.3	
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	1.3	1.5		1.1	1.3	
B19. <u>Capacity exists</u> within the stakeholder groups to effectively engage with government in agriculture and food security policy analysis and outreach	2.1	2.3		1.8	2.1	
B20. <u>Capacity</u> exists in the country to effectively conduct <u>independent policy analysis</u> on agriculture and food security policy issues	2.3	2.4		2.0	2.2	

Source: Nigeria: Stakeholder Survey, 2016 and 2018.
Comparison of means t-test: * $p < 0.05$

Figure 7. 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 (Module C): Comparison of mean scores among respondents who participated in both 2016 and 2018 surveys

Agreement with view on the institutional architecture of the agriculture and food security processes in Nigeria at the federal/state level...	Federal			State		
	2016	2018	t-test	2016	2018	t-test
C1. A broader consultation group that coordinates and harmonizes agriculture and food security policy exists (0=No; 3=Yes)	0.7	2.1	*	0.4	1.3	
C2. The broader consultation group mentioned in C1 is <u>effective and efficient</u>	1.8	1.9		1.3	1.6	
C3. Discussions in the broader consultation group are <u>well-informed</u> , with sufficient information on current conditions in the agriculture sector of Nigeria; on the various	2.2	2.5		1.5	1.9	
C4. The Group mentioned in C1 makes <u>clear decisions</u> on policy and program design	2.0	2.4		1.5	1.8	
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	2.3	2.4		1.6	2.1	
C6. The decisions on policy and program design communicated by the group mentioned in C1 are <u>taken seriously by the political leadership</u>	1.6	1.8		1.0	1.6	*
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	1.2	1.7	*	1.0	1.4	
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>	1.8	2.1	*	1.4	1.8	
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	1.2	1.7	*	1.1	1.3	
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	1.9	2.2	*	1.4	1.8	
C11. <u>Clear decisions</u> on policy and program design are made by the Technical Working Groups	1.7	2.3	*	1.5	1.9	
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>	1.7	2.4	*	1.3	2.0	*
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>	1.6	1.9		1.2	1.5	
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	1.7	2.3	*	1.4	2.0	*
C15. The content of the overarching policy framework for the agriculture sector <u>represents the results</u> of informed, transparent, and broad discussions among	1.8	2.1		1.4	1.8	
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	1.7	2.0		1.3	1.8	*
C17. An effective system to monitor <u>policy implementation</u> and results in the agriculture sector is in place and functional	1.2	1.5		1.0	1.3	
C18. An effective system to monitor the <u>results</u> in the agriculture sector is in place and functional	1.3	1.5		1.1	1.2	
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	1.3	1.5		1.0	1.3	
C20. Relevant and high quality sector <u>performance data</u> (i.e., evidence) are made publicly <u>available</u> in a timely manner	1.0	1.2		0.7	1.1	
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	1.1	1.4		0.9	1.2	
C22. An effective <u>donor coordination forum</u> exists for the agriculture sector in Nigeria so that donors <u>together work</u> in a consistent manner and in a way that minimizes any	1.4	1.8		1.2	1.5	
C23. In general, donors supporting the agriculture sector in Nigeria make <u>commitments that are clear, realistic, and genuine</u>	2.1	2.3		1.7	2.1	*
C24. Donors supporting the agriculture sector have embraced <u>transparency and debate</u> in policy processes and decision making	2.1	2.3		1.9	2.2	
C25. The government has embraced <u>transparency and debate</u> in policy processes and decision making	1.5	1.6		1.4	1.4	

Source: Nigeria: Stakeholder Survey, 2016 and 2018.
Comparison of means t-test: * p<0.05

In general, the mean assessment scores on different aspects of the quality of the policy reform processes in Nigeria both at the federal and state level for this sub-sample has not changed in either direction from 2016 to 2018 (Figure 6). The only exception is the perception about donors effectively participating and being consulted on policy dialogues at the state level. The mean score on this indicator was about 0.4 points higher (on a scale of 0 to 3) in 2018 compared to the mean score in 2016; and this difference was statistically significant at p<0.05.

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: Comparison of mean scores among respondents who participated in both 2016 and 2018 surveys

Qualitative Indicators	Federal level			State level		
	2016	2018	t-test	2016	2018	t-test
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	1.52	1.47		1.19	1.25	
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	1.72	2.02	*	1.30	1.89	*

Source: Nigeria: Stakeholder Survey, 2016 and 2018.

