

Smallholder Women Farmers and the Budget
(A Review of Federal Budgets 2015 – 2019)



**Small Scale Women Farmers Organisation in Nigeria
(SWOFON)**

And



Centre for Social Justice (CSJ)
(Mainstreaming Social Justice in Public Life)

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First Published in December 2020

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABP	Anchor Borrowers Programme
ACGSF	Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme Fund
AFAN	All Farmers Association of Nigeria
AFDB	African Development Bank
APP	Agriculture Promotion Policy
ATA	Agricultural Transformation Agenda
AU	African Union
BOA	Bank of Agriculture
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Policy (CAADP)
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CSJ	Centre for Social Justice
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DMO	Debt Management Office
DPs	Development Partners
ERGP	Economic Recovery and Growth Programme
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FCT	Federal Capital Territory
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FMARD	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
DFRRI	Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIZ	German Technical Cooperation
HA	Hectare
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture

ILO	International Labour Organisation
KG	Kilogramme
KM	Knowledge Management
LGA	Local Government Area
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies of Government
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MSME	Micro Small Medium Enterprise
MT	Metric Tonnes
NA	Not Available
NALDA	National Agricultural Land Development Authority
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NFDP	National Fadama Development Project
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NISRAL	Nigeria Incentive-Based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending
NRCRI	National Roots Crops Research Institute
RTEP	Root and Tuber Expansion Programme
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SHWF	Small Holder Women Farmers
SWOFON	Smallholder Women Farmers Organisation in Nigeria
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UN	United Nations

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

CSJ acknowledges the support of the International Budget Partnership (IBP) towards the production of this study. We thank Kasie Eze for her efforts in proofreading. To the national leadership of SWOFON and stakeholders who attended the validation meeting, we express our deep appreciation.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Chapter One is the Introduction and deals with a background, rationale and objectives, methodology of the study, Nigerian agriculture in context and SWOFON Charter of Demands. It reviews the role of agriculture in society, its 25.44 percent contribution to economic growth in the gross domestic product between 2018 and the second quarter of 2020. The level of agriculture's productivity is linked to Nigeria's food import bill. It notes the dominant contribution of women farmers who are mainly smallholder women farmers and the challenges they face. The specific objectives of the programme leading to this study are to:

- ❖ *Conduct baseline studies on the agriculture budget of the federal government of Nigeria and five focal states over the period 2015-2019;*
- ❖ *Disseminate the findings of the study to SWOFON and other publics;*
- ❖ *Support SWOFON to use the findings of the study to engage the supply side of agriculture funding.*

The study therefore investigates the extent to which the Federal Government through its annual budgets have facilitated support for smallholder women farmers across the Federation in recent years. It seeks to establish the links between international, regional and national standards on gender and agriculture and the budget in recognition of the plan, policy, budget continuum. Plans, policies and laws ought to resonate in the budget for their meaningful implementation.

Chapter Two is on Policy and Legal Standards. It reviews international and national standards including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa. Others are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP), Maputo and Malabo Protocols. Furthermore, it reviewed the non-discrimination clause of the 1999 Constitution, Agriculture Promotion Policy, Gender Policy in Agriculture, National Gender Policy and the Economic Sustainability Plan.

Chapter Three is on Budgeting for Smallholder Women Farmers. The Federal Government adopts a multi-sectoral approach to agricultural budgeting. The votes to agriculture are not only found in the budget of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD), they are also found in the votes of ministries including Water Resources, Women Affairs, Environment, Trade, Industries and Investment, Niger Delta, Science and Technology and constituency projects of legislators, etc. During the

review period, federal budget allocations to the FMARD did not meet the Maputo/Malabo Declarations principles of dedicating not less than 10 percent of the budget to agriculture. It did not even meet 50% of the Maputo commitment as the average vote in the five years was 1.61 percent. Allocations to projects that may benefit women farmers averaged 4.03 percent over the study period and did not meet the 30 percent Beijing Declaration affirmative action principle or the 35 percent National Gender Policy benchmark. The budgets had challenges of credibility and weak policy link. This was also the pattern across the other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs).

Chapter Four reviews Other Funding Sources including loans and grants and special funds set up by the Central Bank of Nigeria. Overall, women farmers were not specifically targeted by the funds. Chapter Five is on the Cost of the SWOFON Charter of Demands. The costing provides opportunities to mobilise available dormant resources for the progressive realisation of a plethora of rights associated with improvements in agricultural productivity of smallholder women farmers.

Chapter Six is Conclusions and Recommendations. The following recommendations flow from the body of the study.

- A.** With the expiry by effluxion of time of the Agriculture Promotion Policy, develop a new Agriculture Policy ensuring stakeholder consultations and inputs while mainstreaming gender considerations.
- B.** Develop a gender-responsive budget toolkit or guidelines on mainstreaming gender into agricultural sector budgets.
- C.** Ensure the credibility of the budgeting process through revenue forecasts that are based on empirical evidence and realistic budgets that are based on attainable revenue.
- D.** Open up the budgeting system with stakeholder consultations (especially before budget preparation) including the SHWF. Ensure that a team representing all shades of stakeholders participate in the preparation of medium-term sector strategies.
- E.** Generate greater revenue and resources for funding the agriculture sector through innovative policies including tax credits for private sector operatives and special national recognition for individuals and organisations.
- F.** Set up a challenge fund that will encourage best performing states to access funding for improvement of agriculture.
- G.** Ensure that the National Council on Agriculture plays a strong role in policy harmonisation to guarantee that all tiers of government play their respective roles in policy implementation.

H. Prepare budgets that have links to policy positions in national and international standards and this should specifically include:

- ❖ Strong and targeted extension services which links SHWF with innovations, research findings, education on new farming techniques, etc. This involves strong collaboration with states and local governments. Increasing the number of state and local government level female extension workers is imperative;
- ❖ Capacity building on climate change resilience, adaptation and mitigation strategies as well as organic farming;
- ❖ Capacity building on management of agriculture cooperatives, financial literacy and group dynamics in its link to modern agriculture practices;
- ❖ Removing drudgery from agriculture through gender friendly mechanisation – low cost equipment and machinery such as hand-held power tillers, ploughs, planters, harvesters, etc., especially locally produced and fabricated equipment which is serviced by local technicians and artisans;
- ❖ Transparent and well managed federal level programme of revolving micro-credit facilities to increase the productive capacities of women;
- ❖ Improved seeds/seedlings, stems, fertilisers, pesticides, feeds, animal stock storage facilities, irrigation facilities;
- ❖ Investments across the value chains including processing equipment for product's preservation and value addition as well as capacity building to minimise post-harvest losses.
- ❖ Information Communications Technology/Knowledge Management (ICT/KM) Framework through using new devices to enhance ICT/KM capacity in the sector as well as reviving radio farm broadcasts designed to provide information to farming communities. On extension service, ICT has opened a new vista that can transform extension services from the analogue to the digital. This is about building an Agriculture Information Management Platform where all sources of information could converge as a one stop platform that facilitates farming.

I. Release all appropriated sums as a matter of course and routine and when there is paucity of funds, send a budget amendment bill to the legislature to amend the budget to reflect the fiscal realities.

J. Guarantee access to credit - ensure that beneficiaries of special funds from the CBN, Bank of Industry, Bank of Agriculture, etc., pay back their loans. CBN and other authorities should improve on the transparency, accountability and value for money on the management of these special funds. Publish regular data and information of beneficiaries, value of the benefit and gender disaggregation of beneficiaries.

K. Develop a knowledge and information management system with gender indicators and a monitoring and evaluation framework that generates gender disaggregated data for the continuous improvement of programming, policy review and implementation of agricultural budgets and policies.

L. Collect, collate and analyse gender disaggregated data on agricultural finance, productivity and across the value chains and use the results for policy review and implementation.

M. Provide information, communication and intelligence on access to commodity markets, commodity prices and other market information that attracts greater value for agricultural products.

To the Legislature

A. Enact a Framework Law for gender responsive budgeting with special provisions on gender mainstreaming in agriculture.

B. Training of members of the National Assembly, especially the Committees on Appropriation, Finance, Agriculture, Women Affairs on gender responsive budgeting.

C. Improve oversight over the expenditure of appropriated funds on the study theme.

To Civil Society Including SWOFON

A. Collaborate with the executive in the development of a gender-responsive budget toolkit or guidelines on mainstreaming gender into agricultural sector budgets. Indeed, the first draft can be prepared by SWOFON and other civil society groups.

B. Engage the executive and legislature for the implementation of the above recommendations through advocacy visits, monitoring and reporting, action research, etc. on issues related to the study theme.

C. Organise sensitisation and capacity building programmes for grassroots women farmers to improve knowledge and skills on the subject matter

Chapter One

INTRODUCTION

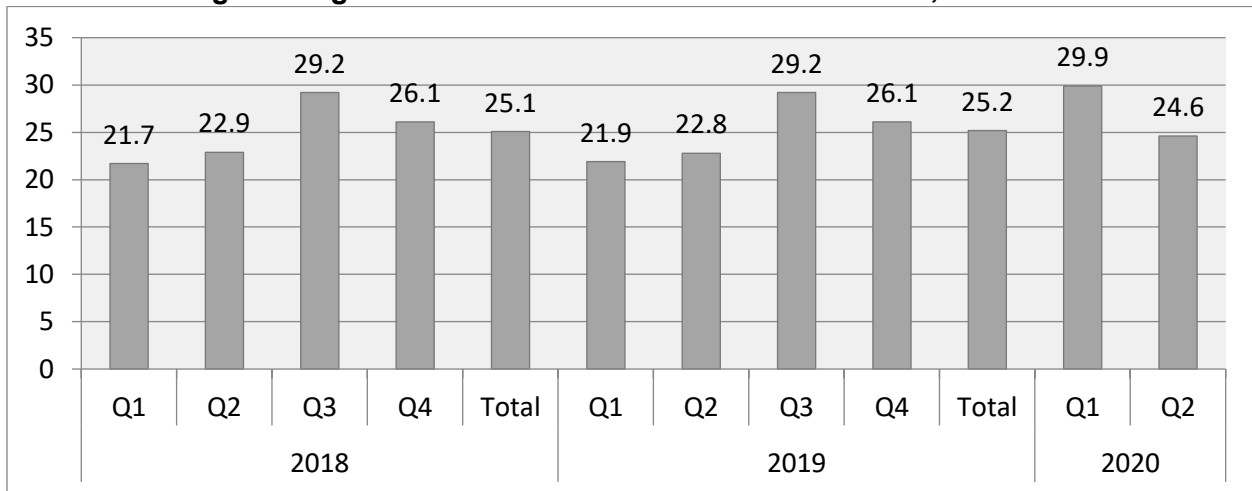
1.1 Background

Agriculture is inextricably linked to the rights to food, work and freedom from want; economic growth and diversification, job creation, provision of raw materials for industries and improvements in the standard of living.¹ It includes practices related to crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry. The value chain of agriculture has been articulated as follows: ²

“Agricultural value chain has to do with the people and activities that bring a basic agricultural product like maize or vegetables or cotton from obtaining inputs and production in the field to the consumer, through stages such as processing, packaging, and distribution.

Agriculture’s contribution to economic growth and national productivity is as shown in its contribution to the gross domestic product (GDP) for the period 2018-2020.

Figure1: Agriculture’s Contribution to GDP 2018-2020, Quarter 2



Source: National Bureau of Statistics GDP Reports

¹ In the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), freedom from want is identified as one of the highest aspirations of the common people. The right to an adequate standard of living including food is provided in article 25 (1) of the UDHR and article 11(1) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).

² <https://fmard.gov.ng/value-chain/>

Figure 1 shows the contribution of Agriculture to GDP in 2018 and 2020 broken down into quarters according to data from the National Bureau of Statistics. In 2018, Agriculture constituted 25.1% of GDP, the figure remained stable at 25.2% in 2019 but over the period, 2018 to Quarter 2 2020, it is an average of 25.44 percent. Smallholder Women Farmers (SHWF) play an active role in agriculture and this implies that they contribute significantly to GDP.

Nigeria’s food imports between 2016 and 2019 is as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Nigeria’s Food Imports 2016 to 2019

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Annual food import in Trillion N	1.215	1.618	1.493	1.769	6.096

Source: National Bureau of Statistics; Q4, 2019, Foreign Trade Statistics

Nigeria’s food import rose from N1.215 trillion in 2016 to N1.618 trillion in 2017 representing a 33.1% increase. This was followed by a 7.7% decline to N1.493 trillion in 2018 and by 2019, it shot up again by 18.5% to N1.769 trillion. Within the period of 2016 to 2019, Nigeria spent a total of N6.096 trillion importing food. Thus, Nigeria’s food imports have been rising. Table 1 presents a strong case for improving agricultural productivity to reduce foods imports. This huge import bill shows the need for enhanced activities across the agriculture value chain towards increased yield per hectare, improved storage, processing, marketing and distribution of agriculture products.

Women constitute 49% of Nigeria’s population. According to the National Gender Policy in Agriculture:³

“Women carry out about 80% of agricultural production, 60% of agricultural processing activities and 50% of animal husbandry and related activities, yet women have access to less than 20% of agricultural assets”.

Majority of farmers in Nigeria are smallholder farmers and majority of the smallholder farmers are women. Thus, smallholder women farmers (SHWF) contribute a lot to the food security of Nigerian households. They produce the bulk of the food that the nation feeds on. However, SHWF face huge challenges of access to land, finance and other factors of production. Women are involved in the agriculture value chain from clearing of the farm, planting, weeding, attending to animals and fish, harvesting, and packaging of agricultural products, etc. Essentially, a study on budgeting for SHWF is an enquiry on whether the budget takes cognisance of gender mainstreaming and Nigeria’s obligations

³ At page 71 of the Gender Policy in Agriculture, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, 2019.

under a multiplicity of international, regional and national standards.⁴ Gender is understood as the socially and culturally constructed roles and differences between boys and girls, men and women which give them unequal value, opportunities and life chances in the sector.⁵

At the national level, the agriculture sector provides employment for 20.284 million persons out of a working population of 80.291 million persons. This represents 25.2 percent of the working population.⁶ The share of informal sector agriculture contribution to gross domestic product (GDP) is 91.8% as against 8.2% from the formal sector.⁷ According to an International Labour Organisation (ILO) resolution, most people are in the informal agriculture economy, not by choice, but as a consequence of lack of opportunities in the formal economy and in the absence of other means of livelihood.⁸ Informality has multiple causes including governance and structural issues. However, public policies can speed up the transition to the formal economy in full recognition of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of persons involved.⁹

The informal nature of agricultural practices may account for its low contribution to revenue, especially taxes. Nigeria has over 84 million hectares of arable land, out of which only 40% is cultivated.¹⁰ Thus, there is room to deploy more human, fiscal, information, technology and ecological resources to cultivate the 60% uncultivated land. There is also room to take steps to formalise the 91.8% informal sector agriculture to position it for governmental agriculture service delivery and private sector competencies – including seeds, fertilisers, equipment, extension services, access to credit, etc. This will also improve its contribution to public revenue through taxation.

1.2 Rationale and Objectives of the Study

In Nigeria, agriculture has remained a major employer of labour. However, the contribution of the sector to national economic outputs in GDP which has averaged 25.44 percent in the last two years has not been commensurate to the national potentials in the

⁴ The standards include Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, National Gender Policy and Gender Policy in Agriculture, etc.

⁵ Gender Policy in Agriculture, supra.

⁶ Labour Force Statistics: Unemployment and Underemployment Report, National Bureau of Statistics, Q2 2020. This differs from the numbers and percentage given by the World Bank - <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.AGR.EMPL.ZS?locations=NG>; 20.284 million persons employed in agriculture out of a working population of 80.291 million persons which represents 25.2 percent of the working population.

⁷ National Bureau of Statistics, 2015

⁸ ILO Resolution on Transition from the Informal to the Formal Economy, 2015 (No.204). Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its 104th Session on June 1, 2015.

⁹ ILO Resolution 204, supra.

¹⁰ <https://fmard.gov.ng>

sector. The national crop yield per hectare, meat and milk production and valued added along the value chain shows that agriculture can contribute more to GDP if properly managed. The poor output is due to the nature of agriculture practiced by majority of farmers - subsistence farming that is rain fed, practiced with primitive implements like the hoe and cutlass,¹¹ producing mainly for self-consumption as against production for the market and with very little modern inputs in seeds, seedlings, fertilisers, agro-chemicals as well as a poor understanding of the full rudiments of organic farming. Access to extension services, proper storage facilities, market, communications and intelligence information is not a common feature of subsistence farming.

Governments across Nigeria have launched various programmes to improve farming and value addition in agricultural products.¹² These include setting aside dedicated funds to be accessed by farmers, establishment of research institutes and universities of agriculture, extension services, etc.¹³ Some of the programmes targeted increasing farmers access to improved and mechanised tools; some also target changing farmers' methods of farming, while some others focus on increasing farmers' access to improved farm inputs.

Available statistics suggest that official programmes seem to benefit men more than women.¹⁴ Agriculture policy implementation seems to be gender neutral and gender blind as it fails to explicitly recognise existing gender differences in accessing public resources by men and women. This leads to inequality. Inequality undermines the contribution of a critical segment – one half of society. This runs against the fundamental principles of equality before the law and equal protection of the law. Reducing inequality in agriculture is essential, not only for achieving social justice but to promote sustainable development

¹¹ SWOFON has initiated a campaign to domicile and retire the hoe and cutlas to the museum where it belongs, as an artifact to be seen by future generations.

¹² Some of these programmes were code named Operation Feed the Nation; Green Revolution; Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure; National Agricultural Land Development Authority (NALDA); National Fadama Development Project; National Special Programme on Food Security: Root and Tuber Expansion Programme (RTEP); Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA); and Agricultural Promotion Policy (APP), etc.

¹³ The National Agriculture Research System has 15 Commodity based Research Institutes, 11 Colleges of Agriculture, a Specialized National Agriculture Extension Institute, over 50 Faculties of Agriculture in regular Federal Universities and 3 Specialised Universities of Agriculture; the FMARD has 11 agencies and 37 state offices.

¹⁴ Some of the schemes demand land title documentation, collaterals and evidence of ongoing businesses worth tens or hundreds of millions of naira. For instance, the guidelines for the Commercial Agriculture Credit Scheme (CBN collaborating with FGN) defines a corporate/large scale borrower as a business with asset base of not less than N100million and having the prospect to grow the net asset base to N250 million while medium scale borrowers should be worth not less than N50 million with the prospects of growing to N150million in the next three years. Many women owned agriculture enterprises do not fall into these categories.

and poverty reduction.¹⁵ It is both a moral and economic imperative. There have therefore been concerted calls for government to provide women-specific and women-focused agricultural programmes that will help to improve the farming conditions of smallholder women farmers.

The overall goal of this study is to provide technical support to SWOFON through a baseline study and analytical review of public expenditure in the agriculture sector over the period 2015-2019. It is also to provide an agenda for mainstreaming gender on the agenda of public budgeting at the federal and state levels. The specific objectives of the programme leading to this study are to:

- ❖ *Conduct baseline studies on the agriculture budget of the federal government of Nigeria and five focal states over the period 2015-2019;*
- ❖ *Disseminate the findings of the study to SWOFON and other publics;*
- ❖ *Support SWOFON to use the findings of the study to engage the supply side of agriculture funding.*

This study therefore investigates the extent to which the Federal Government through its annual budgets have facilitated support for smallholder women farmers across the Federation in recent years. It seeks to establish the links between international, regional and national standards on gender and agriculture and the budget in recognition of the plan, policy, budget continuum. Plans, policies and laws ought to resonate in the budget for their meaningful implementation.

In addition, the Smallholder Women Farmers Organisation in Nigeria (SWOFON) has prepared and submitted a Charter of Demands to the Federal Government. This study therefore investigates the extent to which the items in the Charter of Demands have been provided for by the Federal Government. The study equally provides financial estimates for the items in the Charter of Demands.