Comparison of means t-test: * $p < 0.05$

\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'.

Comparing only the sample of respondents that participated in both the 2016 and the 2018 surveys, results indicate that the perception of some aspects of the quality of institutional architecture both at the federal and state level has changed significantly over the two years (Figure 7). For example, a significantly more percentage of stakeholders agree that a broader consultation group that coordinates and harmonizes agriculture and food security policy exists at the federal level (C1) in 2018 than the percentage of respondents who agreed about this in 2016. There was also more agreement among respondents in 2018 compared to 2016 that there is quick action taken by members and other stakeholders on the decisions made by this consultation group (C7). At the federal level, the perception of respondents on the performance of the Technical Working Groups (TWGs) was significantly more positive in 2018 than in 2016. For example, respondents found that compared to 2016, the TWGs in 2018 were perceived to be more effective and efficient (C8), was meeting more frequently to maintain momentum (C9), the discussions in TWGs were more well-informed (C10), TWGs were making clear decisions on policy and program design (C11), and were clearly communicating these decisions to the broader policy coordinating Working Group (C12). Also, the respondents were more positive in 2018 than in 2016 (both at the federal and state level) that 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 (C14).

At the state level, respondents were more positive in 2018 about the following aspects of the quality of institutional architecture--C6-the decisions on policy and program design are taken seriously by the political leadership; C12-decisions on policy and program design made by the TWGs are communicated clearly to the broader policy coordinating Working Group, and C16-the content of sub-sector policies and strategies and the design of programs in the agriculture sector are governed by and consistent with the overarching policy framework for the sector.

Table 6 presents the overall scores of the two indices for this sub-sample of 64 respondents that participated in both the 2016 and the 2018 surveys and presents the results of the t-test on mean comparison for the two survey rounds. On the perception of the quality of policy reform processes, there is no significant change in the perception of this qualitative index, both at the federal and the state level. However, on the perception of the quality of institutional architecture within which the policy reform processes take place in Nigeria, the

mean scores increased by 0.3 points (from the base of 1.72) at the federal level, and by 0.59 points (from the base of 1.30) at the state level. These increases in the mean scores for this index are statistically significant at $p < 0.05$ and clearly shows a positive change in the overall quality of institutional architecture within which agricultural and food security policy processes are taking place in Nigeria (Table 6).

6. Conclusion

The motivation for conducting the 2016 and 2018 Nigeria agriculture and food security policy processes surveys was to provide a baseline and then a continuing understanding of the quality of those policy processes for the Nigeria Agricultural Policy Project, which began in 2015 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. Values in 2018 for these two indices across all the respondents are 1.48 and 1.96 at the federal level, and 1.39 and 1.80 at the state level, respectively, for the quality of policy process and the quality of institutional architecture.

Restricting the sample to only those respondents that participated in both the 2016 and the 2018 surveys, values of these two indices in 2018 are 1.47 and 2.02 at the federal level, and 1.25 and 1.89 at the state level. Compared to 2016, the first set of values in 2018 (1.47 and 1.25) represent no change in the perception of the quality of the agricultural and food security policy reform processes in Nigeria. This indicates that, while some positive developments had been achieved and elements of the policy processes continue to remain strong, improvements are still needed. However, on the positive side, the values for the second index (2.02 and 1.89) represent a significant increase in the perception of the quality of the institutional architecture within which the policy reform processes are taking place. Among stakeholders that were surveyed both in 2016 and 2018, more percentage of respondents agreed in 2018 compared to 2016 that following elements are in place in Nigeria at the federal and the state level:

- An effective and efficient broader consultation group exists that coordinates and harmonizes agriculture and food security policy
- The Technical Working Groups in the agriculture sector are effective and efficient.
- 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.
- An effective system to monitor policy implementation and results in the agriculture sector is in place and functional.

Thus, at least for the quality of institutional architecture, indices in 2018 showed an increase in optimism among respondents both at the federal and the state levels.