1.3 Methodology of the Study

The study employed primary data and secondary data collection procedures. The mixed methods equally involve a combination of quantitative and qualitative data analysis methods. The study employed desk review of published budget documents, key informant interviews and focus group discussion. Desk reviews focused on budget appropriations, budget implementation reports, reports of the Accountant General and Auditor-General's reports, etc. It also focused on the review of national and international standards relevant to the study.

¹⁵ See CEDAW - A Tool for Gender Sensitive Agriculture and Rural Development Policy and Programme Formulation.

Several key informant interviews were conducted with select small- scale women farmers in the states of Anambra, Oyo, Jigawa, Nasarawa and Niger. These select farmers were drawn from SWOFON, All Farmers Association of Nigeria (AFAN) and other similar associations in the State. The interviews also extended to male farmers in the States. This was done to generate robust evidence on the state of support available to SHWF across the Federation. The key informant interviews were conducted using questions developed to elicit responses on the state of budgetary support to SHWF, the level of prioritisation accorded projects with potentials to benefit SWOFON in the use of funds released to the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

The study reviewed the linkages/relationship between the research outputs of the institutes and actual agricultural activities, especially in the area of farm inputs, key equipment and methods. Furthermore, there was a review of the availability of extension services benefitting and accessible to the SHWF. The study prepared a cost of some key inputs in the Charter of Demands. There was a critical review of budgets to ascertain the extent to which they benefit SHWF as well as provide for climate smart agriculture.

The draft report was presented to stakeholders at a validation meeting where it was reviewed and critiqued. Stakeholders present at the meeting include SHWF and SWOFON members, government agencies, civil society groups, the media. The relevant views expressed at that meeting have been reflected in the study. All the above steps were taken to ensure that the study is cogent in revealing the current position of public funding of SHWF’s activities by the federal budget.

1.4 Nigerian Agriculture in Context

A review of the statistics of a few areas of agricultural practice in Nigeria would provide a context and situate the need for gender mainstreaming for the improvement of productivity and derivation of maximum value from the agriculture value chain in Nigeria. Tables 2 and 3 is on cereal and corn yields per hectare among selected African Countries.

Table 2: Cereal Yield (kg per Hectare), 2017

Country	Cereal yield (kg per hectare)	Country	Cereal yield (kg per hectare)
Egypt	7,310.80	Cameroon	1,664.90
South Africa	5,648.20	Gabon	1,601.10
Madagascar	3,778.70	Guinea-Bissau	1,563.80
Zambia	2,477.60	Tanzania	1,543.80
Cote D’Ivoire	2,148.40	Tunisia	1,532.90
Uganda	2,050.40	Mali	1,526.40
Sierra Leone	1,956.10	Benin	1,489.90
Ghana	1,872.90	Kenya	1,473.80
Morocco	1,757.70	<i>Nigeria</i>	<i>1,462.10</i>

Source: <http://www.indexmundi.com/facts/indicators/AG.YLD.CREL.KG/rankings>

Table 3: Corn Yield in MT/HA, 2020

Country	Corn Yield (MT/HA)	Country	Corn Yield (MT/HA)
Egypt	8	Kenya	2
South Africa	5	Madagascar	2
Ethiopia	4	Malawi	2
Zambia	3	Namibia	2
Mali	3	<i>Nigeria</i>	2

Source: <https://www.indexmundi.com/agriculture/?commodity=corn&graph=yield>

In a list of 18 African Countries, Nigeria's cereal yield per hectare is the lowest. Nigeria's cereal yield is 20 percent, 25.8 percent, 38.5 percent of the yields of Egypt, South Africa and Madagascar respectively. In the specific crop of corn, Nigeria ranks lowest among 10 selected African countries and its corn yield is 25 percent, 40 percent and 50 percent of the yields of Egypt, South Africa and Ethiopia. Tables 4 and 5 show the yield per hectare in rice and cotton.

Table 4: Rice Yield in Metric Tonnes Per Hectare (MT/HA), 2020

Country	Rice Yield (MT/HA)	Country	Rice Yield (MT/HA)
Morocco	8	Madagascar	3
Egypt	8	Mali	3
Niger	5	Sierra Leone	2
Senegal	4	Somalia	2
Benin	4	Cote D'Ivoire	2
Kenya	4	Somalia	2
Uganda	3	Nigeria	2
Ethiopia	3	Burkina- Faso	2
Ghana	3	Togo	2

Source: <https://www.indexmundi.com/agriculture/?commodity=milled-rice&graph=yield>

Table 5: Cotton Yield in KG/HA, 2020

Country	Cotton Yield in KG/HA	Country	Cotton Yield in KG/HA
South Africa	1,089	Senegal	381
Egypt	720	Uganda	370
Sudan	653	Angola	363
Ethiopia	637	Zambia	363
Cameroon	557	Burkina Faso	360
Cote D'Ivoire	531	Togo	314
Benin	468	Guinea	301
Ghana	406	Zimbabwe	207
Mali	400	Mozambique	200
Niger	392	Nigeria	190

Source: <https://www.indexmundi.com/agriculture/?commodity=cotton&graph=yield>

Nigeria's rice yield per hectare is 25 percent of the yields in Morocco and Egypt and 40 percent of the yield in Niger. In cotton yields in kilogrammes per hectare, Nigeria's yield is 17.4 percent, 26.3 percent and 29 percent of the yields of South Africa, Egypt and Sudan.

Tables 2-5 generally show that within the African Continent, Nigeria lags behind its peers in farm productivity. Table 6 shows the application of fertilizer which is a vital crop input in farming across 20 countries in Africa.

Table 6: Fertiliser Consumption (Kg per Hectare of Arable Land), 2016

Country	Fertilizer Consumption (KG) Per Hectare of Arable Land)	Country	Fertilizer Consumption (KG) Per Hectare of Arable Land)
Egypt	649.19	Algeria	22.32
Morocco	71.11	Burkina Faso	21.77
Tunisia	59.25	Malawi	21.61
South Africa	58.51	Ghana	20.88
Cote D'Ivoire	51.68	Senegal	16.41
Mali	44.24	Benin	14.75
Kenya	38.18	Ethiopia	14.43
Gabon	26.77	Togo	11.03
Namibia	26.11	Cameroon	9.67
Zimbabwe	22.90	<i>Nigeria</i>	<i>5.47</i>

Source: <https://www.indexmundi.com/facts/indicators/AG.CON.FERT.ZS/rankings>

Nigeria's fertiliser use is less than 1 percent of the use in Egypt (0.842 percent); it is 7.69 percent of Morocco's use; 9.23 percent of Tunisia's use, etc. Table 6 on its own partially explains our poor yields per hectare based on the assumption that appropriate crop production investments will likely yield better harvests.

The foregoing Nigerian indicators point to the need for coordinated and enhanced policy and implementation action, targeted steps, taken to the maximum of available resources for the improvement of agricultural productivity, which to a reasonable extent, is the productivity of SHWF.¹⁶

1.5 SWOFON and the Charter of Demand

Small-scale Women Farmers Organization in Nigeria (SWOFON) is an association of over 500,000 smallholder women farmers with membership cutting across 35 states in Nigeria.

¹⁶ Resources can be classified into five: human which is the personnel and human being to operationalise systems, evidently the most important resource in view of the fact that it activates other resources; fiscal relates to money and economic policy imperatives; ecological relates to nature and the environment; information relates to the dissemination of knowledge on fit and good practices while technological is the conversion of science to practical appliances, devises, materials and inputs for everyday improvement of agricultural value chains.

The association's goal is to end the cycle of poverty among smallholder women farmers and stop all forms of discrimination against them.

In SWOFON's letter dated February 20, 2020 to the Honorable Minister, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, it listed the demands for SHWF across the Federation as shown in Table 7.

SWOFON APPLICATION SUMMARY

STATES	IMPROVED SEEDS			GENDER FRIENDLY EQUIPMENT		INPUT	TOTAL NO OF WOMEN
	CASSAVA	MAIZE	RICE	POWER TILERS	HAND PLANTERS	FERTILIZER(KG)	Persons
	In Bundles	in Mudus	In Mudus	per piece	per piece	per Kg	
Abia	89,697	23,437		647	2,283	3,395	7,331
Adamawa		35,883	39,752			240,907	8,539
Akwa Ibom	40,212	123,465		1,173	1,173	224,675	8,987
Anambra		101,625		1,350	1,350	102,530	10,934
Bauchi		45,646	48,622	1,777	1,755	37,623	5,718
Bayelsa	15,008	12,900	0	261	261	130,075	5,203
Benue		26,050	18,341	277	276	97,620	9,762
Borno		133,111	333,538	1,000	200	573,814	12,338
Cross River		56,856	56,136	2,567	2,859	38,275	9,018
Delta	66,225	39,773		148	141	64,880	8,794
Ebonyi	28,160	20,508		684	684	512,700	10,254
Edo	46,745	43,573		1,849	1,849	30,298	6,849
Ekiti	67,235	83,162		4,376	12,624	723,056	12,624
Enugu	404,424	271,658		3,000	3,000	61,359	6,541
Federal Capital Territory		207,195	325,000	20	12,075	69,065	13,813

Gombe		215,560	277,543	0	9,837	4,789	10,017
Imo	13,882	19,725		1,139	1,139	9,591	7,948
Jigawa		107,490	750,000	2,718	2,718	67,915	13,655
Kaduna		84,573	146,816	706	986	60,428	7,932
Kano		167,576	168,210	205,298		280,825	17,459
Katsina		77,400	47,250	665	0	473,000	7,228
Kebbi		41,300	202,525	1,089	501	89,667	1,590
Kogi		107,552	131,596	10,712	11,004	90,966	21,672
Kwara		284,050	503,740	1,358	11,662	69,472	23,324
Lagos	32,014	959		1,436	1,436	46,863	14,360
Nasarawa		42,849	71,415	1,217	1,217	28,565	14,283
Niger		487,500	487,500	1,480	1,480	102,661	14,623
Ogun	91,890	61,260		1,229	2,229	510,500	10,210
Ondo	82,944	55,296		1,432	2,239	460,800	9,216
Osun	81,936	54,624		2,211	2,318	455,200	9,104
Oyo	92,385	61,590		2,681	2,681	1,012,500	10,265
Plateau		179,000	102,000	5,129	11,726	129,000	13,494
Rivers	366,965	30,064		1,532	1,532	308,396	8,027
Sokoto		106,780	111,060	268	268	402,700	8,172
Taraba		135,606	123,935	1,656	7,474	1,522,491	5,888
Yobe		212,575		236	238	170,060	8,503
Zamfara		51,495	30,960	366	366	274,850	5,497
GRAND TOTAL	1,519,722	3,809,665	3,975,939	263,687	113,581	9,481,511	379,172

The items in this Charter of Demand will be costed in chapter five of this study.

Chapter Two

POLICY AND LEGAL STANDARDS

2.1 Introduction

Laws and policies cover all facets of human existence from cradle to grave. Agriculture is no exception as there are standards defining rights, entitlements and duties for men and women in crop cultivation, animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry practice. Some of the standards provide special protection for women and girls as they have remained vulnerable through the historical fact of marginalisation.

Implicit in this analysis is the concept of rights which is guaranteed by these standards for the benefit of women. Apart from the bare letters of the law which affirm a declaration of a right for a class of beneficiaries, for the right to be effective, it must create a specification of the content of the right or an account of what goods, interest or capacities the right protects; class of duty bearers and their specific duties and social responsibilities; a means and process of validation in the event of a breach. Rights must also have a reasonable and effective means of realisation by rights holders or implementation by duty bearers.¹⁷ Rights must not be inchoate or incapable of enforcement and thereby simply translate into dead law that has no links with the concrete living conditions of its holders.

There are international and national standards governing governmental action in agriculture in relation to women. These standards will now be examined.

2.2 International Standards

At the level of international law, Nigeria as a member of the international community has been active in signing and ratifying human rights treaties.¹⁸ Being a member of the United Nations (UN) and the African Union (AU), Nigeria's international obligations are guided by the international and regional human rights conventions, treaties and other standards, which have become common standards of achievement for all peoples and all nations. Nigeria is expected to implement its voluntarily entered obligations in good faith in accordance with the doctrine of *pacta sunt servanda*.¹⁹

The global and regional scenes have witnessed a number of international declarations, protocols and agreements on issues that target increasing women's participation in

¹⁷ M.E. Winston, International Institute of Human Rights Strasbourg, Collection of Lectures 2002.

¹⁸ Edwin Egede, Bring Human Rights Home: An Examination of the Domestication of Human Rights Treaties in Nigeria. *Journal of African Law* (2007) 249-284.

¹⁹ Article 26 of the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties- Every treaty in force is binding on the parties to it and must be performed by them in good faith.

economic activities and reducing discrimination against women. These agreements and declarations look at the fundamental impediments to women's productive capacities. The standards will now be reviewed.

A. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR):²⁰ In article 11(2) (a), the ICESCR states:

"2. The States Parties to the present Covenant, recognizing the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, shall take, individually and through international co-operation, the measures, including specific programmes, which are needed:

(a) To improve methods of production, conservation and distribution of food by making full use of technical and scientific knowledge, by disseminating knowledge of the principles of nutrition and by developing or reforming agrarian systems in such a way as to achieve the most efficient development and utilization of natural resources".

This state duty is to be exercised in such a way that its benefit inures to everyone on the basis of equality since:

*The, States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal right of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the present Covenant.*²¹

This right to freedom from hunger is conceptualised within the larger right to an adequate standard of living and to the continuous improvement of living conditions²² and further elaborates the standard setting provisions of article 25 (1) of the UDHR. By article 2 of the ICESCR, state parties are to take steps, to the maximum of available resources, for the progressive realisation of rights contained in the Covenant, by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures. It is interesting to note that budgets are enacted as Acts of Parliament which is the adoption of legislative measures.

B. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW):²³ CEDAW contemplates not just formal equality and opportunities in the enjoyment of rights and freedoms necessary for improved agriculture production by

²⁰ Adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 2200A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, entry into force 3 January 1976, in accordance with article 27.

²¹ Article 3 of the ICESCR.

²² Article 11 (1) of the ICESCR.

²³ Adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 34/189 of 18 December 1979 and entered into force on 3 September 1981 in accordance with article 27 (1).

women but also equality of results.²⁴ CEDAW provides for agriculture within the context of improvement of rural livelihoods. It states in article 14 inter alia:

“1. States Parties shall take into account the particular problems faced by rural women and the significant roles which rural women play in the economic survival of their families, including their work in the non-monetised sectors of the economy, and shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the application of the provisions of the present Convention to women in rural areas.

2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in rural areas in order to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, that they participate in and benefit from rural development and, in particular, shall ensure to such women the right:

(d) To obtain all types of training and education, formal and non-formal, including that relating to functional literacy, as well as, inter alia, the benefit of all community and extension services, in order to increase their technical proficiency;

(e) To organize self-help groups and co-operatives in order to obtain equal access to economic opportunities through employment or self-employment;

(f) To participate in all community activities;

(g) To have access to agricultural credit and loans, marketing facilities, appropriate technology and equal treatment in land and agrarian reform as well as in land resettlement schemes;

These rights, where empirical facts support it, can be the basis for affirmative action principles recognised in article 4 of the CEDAW to the effect that:

“1. Adoption by States Parties of temporary special measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality between men and women shall not be considered discrimination as defined in the present Convention, but shall in no way entail as a consequence the maintenance of unequal or separate standards; these measures shall be discontinued when the objectives of equality of opportunity and treatment have been achieved”.

In situations like the extant one in Nigeria, special affirmative action quotas specifying entitlements to public agricultural resources will be required for substantive equality that will lead to equality of results.

²⁴ See Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN (FAO): A Tool for Gender Sensitive Agriculture and Rural Development Policy and Programme Formulation at page 14.

C. Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa: The Protocol articulates agriculture related issues in article 15 within the context of the right to food security. It states:

“States Parties shall ensure that women have the right to nutritious and adequate food. In this regard, they shall take appropriate measures to:

- a) provide women with access to clean drinking water, sources of domestic fuel, land, and the means of producing nutritious food;*
- b) establish adequate systems of supply and storage to ensure food security.*

Furthermore, in article 19 on the right to sustainable development, the Protocol provides:

Women shall have the right to fully enjoy their right to sustainable development. In this connection, the States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to:

- a) introduce the gender perspective in the national development planning procedures;*
- b) ensure participation of women at all levels in the conceptualisation, decision-making, implementation and evaluation of development policies and programmes;*
- c) promote women's access to and control over productive resources such as land and guarantee their right to property;*
- d) promote women's access to credit, training, skills development and extension services at rural and urban levels in order to provide women with a higher quality of life and reduce the level of poverty among women;*
- e) take into account indicators of human development specifically relating to women in the elaboration of development policies and programmes.*

National development planning and human development planning includes planning for the agriculture sector. The Protocol therefore mandates gender mainstreaming in planning and implementation of agriculture policies.

D. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): The current global development goals of the United Nations (UN) formally referred to as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have replaced the former global development goals of the UN formally named the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The SDGs have a total of seventeen goals, and five out of the entire seventeen are connected to the subject of this study.

SDGs 1 and 2 focus on eradicating poverty; ending hunger and achieving food security, improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture. The second and fourth targets of Goal 1 specifically focus on poverty among women and how to reduce it. In particular, Target 1.4 of Goal 1 states:

“By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance”

The implication of the Fourth Target of Goal 1 stated above is that women’s access to economic resources should be increased in order to reduce poverty among women. Supporting this demand for increased access to economic resources, Target 2.3 of Goal 2 equally states:

“By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment”

The target of doubling women’s agricultural productivity by the year 2030 therefore gives rise to the need to focus more on governments’ activities that help the process.

Further, Target 2.4 of Goal 2 states:

By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

This is about combatting climate change and building resilience and sustainability into agriculture.

Goal 5 is about achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls. Targets 2.1 and 2.7 are relevant:

2.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.

2.7 Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

Ending discrimination against women everywhere includes ending it in agriculture and food production. SDGs 9 and 13 focused on domestication of technology and innovation and removal of drudgery in agriculture;²⁵ and the challenges of climate change in agriculture.²⁶

E. Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action²⁷

The Declaration calls for:²⁸

“Increase training in technical, managerial, agricultural extension and marketing areas for women in agriculture, fisheries, industry and business, arts and crafts, to increase income-generating opportunities, women’s participation in economic decision-making, in particular through women’s organizations at the grass-roots level, and their contribution to production, marketing, business, and science and technology;

Furthermore, at paragraph 258 (a), it provides for:

“Provide technical assistance to women, particularly in developing countries, in the sectors of agriculture, fisheries, small enterprises, trade and industry to ensure the continuing promotion of human resource development and the development of environmentally sound technologies and of women’s entrepreneurship”.

F. Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) – 2003

The Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) is built around four pillars namely; (a) extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems; (b) improving rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for improved market access; and (c) increasing food supply and reducing hunger. The fourth and long-term pillar is on agricultural research, technological dissemination and adoption. In terms of actions at national level, African Governments are expected to increase capacity to support farmer productivity; establish partnership between public and private sector for increased investment; increase the efficiency and use of water supply for agriculture; and enhance agricultural credit and financing schemes for small-scale and women farmers. CAADP recognises the role and agency of women in farming and rural development. It seeks to achieve an annual growth rate of at least 6% in agricultural gross domestic product in every country involved through an investment

²⁵ Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.

²⁶ Taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impact.

²⁷ Adopted at the 16th Plenary Meeting, on 15 September 1995 of the Fourth World Conference on Women meeting in Beijing, China.

²⁸ Paragraph 82 (j) of the Declaration.

of at least 10% of annual national budgets in the agricultural sector.²⁹ It is described in the following words:³⁰

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is a good example of a framework that has inspired and energised African agricultural research institutions, farmers' associations, African governments and the private sector who believe that agriculture has a pivotal role in development. In essence, CAADP is about boosting investment to stimulate growth in the agricultural sector. This means bringing together the public and private sectors and civil society – at the continental, regional and national levels – to increase investment, improve coordination, share knowledge, successes and failures, encourage one another and to promote joint and separate efforts.