Another similar survey will be conducted in 2020 to serve as the end-line assessments to monitor whether and how the quality of these policy processes are improving in Nigeria. We hope the results of the 2016 and 2018 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, 2018

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 2017 (prior to 2018) 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
<p>B1. There is <u>continuous dialogue</u> related to policy on agriculture and/or food security issues between government sector representatives and other stakeholders</p> <p>Comment(if any):</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>B2. There is continuous dialogue on agriculture and food security issues between government sector representatives and <u>your institution</u></p> <p>Comment(if any):</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>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></p> <p>Comment(if any):</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>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></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>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></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>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</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>B7. The <u>private sector</u> effectively participates and is consulted in policy dialogues 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>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</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
B9. <u>Research and academic institutes</u> effectively participate and are consulted in policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues Comment(if any):	<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 Comment(if any):	<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 as <u>timely and focused</u> in addressing pressing and important issues related to the agriculture sector Comment(if any):	<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 Comment(if any):	<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 Comment(if any):	<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"/>

	Federal	State
B19. <u>Capacity exists</u> within the stakeholder groups to effectively engage with government in agriculture and food security policy analysis and outreach Comment(if any):	<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"/>
B20. <u>Capacity</u> exists in the country to effectively conduct <u>independent policy analysis</u> on agriculture and food security policy issues Comment(if any):	<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"/> <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>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"/> <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>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"/> <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>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"/> <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>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>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>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>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>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>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>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"/>

	Federal	State
<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"/>

	Federal	State
<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"/>
<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"/>

	Federal	State
<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 Comment(if any):	<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"/>	

E. Participation in agriculture and food security policy process events

E1. **During 2017** (i.e., 1 January to 31 December 2017), 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 **2017, and who was the main organizer?**

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- g) _____
- g) _____
- h) _____
- i) _____
- j) _____

E3. **Since 1 January 2018**, 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 2018, and who was the main organizer?**

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____

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

Annex 2. Differences in the mean assessment scores between sub-samples of baseline respondents who did and did not participate in the 2018 survey

Table 2A. Module B

	Federal level			State level		
	Baseline respondents who did not participate in 2018 survey	Baseline respondents who participated in 2018 survey	P-value	Baseline respondents who did not participate in 2018 survey	Baseline respondents who participated in 2018 survey	P-value
B1. There is <u>continuous dialogue</u> related to policy on agriculture/food security issues between government sector representatives and other stakeholders	1.54	2.19	0.001*	1.32	1.92	0.001*
B2. There is continuous dialogue on agriculture/food security issues between government sector representatives and <u>your institution</u>	1.49	1.95	0.032*	1.35	1.82	0.023*
B3. <u>Stakeholder perspectives</u> in these policy dialogues on agriculture/food security issues are listened to and considered closely by <u>government</u>	1.46	1.77	0.060	1.35	1.55	0.222
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>	1.48	1.68	0.316	1.55	1.74	0.367
B5. The perspectives of <u>your institution</u> in these policy dialogues are listened to and considered closely by <u>stakeholders other than government</u>	1.98	2.04	0.753	1.91	1.98	0.703
B6. <u>Farmers or their representatives</u> effectively participate and are consulted in policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues	1.33	1.70	0.042*	1.17	1.74	0.003*
B7. The <u>private sector</u> effectively participates and is consulted in policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues	1.67	2.00	0.074	1.53	1.85	0.064
B8. <u>Civil society organizations (CSOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs)</u> effectively participate and are consulted in policy dialogues	1.43	1.82	0.026*	1.28	1.70	0.015*
B9. <u>Research and academic institutes</u> effectively participate and are consulted in policy dialogues on agriculture and food security issues	1.89	1.98	0.614	1.69	1.87	0.319
B10. <u>Donors</u> supporting the agriculture sector in the country effectively participate and are consulted in policy dialogues	2.24	2.16	0.657	1.90	1.80	0.552

	Federal level			State level		
	Baseline respondents who did not participate in 2018 survey	Baseline respondents who participated in 2018 survey	P-value	Baseline respondents who did not participate in 2018 survey	Baseline respondents who participated in 2018 survey	P-value
B11. Policy processes can be characterized <u>as timely and focused</u> in addressing pressing and important issues related to the agriculture sector	1.09	1.78	0.000*	1.14	1.44	0.125
B12. Policy dialogues are <u>well-informed</u> with a clear understanding of the feasibility, strengths & weaknesses of the policy options being considered	1.44	1.70	0.139	1.24	1.49	0.166
B13. The performance of the agriculture sector is regularly <u>assessed</u> in an open, transparent, and timely manner by government	0.81	1.30	0.006*	0.70	1.07	0.025*
B14. The assessment of the performance of the agriculture sector actively involves representatives from producers, donors, the private sector, CSOs/NGOs	1.23	1.54	0.109	1.02	1.32	0.135
B15. A <u>clearly articulated and broadly understood legal process</u> for developing and approving policy exists	1.28	1.39	0.588	1.27	1.13	0.500
B16. A formal policy-making process is <u>always</u> followed in the development of policies, strategies, legislation, and regulations on agriculture/food security issues	1.18	1.48	0.097	1.13	1.22	0.657
B17. A <u>publicly transparent data & information sharing system</u> makes evidence-based assessments available to inform discussions & decisions in policy processes	1.19	1.40	0.264	1.14	1.11	0.884
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	0.93	1.28	0.050	0.95	1.08	0.536
B19. <u>Capacity exists</u> within the stakeholder groups to effectively engage with government in agriculture and food security policy analysis and outreach	2.17	2.07	0.579	2.00	1.82	0.373
B20. <u>Capacity</u> exists in the country to effectively conduct <u>independent policy analysis</u> on agriculture and food security policy issues	2.30	2.27	0.848	2.20	2.02	0.298