CAADP is built on the imperative of participation by all stakeholders on a non-discriminatory basis and the need to tap the energy and potentials of all members of the African human family for sustainable progress and growth in agriculture.

G. Maputo and Malabo Declarations on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods (2014)

The Maputo commitments of African Heads of State and Governments were reaffirmed in Malabo on the tenth anniversary of CAADP.³¹ The key commitments relevant to women in agriculture include:

Reaffirming our resolve towards ensuring, through deliberate and targeted public support, that all segments of our populations, particularly women, the youth, and other disadvantaged sectors of our societies, must participate and directly benefit from the growth and transformation opportunities to improve their lives and livelihoods.³²

II. Commitment to Enhancing Investment Finance in Agriculture

2. We commit to enhance investment finance, both public and private, to agriculture; and to this end we resolve:

a) to uphold our earlier commitment to allocate at least 10% of public expenditure to agriculture, and to ensure its efficiency and effectiveness;

²⁹ <https://www.google.com/search?channel=crow2&client=firefox-b-d&q=CAADP+of+NEPAD>

³⁰ <https://www.nepad.org/cop/comprehensive-africa-agriculture-development-programme-caadp>

³¹ Approved by the Heads of State and Government of the African Union at the 23rd Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly in Malabo Equatorial Guinea from 26-27 June 2014 on theme of the African Year of Agriculture and Food Security: *Transforming Africa's Agriculture for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods through Harnessing Opportunities for Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development*, also marking the tenth Anniversary of the Adoption of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme.

³² Preambular paragraph 8 of the Declaration.

b) to create and enhance necessary appropriate policy and institutional conditions and support systems for facilitation of private investment in agriculture, agri-business and agro-industries, by giving priority to local investors;

III. Commitment to Ending Hunger in Africa by 2025

3. We commit to ending hunger in Africa by 2025, and to this end we resolve:

a) to accelerate agricultural growth by at least doubling current agricultural productivity levels, by the year 2025. In doing so, we will create and enhance the necessary appropriate policy and institutional conditions and support systems to facilitate:

- sustainable and reliable production and access to quality and affordable inputs (for crops, livestock, fisheries, amongst others) through, among other things, provision of 'smart' protection to smallholder agriculture;*
- supply of appropriate knowledge, information, and skills to users;*
- efficient and effective water management systems notably through irrigation;*
- suitable, reliable and affordable mechanization and energy supplies, amongst others.*

IV. Commitment to Halving Poverty by the year 2025, through Inclusive Agricultural Growth and Transformation

4. We resolve to ensure that the agricultural growth and transformation process is inclusive and contributes at least 50% to the overall poverty reduction target; and to this end we will therefore create and enhance the necessary appropriate policy, institutional and budgetary support and conditions:

c) to create job opportunities for at least 30% of the youth in agricultural value chains;

d) to support and facilitate preferential entry and participation for women and youth in gainful and attractive agri-business opportunities.

2.3 National Policy and Legal Standards

Being a signatory to international (global and regional) treaties and declarations, it is required of the Federal Government of Nigeria to domesticate the international policy and legal standards in Nigeria. As a result, the Federal Government of Nigeria has come up with a number of national policies and legal standards on the subject of this study. This subsection therefore discusses some of such policies and legal standards.

A. The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999: The Constitution is the supreme law and any law inconsistent with it is void to the extent of its inconsistency.³³ In S. 42, the Constitution provides for the transcendental principle of non-discrimination in the enjoyment of rights and freedoms as well as the carrying out of obligations. It states:

42. (1) A citizen of Nigeria of a particular community, ethnic group, place of origin, sex, religion or political opinion shall not, by reason only that he is such a person:-

(a) be subjected either expressly by, or in the practical application of, any law in force in Nigeria or any executive or administrative action of the government, to disabilities or restrictions to which citizens of Nigeria of other communities, ethnic groups, places of origin, sex, religions or political opinions are not made subject; or

(b) be accorded either expressly by, or in the practical application of, any law in force in Nigeria or any such executive or administrative action, any privilege or advantage that is not accorded to citizens of Nigeria of other communities, ethnic groups, places of origin, sex, religions or political opinions.

(2) No citizen of Nigeria shall be subjected to any disability or deprivation merely by reason of the circumstances of his birth.

The above section applies across board to all sectors of Nigerian life including agriculture especially in respect of government policies and their implementation.

B. Agriculture Promotion Policy (APP) – 2016-2020

The Agriculture Promotion Policy of 2016-2020 came as an appraisal and follow-up on the successes of the Agricultural Transformation Agenda – ATA of 2011-2015. The APP's priorities are in food security, import substitution, job creation and economic diversification. There are eleven guiding principles namely agriculture as a business; agriculture as a key to long-term economic growth and security; food as a human right; value chain approach; prioritising crops; market orientation and factoring climate change and environmental sustainability. Others are participation and inclusiveness, policy integrity, nutrition sensitive agriculture and agriculture's linkages and other sectors.

APP has a thematic area on youth and women and this seeks to maximise their contribution to agricultural production and elimination of discriminatory practices in the employment of women and youth in the sector. Specifically, it states that:³⁴

³³ S. 1 (3) of the Constitution.

³⁴ APP at pages 45-46.

“In a number of cases, such discrimination is explicit (e.g. via cultural inheritance practices) or inadvertent. A key goal of policy should be to shift behaviours that result in negative outcomes for youth and women and reinforce such shifts by expanding wealth creation opportunities for youths and women”.

The constraints to women and youth in agriculture were identified to be: Poor enforcement of gender-based policies, as well as institutional bias; lack of capacity and employment opportunities for internship and mentoring; limited access to finance; lack of mechanisation serves as disincentive to women and youths; and lack of synergy between and among MDAs and other non-state actors in respect of implementation of women and youth programmes.³⁵

The policy thrust for overcoming these constraints were defined as follows: Develop and launch entrepreneurship platforms that create a pathway for youth and women to enter agribusiness economy and to expand cooperation with CBN’s intervention funds targeted at women and youth e.g. MSME; facilitate investment advisory support for potential entrepreneurs; and review the subsisting gender policy document with a view to improving the implementation activities and expand training of key leaders and influencers across FMARD to ensure that gender/youth considerations are integrated into decision making. Others are to expand capacity building for women and youth for entrepreneurship, including technical training and access to financial services and facilitate dialogue with farmer groups and service providers (for women and youth) to expand the pool of ideas FMARD can pursue to institutionalise change.³⁶ In the implementation timeline, APP scheduled “heavy support” for women and youth for the years 2018- 2020.

C. Gender Policy in Agriculture – 2016

The Gender Policy in Agriculture (2016) is a policy that is conceived as a gender mainstreaming strategy to the Agricultural Promotion Policy. The Gender Policy in Agriculture picks out components of the National Gender Policy, and incorporates them into the APP. The policy therefore promotes and ensures that gender sensitive and gender responsive approaches are adopted in every plan and programme geared towards agricultural sector development.

It has a broad goal of ensuring that all Nigerians, irrespective of gender, have equal opportunities and access to the resources, services and programmes of the agricultural sector. This is considered as the only guarantee for food security and economic growth in Nigeria. Similarly, the Policy has key objectives including: To develop gender

³⁵ APP at page 46.

³⁶ APP at pages 46-47.

competencies of staff and partners in addressing gender gaps and gender aware programming; to institutionalise gender responsive programming (planning and budgeting), implementation, monitoring and reporting systems; to promote the use of gender-sensitive data collection and gender statistics for evidence-based planning, policy and programme design, implementation and evaluation. Others include to widen and manage partnerships and shared mechanisms amongst government institutions, development partners, CSOs, and private sector and incorporate appropriate actions to respond to practical and strategic gender needs in the agriculture sector and to improve the gender responsiveness in delivery of agricultural services.

D. National Gender Policy – 2006³⁷

The National Gender Policy (Situation Analysis and Framework) policy goal in agriculture and rural development is to remove all gender-based barriers facing women in agriculture production and enhance the visibility and productivity of women's work in the agricultural sector. This is to be implemented through three key objectives which are tied to implementation strategies.

Objective 1 is to remove all gender-based barriers to women's participation in agricultural production and marketing. The strategies for implementation include: Remove all barriers to women's access to critical resources needed for successful agricultural production (i.e. land, capital, credit, farm inputs, technology, water, and agricultural extension services etc.); involve women in agricultural policies, planning, and implementation of programmes and activities at all levels - Federal, State and Local Governments and provide farmers, especially females, with accessible and affordable technologies in all areas of agricultural activities.

Objective 2 is to mainstream gender into the agricultural sector, including agricultural policies, plans, programmes, and projects. The strategies for implementation include mainstreaming gender issues into policies, plans, programmes, and projects in the agricultural sector; create visibility for women's work in the agricultural sector; building the capacity of Agricultural Extension Workers in the area of gender analysis, and gender mainstreaming into programmes and activities.³⁸

Objective 3 is to build institutions to promote the activities of women in the agricultural sector, for sustained economic growth and development. The strategies for implementation include: Government, NGOs, and International Agencies working with women in agriculture should provide support for women-focused institutions in agricultural sector; provide a private sector support for women in agric-business, and especially

³⁷ Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Child Development, (2006), Volume 1.

³⁸ Supra at page 69.

provide bank loans; engender the field of agricultural studies, and build skills in gender research in the Faculties/Departments of Agriculture at the tertiary level and review and engender the 1978 Land Use Act, so that women can have access to land as a critical resource in agric-business.³⁹

E. Economic Sustainability Plan – 2020⁴⁰

The Economic Sustainability Plan (2020) intervention in agriculture has the objective of creating 5 million jobs in the agricultural sector while boosting agricultural production and guaranteeing food security. The guiding principle is to expand production and output by working closely with the private sector to address all issues along the value chain, including production, harvesting, storage, transporting, processing and marketing. The project elements are to identify between 20,000 and 100,000 hectares of land per State for agricultural use; explore financing options so that small holder farmers can access interest-free credit with a small administrative charge; involve individual farmers and agricultural cooperatives to increase agricultural labour capacity nationally and partner with private sector to implement strategies to increase yield per hectare including through outgrower schemes and knowledge transfer protocols and greater access to energy for production and refrigeration. The other is to guarantee market and mitigate post-harvest losses for the products through a combination of private sector off-takers, commodity exchanges, a government buy-back scheme, strategic reserve purchases.

All these will be done at a total cost of N634.9billion over a twelve-month period. Considering the high number of women in agriculture, the implementation of ESP cannot deliver on its goal and objectives if the needs of women, especially the SHWF are neglected.

2.4 Praxis

It is imperative to point out that federal laws and policies provide for gender mainstreaming in agriculture while the country's international obligations also recognise the process of engendering agriculture. The challenge is therefore not about laws and policies but their enforcement. It is also about monitoring and evaluation and learning from mistakes, challenges and failures which should be seen as the springboards of opportunity.

³⁹ Supra at page 70.

⁴⁰ This is a programme designed to ensure that Nigeria bounces back from the economic and social challenges occasioned by the corona virus pandemic.

Chapter Three

BUDGETING FOR SMALLHOLDER WOMEN FARMERS

3.1 Background

The President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria is under a constitutional obligation to prepare the estimates of revenue and expenditure of an incoming year, otherwise called budget proposals/estimates and submit same for the approval of the legislature before the end of the preceding financial year.⁴¹ The estimates when approved by the legislature and assented to by the President become the Appropriation Act and authority to spend public resources on the items listed in the schedule to the Act for the year. However, the constitution, beyond the non-discrimination clause in S. 42 made no specific reference to gender considerations as a prerequisite for the appropriation process. But budgets offer the opportunity to implement laws and policies in the plan, policy, budget continuum. National and international standards on gender equality and mainstreaming in agriculture are expected to influence budgeting for agriculture.

The budget and its accompanying fiscal, monetary, trade, etc., policies are deployed for the realisation of larger societal goals such as economic growth, job creation, improvement of living standards, reduction of inequality, protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and overall development of society. In Nigeria, with a high percentage of the population in agriculture and a significant percentage of this population being women, especially of the SHWF category, budgeting for economic growth and improvement of living standards ought to mainstream the needs of SHWF for improved productivity. In recognition of the need to derive more from available resources and to explore and expound the frontiers of agricultural value chains, such allocations must not only improve farm productivity but extend to preservation and storage, processing and value addition, marketing of agricultural products, etc., as a basis for increased income for farmers, reduced food imports, job creation and reduction of inequality.

The Federal Government adopts a multi-sectoral approach to agricultural budgeting. The votes to agriculture are not only found in the budget of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD), they are also found in the votes of ministries including Water Resources, Women Affairs, Environment, Trade, Industries and Investment, Niger Delta, Science and Technology and constituency projects of legislators, etc. However, the FMARD provides the bulk of the votes - over 80 percent. Section 3.2 will review the votes of the Agriculture Ministry for the relevant years.

⁴¹ Section 81 of the 1999 Constitution.

3.2 Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD)

The FMARD is the principal ministry responsible for agriculture. Table 8 shows its vote between 2015 and 2019 and the votes as a percentage of the overall federal budget.

Table 8: Budgetary Allocation to Agriculture 2015-2019

Year	Total Budget	Allocation to Agriculture	Allocation to Agriculture as a Percentage of Overall Budget
2019	8,916,964,099,373	164,895,759,231	1.85
2018	9,120,334,988,225	203,010,092,743	2.23
2017	7,441,175,486,758	135,545,345,061	1.82
2016	6,060,677,358,227	75,806,548,274	1.25
2015	4,493,363,957,158	40,659,020,717	0.90
Total	36,032,515,889,741	619,916,766,026	

Source: Budget Office of the Federation

Table 8 shows that the federal budget did not meet the Maputo/Malabo Declarations Principles of dedicating not less than 10 percent of the budget to agriculture. It did not even meet 50 percent of the Maputo commitment as the average vote in the six years was 1.61 percent.

Table 9: FMARD's Capital Vote and Releases

Year	Capital Component of Agriculture Allocation	Capital Allocation to Agriculture as Percent of Total Agriculture Allocation	Actual Capital Releases	Capital Releases as a Percent of Total Capital Vote
2019	107,218,344,102	65.02	NA	NA ⁴²
2018	149,198,139,037	73.49	145,119,430,371	97.27%
2017	103,793,201,010	76.57	68,784,528,448	66.27
2016	46,173,963,859	60.91	30,989,098,425	67.11
2015	8,790,000,000	21.62	4,452,715,215	50.66
Total	415,173,648,008			

Source: Budget Office of the Federation

During the period under review, an average of 59.52 percent of the agriculture vote was committed to capital expenditure. The actual capital vote released averaged 70.32 percent for the four year period of available data. Tables 8 and 9 indicate that agriculture expenditure was not prioritised in federal budgeting during the study

⁴² For the years 2015 to 2018, end of year budget implementation reports provided these details but that of 2019 did not provide the details of releases to FMARD.

period.⁴³ Again, Tables 8 and 9 raise issues of budget credibility. Spending an average of 70.32 percent of appropriated capital expenditure leaves a variance of 39.68 percent. The implication is that appropriation's links with actual expenditure is weak and the budget is not a credible guide to expenditure of state resources.⁴⁴

Tables 10 and 11 show the allocations that may benefit women farmers and estimated capital releases in figures and percentages. The two Tables facilitate an understanding of the prioritisation of women farmers needs in the federal agriculture budget over the years. The percentage of total agriculture capital budget released as shown in Table 10 will be used to compute the percentage implementation of allocations that may benefit SHWF. This is shown in Table 11 below.

Table 10: Capital Allocation and Releases to FMARD 2015-2019, Showing Allocation to Women Farmers

Year	Total Capital Budget Allocation	Total Capital Budget Released	% of Capital Budget Released	Allocation to Women Farmers	% Capital Allocation to Women Farmers
2015	8,790,000,000	4,452,715,215	50.66%	357,879,719	4.07%
2016	46,173,963,859	30,989,098,425	67.11%	446,807,287	0.97%
2017	103,793,201,010	68,784,528,448	66.27%	5,278,844,145	5.08%
2018	149,198,139,037	145,119,430,371	97.27%	9,413,677,091	6.30%
2019	107,218,344,102	NA	NA	3,999,647,612	3.73%

Source: Calculated from Budget Office of the Federation's Budget Implementation Reports

Table 11: Estimated Capital Releases to Line Items of Benefit to Women Farmers

Year	% Of Capital Budget Released	Allocation to Women Farmers (N)	Pro-rated Capital Allocation Release to Women Farmers (N)
2015	50.66%	357,879,719	181,301,865
2016	67.11%	446,807,287	299,852,370
2017	66.27%	5,278,844,145	3,498,290,014
2018	97.27%	9,413,677,091	8,685,999,851
2019	NA	3,999,647,612	-

Source: Calculated from Budget Office of the Federation's Budget Implementation Reports

Table 10 shows that the highest percentage allocation to women farmers was in 2018 at 6.3%. This was followed by the 5.08 percent in 2017, 4.07 percent in 2015 and 3.73 percent in 2019. This is an average allocation of 4.03 percent over the five years. Table 11 follows the lead of Table 10. In no year did the percentage come close to the 35 percent affirmative action principle of the National Gender Policy or the 30 percent Beijing

⁴³ The focus on capital expenditure takes for granted the fact that salaries and emoluments were paid, and overheads were drawn down.

⁴⁴ It needs to be stated that credibility challenges are not limited to the agriculture sector but appears to be an overarching challenge of the entire Nigerian budgeting system - from revenue projections to expenditure across all MDAs.

Declaration benchmark. Furthermore, the details of line item releases over the study period are not available. Also, the Agriculture Promotion Policy indicates that years 2018-2022 will be years of heavy funding support to women in agriculture. But from the two years (2018 and 2019) available in Table 6, there is no marked improvement in the funding dedicated to women farmers. Rather, the 6.31 percent of 2018 was reduced to 3.73 percent in 2019 when the expectation was for a quantum leap in funds to women farmers. This development raises a policy adherence question as to whether the APP was part of the policy documents used as a basis of budget formulation.

When the foregoing information is placed side by side with the vision of the Gender Policy in Agriculture, it will be clear that funding practices and operations are not based on gender equity and equal opportunities for all participants of the agriculture value chains.⁴⁵

Table 12 shows the line item details of votes from the FMARD that could benefit SHWF. The projects could be of benefit to SHWF but there is no certainty in our assumption.

Table 12: Capital Allocation the Could Benefit SHWF by FMARD 2015-2019

2015		
FMA&RD004005381	TRAINING OF 3000 WOMEN IN TEN AGRIC VALUE CHAINS INCLUDING PLANTING, STORAGE, PROCESSING AND MARKETING	15,360,000
FMA&RD004005382	START-UP PACK FOR 2,500 WOMEN IN THE TEN VALUE CHAINS	13,440,000
FCPIKN005012610	TRAINING OF RURAL WOMEN ON COTTAGE PROCESSING OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	16,585,437
	COMPLETION OF YOUTH AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN AGRIC BUSINESS IN OKENGWEN	10,000,000
ARMTI005002101	TRAINING EXTENSION FOR YOUTH, WOMEN, FARMERS AND CHANGING AGENTS AND OFF CAMPUS TRAINING FACILITIES	10,300,000
ARMTI005002124	TRAINING OF YOUTH AND WOMEN/PROCUREMENT OF CASSAVA PROCESING MACHINE	21,320,041
	COMPLETION OF YOUTH AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN AGRIC BUSINESS IN OKENGWEN	10,000,000
ARMTI005002101	TRAINING EXTENSION FOR YOUTH, WOMEN, FARMERS AND CHANGING AGENTS AND OFF CAMPUS TRAINING FACILITIES	10,300,000
ARMTI005002124	TRAINING OF YOUTH AND WOMEN/PROCUREMENT OF CASSAVA PROCESING MACHINE	21,320,041
	COMPLETION AND EXTENSION OF TRAINING OF YOUTH AND WOMEN IN CASSAVA PROCESSING AND VALUE CHAIN ADDITION IN 9 AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES OF ETITIAMA, AMURIE, AMAFOR, AMAELU-AMUTU, ELUGHU, OBOFIA, AGBAJA ALA-OBI, NDI NKO AND AMIYI- UMUOKWURU COMMUNITIES OF NKPORO, OHAFIA LGA, ABIA STATE	10,000,000

⁴⁵ See vision, mission and goals of the Gender Policy in Agriculture at page 57 of the Policy.