Table 1B: Module C

	Federal level			State level		
	Baseline respondents who did not participate in 2018 survey	Baseline respondents who participated in 2018 survey	P-value	Baseline respondents who did not participate in 2018 survey	Baseline respondents who participated in 2018 survey	P-value
C1. A broader consultation group that coordinates and harmonizes agriculture and food security policy exists (0=No; 3=Yes)	0.58	0.68	0.288	0.40	0.42	0.878
C2. The broader consultation group mentioned in C1 is <u>effective and efficient</u>	1.93	1.80	0.531	1.68	1.31	0.097
C3. Discussions in the broader consultation group are <u>well-informed</u> , with sufficient information on current conditions in the agriculture sector; on the various policy, and on the feasibility, strengths, & weaknesses of the various policy options proposed	2.41	2.15	0.166	1.71	1.48	0.462
C4. The Group mentioned in C1 makes <u>clear decisions</u> on policy and program design	2.00	2.00	1.000	2.05	1.48	0.068
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	2.08	2.27	0.409	1.75	1.59	0.609
C6. The decisions on policy/program design communicated by the group mentioned in C1 are <u>taken seriously by the political leadership</u>	1.74	1.58	0.436	1.65	1.00	0.014*
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	1.27	1.21	0.761	1.13	1.00	0.580
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>	1.63	1.75	0.553	1.44	1.44	0.986
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	1.42	1.23	0.383	1.07	1.08	0.991
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	2.00	1.85	0.473	1.65	1.39	0.299
C11. <u>Clear decisions</u> on policy and program design are made by the Technical Working Groups	1.86	1.70	0.473	1.74	1.47	0.327
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>	1.72	1.70	0.935	1.56	1.31	0.352
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>	1.51	1.63	0.539	1.42	1.15	0.281

	Federal level			State level		
	Baseline respondents who did not participate in 2018 survey	Baseline respondents who participated in 2018 survey	P-value	Baseline respondents who did not participate in 2018 survey	Baseline respondents who participated in 2018 survey	P-value
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	1.46	1.68	0.324	1.26	1.36	0.699
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	1.43	1.78	0.093	1.26	1.43	0.504
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 <u>overarching policy framework</u> for the sector	1.21	1.73	0.007*	1.18	1.27	0.689
C17. An effective system to monitor <u>policy implementation</u> and results in the agriculture sector is in place and functional	0.84	1.22	0.029*	0.90	0.96	0.758
C18. An effective system to monitor the <u>results</u> in the agriculture sector is in place and functional	0.87	1.28	0.013*	0.93	1.07	0.472
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	0.89	1.34	0.010*	0.80	0.98	0.299
C20. Relevant and high quality sector <u>performance data</u> (i.e., evidence) are made publicly <u>available</u> in a timely manner	0.84	0.98	0.368	0.83	0.74	0.559
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	0.98	1.10	0.414	0.90	0.94	0.855
C22. An effective <u>donor coordination</u> forum exists for the agriculture sector so that donors together work in a consistent manner and in a way that minimizes any disruptions to the flow of resources...	1.67	1.40	0.144	1.23	1.22	0.990
C23. In general, donors supporting the agriculture sector in Nigeria make <u>commitments that are clear, realistic, and genuine</u>	2.07	2.13	0.737	2.05	1.73	0.132
C24. Donors supporting the agriculture sector have embraced <u>transparency and debate</u> in policy processes and decision making	2.13	2.13	0.972	2.10	1.91	0.358
C25. The government has embraced <u>transparency and debate</u> in policy processes and decision making	1.31	1.54	0.215	1.23	1.37	0.509