	COMPLETION OF TRAINING ON YOUTH AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN IHUOWO	12,000,000
NCRI008012584	TRAINING OF VULNERABLE FARMERS, YOUTHS AND WOMEN ON IMPROVED TECH. OF RICE, SOYABEAN, BENISEED AND SUGARCANE FOR FOOD SECURITY AND EMPOWERMENT	50,000,000
	TRAINING OF WOMEN AND YOUTH IN CASSAVA PROCESSING	10,000,000
FCAHIB003003094	YOUTH EMPOWERMENT IN AGRICULTURE: VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS, RETIREES, FARMERS AND WOMEN GROUPS IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS AND THIER VALUE CHAINS TO GENERATE EMPLOYMENT. A. VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT IN POULTRY PRODUCTION PROCESSING AND THIER VALUE CHAINS TO GENERATE EMPLOYMENT. N20,000,000 B. VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT IN FISH PRODUCTION, PROCESSING AND THIER VALUE CHAINS TO GENERATE EMPLOYMENT. N20,000,000	35,000,000
FCAMP004002160	TRAINING OF 250 WOMEN FARMERS ON VEGETABLE & FRUIT PRODUCTION & PROCESSING, CASSAVA PROCESSING, FISH PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING, POULTRY, CANERAT, SHEEP & GOAT, OILPALM PROCESSING	20,000,000
FCFFTNB001003214	VOCATIONAL TRAINING MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT FOR BOAT BUILDING, FISH MARKETING, FISH ARMING/FINGERLING PRODUCTION, WOMEN IN FISHERIES, CASSAVA BASED BREAD BAKING, FRUIT JIUCE PRODUCTION, FASHION DESIGN AND BEAUTY SALOON)	1,715,940
FCFMT001002366	AQUACULTURE TRAINING FOR WOMEN AND YOUTH	20,000,000
FCCIB001002176	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF RURAL WOMEN, YOUTHS AND FARMERS	10,710,000
FCHDK006002499	TRAINING OF WOMEN ON MANGO PROCESSING	4,828,260
	TRAINING OF YOUTHS AND WOMEN IN WHEAT PRODUCTION IN MARKE AND MONGUNO LGA BORNO STATE	40,000,000
NIOMR002002061	YOUTH & WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: ESTABLISHMENT OF FISH MARKET, EHUDA, RIVERS STATE	15,000,000
SUB TOTAL		357,879,719
2016		
FMA&RD012014499	CAPACITY BUILDING FOR 400 WHEAT FARMERS/WOMEN/YOUTHS ON AGRONOMY (GLOBAL GAP	6,057,318
FMA&RD012014550	PIP (COLEACP) WORKSHOP FOR 50NOS FARMERS (WOMEN) ON GUIDE TO GOOD CROP PROTECTION PRACTICES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF OKRA.	3,290,000
FMA&RD012014914	TRAINING OF 420 WOMEN IN AGRIC VALUE CHAINS INCLUDING PLANTING, STORAGE, PROCESSING AND MARKETING	37,599,962
FMA&RD012014915	START UP PACK FOR 420 WOMEN IN TEN VALUE CHAINS	47,000,032

ARMTI005015108	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF FARMERS, WOMEN & YOUTH ON AGRIBUSINESS & MARKETING MANAGEMENT & VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT (VCD) TRAINING OF TRAINERS (TOT) AND EMPOWERMENT OF AGRIC AND AGRIC RELATED GRADUATES AND VILLAGE ALIVE DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES(VADI) IN FOUR (4) NEW STATES/COMMUNITIES AND TRAINING NEED ASSESSMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COUNCIL (ARCN) EXTENSION SERVICES FOR VCD DEVELOPMENT (ZONAL TRAINING FOR EXTENTION MANAGERS IN FEDERAL/STATES AND OTHER AGENCIES/INSTITUTIONS) AND TRAINING OF YOUTH AND WOMEN ON CASSAVE PROCESSING IN 9 AUTONOMOUS COMMUNNITIES, EZI-UKWU, ABIA STATE AND AGRIBUSINESS AND OUTREACH ON VCD IN KOGI STATE AND OUTREACH TRAINING ON ORANGEFLESH POTATOS AS MEANS OF EMPLOYMENT GENERATION AND POLICY AND HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT.	332,859,975
FCAI201606014830	TRAINING OF 350 UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS, FARMERS AND WOMEN	20,000,000
SUB TOTAL		446,807,287
2017		
FMOAS47031212	EXTENSION SERVICES SUPPORT TO FARMERS, VALUE CHAIN ACTORS, YOUTH AND WOMEN IN AGRIBUSINESS	2,046,151,471
FMOAS75585464	FGN SUPPORT FOR WOMEN IN AGRIBUSINESS	657,705,120.00
ARAMI92338475	TRAINING WORKSHOP FOR FARMERS (MEN, WOMEN AND YOUTH)	46,999,999.64
ARAMI08053362	TRAINING OF WOMEN & YOUTH IN CASSAVA VCD IN ILAJU, IBADAN, OYO STATE	4,252,096.32
ARAMI58323646	TRAINING OF WOMEN YOUTH IN CASSAVA AND VCD IN OKE ERO, KWARA STATE	8,763,750.00
ARAMI56551192	TRAINING WOMEN YOUTH IN CASSAVA IN ONICHA, EBONYI STATE	9,180,974.88
ARAMI41008600	AGRICPRENUERSHIP TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT FOR NEW GENERATION WOMEN AND YOUTH IN RIVERS WEST SENATORIAL DISTRICT, RIVERS STATE	20,000,000
NCFAM68876265	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF AGRO-PROCESSING MACHINES AND EQUIPMENT	15,500,000.00
NCFAM56470034	AGRIBUSINESS TRANINING FOR YOUTH AND WOMEN	131,000,000.00
NCRIN32431617	EMPOWERMENT OF YOUTHS AND WOMEN ON IMPROVED PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGIES FOR RICE	40,000,000.00
NRCRI84568701	SPECIAL TRAINING FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS AND WOMEN	60,000,000.00
NRCRI99116458	TRAINING OF WOMEN AND YOUTH IN CROP RODUCTION AND PROVION OF INPUT FOR AKAMKPA/BIASE FED CONSTITUENCY	30,000,000
IOARZ49712543	TRAINING OF YOUTHS AND WOMEN ON MANDATE CROPS	82,000,000.00

IOARZ49929904	YOUTH AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT ON AGRIBUSINESS, KWARE WAMAKO, SOKOTO STATE	30,000,000.00
IOARZ49929905	YOUTH AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT ON AGRIBUSINESS IN ZURU/FAKAI/SAKABA KEBBI STATE	30,000,000.00
IOARZ49929906	YOUTH AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT ON AGRIBUSINESS IN MAIYAMA/KOKO/BESSE, KEBBI STATE	30,000,000.00
IOARZ49929907	YOUTH AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT ON AGRIBUSINESS IN GUSAU/TSAFE, ZAMAFARA STATE	30,000,000.00
NIOFF81270284	TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF YOUTHS & WOMEN IN FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE VALUE CHAIN ACROSS THE 6 GEO POLITICAL ZONES	440,050,695
FCOAM98171103	VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS, RETIREES AND WOMEN FARMERS	20,196,500.00
FCOAI02595425	ENTREPRENEURSHIP/VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF 500 UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS, FARMERS AND WOMEN ON FISH, CASSAVA, RICE, AND HONEY PRODUCTION IN THE ENTIRE 5 SOUTH-EAST GEO-POLITICAL ZONE	40,000,000.00
FCOAI67885124	TRAINING OF YOUTHS AND WOMEN ON AGRIBUSINESS	39,500,000.00
AVEEI95471100	ACQUUCULTURE TRAINING FOR YOUTHS AND WOMEN	6,000,000.00
FCCIZ11647788	EMPOWERMENT TRAINING FOR RURAL WOMEN, YOUTH AND FARMERS IN OYO STATE	15,699,639.33
FCCIZ33683327	EMPOWERMENT TRAINING FOR RURAL WOMEN, YOUTH AND FARMERS IN OSUN STATE	15,699,639.33
FCCIZ14725811	EMPOWERMENT TRAINING FOR RURAL WOMEN, YOUTH AND FARMERS IN ONDO STATE	15,699,639.33
FCCOR36844843	AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHIAN DEVELOPMET TRAINING FOR YOUTH AND WOMEN IN AFIKPO NORTH/SOUTH OF EBONYI STATE	80,000,000
FCOHD16932516	TRAINING OF 250 WOMEN ON POST-HARVEST PROCESSING AND MANAGEMENT	20,550,950.00
FCOHD86076081	TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF YOUTHS & WOMEN IN VEGETABLE AND FRUITS PRODUCTION & PRESERVATION IN NORTH EAST & NORTH WEST	420,720,171
NIOAS73576756	MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND EMPOWERMENT OF IDPS (YOUTH&WOMEN) IN THE NORTH-EAST ON LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION/BUSINESS	22,050,000.00
NSPRI05224884	EMPOWERMENT TRAINING AND SKILL ACQUISITION FOR WOMEN AND YOUTH IN FRUITS VALUE ADDITION IN SELECTED LOCATIONS OF RIVERS STATE	150,000,000.00
NSPRI05224892	EMPOWERMENT AND JOB CREATION THROUGH AGRICULTURAL AND SKILL ACQUISITION FOR WOMEN AND YOUTH IN IGBOEZE NORTH/UDENU FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY, ENUGU STATE	15,000,000
NSPRI05224898	STRATEGIC EMPOWERMENT & TRAINING FOR YOUTH AND WOMEN ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN SOKOTO	40,000,000
NSPRI05224900	EMPOWERMENT FOR YOUTH AND WOMEN ON AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT	498,099,300

OPRTF45296606	PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES, VULNERABLE GROUPS AND WOMEN IN DECISION MAKING PROCESS. GENERATION OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS INCLUDING BASE-LINE DATA COLLECTION ANALYSIS AND SIMULATIONS. PROVIDE ENABLING ENVIRONMENT TO ACCESS LAND, ENSURING OWNERSHIP AND USE OF LAND AS COLLATERAL FOR LOANS.	11,664,636.00
LCRIM38231402	VALUE CHAIN CAPACITY BUILDING OF SCIENTISTS, FARMERS (YOUTH AND WOMEN) AND EXTENSIONISTS IN WHEAT AND MILLET PRODUCTION PROCESSING AND STORAGE	25,359,564.00
LCRIM66522299	SPECIALIZED TRAINING FOR YOUTHS AND WOMEN ON GRAINS PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING	106,000,000.00
NIOOA00330211	SKILL ACQUISITION/TRAINING IN FISH PRODUCTION AND FEED MAKING FOR WOMEN AND YOUTH. AJEROMI/IFELODUM 1 FED. CONSTITUENCY, LAGOS STATE	25,000,000.00
SUB TOTAL		5,278,844,145.83
2018		
ERGP30105261	FGN SUPPORT FOR WOMEN IN AGRIBUSINESS	881,207,306
ERGP445000697	TRAINING OF YOUTHS AND WOMEN IN FISH AND PIGGERY FARMING, IN ETHIOPE LGA, DELTA STATE	100,000,000
ERGP445000702	YOUTH AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT ON AGRICULTURE IN ISIALA NGWA NORTH LGA, ABIA STATE	25,000,000
ERGP445000703	YOUTH AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT ON AGRICULTURE IN ISIALA NGWA NORTH LGA, ABIA STATE	25,000,000
ERGP445000734	EMPOWERMENT AND POST HARVEST TRAINING FOR WOMEN AND YOUTH ON AGRICULTURE PRODUCE IN BENDE FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY, ABIA STATE	50,000,000
ERGP5115102	SKILL ACQUISITION TRAINING IN FISH PRODUCTION AND FEEDS FOR WOMEN AND YOUTH IN NGURU, GASHUA AND JAKUSKO LGAs, YOBE STATE	80,000,000
ERGP5115108	SUPPLY OF FARM IMPLEMENTS FOR WOMEN COOPERATIVES OF IKOT EKPENE SENATORIAL DISTRICT	250,000,000
ERGP8112174	TRAINING OF RURAL WOMEN AND FARMERS ON POST-HARVEST HANDLING AND STORAGE METHODS	10,000,000
ERGP30111303	TRAINING WOMEN AND YOUTH IN CASSAVA IN ONICHA IN EBONYI STATE	22,500,000
ERGP30111319	AGRIPRENEURSHIP TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT FOR NEW GENERATION WOMEN AND YOUTHS IN SOME SELECTED COMMUNITIES IN RIVERS WEST SENATORIAL DISTRICT, RIVER STATE	10,000,000
ERGP445008975	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF EKPEYE WOMEN AND YOUTH IN VARIOUS AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAIN	20,000,000
ERGP445000736	BUSINESS/AGRICULTURAL TRAINING FOR YOUTHS AND WOMEN/ PURCHASE OF FARM TOOLS TOGETHER WITH SEWING MACHINES, BARBING KITS FOR OLOKO IN IKWANO LGA	60,000,000

ERGP445000738	CAPACITY BUILDING FOR YOUTH AND WOMEN IN CASSAVA VCD IN SELECTED COMMUNITIES IN OYO STATE	30,000,000
ERGP445000739	TRAINING AND EMPOWEERMENT OF YOUTH AND WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE IN ANAMBRA NORTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT ANAMBRA STATE	20,000,000
ERGP443880700	CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME FOR WOMEN AND YOUTHS IN MAISE/VEGETABLE VALUE CHAIN FOR FARMERS IN KEBBI AND ZAMFARA STATES	30,000,000
ERGP445000741	TRAINING OF YOUTHS AND WOMEN ON FISHRYPRODUCTION IN ANKPA, OMALA AND OLAMABORO LGAs, KOGI STATE	70,000,000
ERGP445000832	YOUTH AND WOMEN TRAINING IN AGRICULTURE IN OBOKUN LGA, OSUN STATE	20,000,000
ERGP40132742	YOUTH AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN BENESEED AND RICE PRODUCTION IN AJAOKUTA, OKENE, OGORIMAGONGO, ADAVI/OKEHI, KOGI CENTRAL SENATORIAL DISTRICT, KOGI STATE	50,000,000
ERGP4130219	STRATEGIC EMPOWERMENT FOR WOMEN AND YOUTHS ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE FOR KOGI STATE	200,000,000
ERGP8100756	ENTERPRENEURSHIP TRAINING IN INTEGRATED AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION SKILLS FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS AND WOMEN	44,000,000
ERGP8100759	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF AGRO-PROCESSING MACHINES AND EQUIPMENT	20,000,000
ERGP445000902	AGRICULTURAL ENTREPRENUERSHIP DEVELOPMENT FOR YOUTHS AND WOMEN IN OKENE AND OKEHI LGAs, KOGI STATE.	20,000,000
ERGP445000910	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN ON INTEGRATED FARMING AND ACQUISITION OF RELATED ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILL	30,000,000
ERGP30113078	VALUE CHAIN CAPACITY BUILDING TRAINING ON ACQUACULTURE PRODUCTION AND POST HARVEST TECHNOLOGY FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUTH AND WOMEN	25,000,000
ERGP30112089	TRAINING AND EMPWEREMENT OF YOUTHS AND WOMEN ON RICE PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGIES	20,000,000
ERGP90112612	CAPACITY BUILDING ON AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAIN FOR WOMEN & YOUTHS IN OKENE/OGORI-MAGONGO, KOGI STATE	20,000,000
ERGP445000897	YOUTH AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN BENESEED AND RICE PRODUCTION IN AJAOKUTA, OKENE, OGORIMAGONGO, ADAVI OKEHI KOGI CENTRAL SENATORIAL DISTRICT	50,000,000
ERGP42104656	AGRICULTURAL AND ENTERPRISE SKILLS FOR UNEMPLOYED WOMEN AND YOUTHS IN SOUTH EAST	20,000,000
ERGP30104661	TRAINING OF RURAL WOMEN, YOUTH, LOCAL PROCESSORS ON STANDARDIZED VALUA ADDICTION AND PROCESSING METHODS OF ROOT AND TUBER CROPS IN ABIA AND EBONYI STATES	106,319,615
ERGP30104671	TRAINING OF YOUTHS AND WOMEN ON VITAMIN A CASSAVA STEMS MULTIPLICATION	60,000,000

ERGP445000898	ADVANCED CAPACITY TRAINING PROGRAMME IN CASSAVA PRODUCTION AND VALUE ADDITION FOR WOMEN AND YOUTH FARMERS IN ABOH, AHIAZU, EZINIHITE MBAISE AND NGOR-OKPALA LGAS, IMO STATE.	30,000,000
ERGP445009117	EMPOWERMENT TRAINING OF YOUTHS AND WOMEN ON CASSAVA VALUE CHAIN AT OHAOZARA/ONICHA/IVO FED CONST, EBONYI STATE	20,000,000
ERGP445069991	TRAINING ON COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE AND FARM MECHANISATION FOR YOUTHS AND WOMEN IN UDI AND EZEAGU LGAs, ENUGU STATE	50,000,000
ERGP445000817	TECHNICAL SKILLS AND EMPOWEREMENT PROGRAMME ON ROOT AND TUBER CROPS PROCESSING VALUE CHAIN FOR WOMEN AND YOUTH IN ISIUKWUATO/UMUNNEOCHI, ABIA STATE	200,000,000
ERGP29110349	CAPACITY BUILDING FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUTH AND WOMEN IN OILPALM VALUE CHAIN	44,000,000
ERGP45155561	TRAINING OF YOUTHS AND WOMEN ON MAIZE FARMING AND VALUE CHAIN ADDITION AT TUDUN-DOLE VILLAGE, CHARANCHI LGA, KATSINA STATE	25,000,000
ERGP445003039	TRAINING & EMPOWERMENT OF UNEMPLOYED YOUTH & WOMEN IN POULTRY PRODUCTION IN KOGI STATE	20,000,000
ERGP30111058	SPECIALIZED TRAINING FOR RURAL WOMEN ON CLUSTER FARMING OF SCENT LEAVE, OKRO, PUMPLAIND LEAFY GREENS	30,000,000
ERGP5114274	YOUTHS AND WOMEN TRAINING ON AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAIN MODEL	150,000,000
ERGP4550016322	AGRIBUSINESS TRAINING FOR YOUTHS AND WOMEN	50,000,000
ERGP30112403	TRAINING OF YOUTHS AND WOMEN ON CASHEW PROCESSING TECHNIQUES	30,000,000
ERGP30110053	CAPACITY BUILDING FOR SMALLHOLDER'S FARMERS, YOUTH AND WOMEN ON GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES (GAP) FOR RUBBER AND GUM ARABIC	7,000,170
ERGP30111360	ACQUACULTURE CAPACITY BUILDING FOR YOUTHS AND WOMEN	71,000,000
ERGP445000769	CAPACITY BUILDING FOR YOUTH AND WOMEN IN FINGERLINGS PRODUCTION AND HATCHERY MANAGEMENT	90,000,000
ERGP445000913	NATIONWIDE TRAINING OF YOUTHS AND WOMEN ON FISH PROCESSING AND PACKAGING	150,000,000
ERGP44821631	TRAINING OF YOUTH AND WOMEN ON POULTRY PRODUCTION IN OJO FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY, LAGOS STATE	10,000,000
ERGP44821632	TRAINING OF YOUTH AND WOMEN ON FISH FARMING IN BADAGRY FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY, LAGOS STATE	25,000,000
ERGP44821633	TRAINING OF YOUTH AND WOMEN ON FISH FARMING IN ALIMOSHO FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY, LAGOS STATE	25,000,000
ERGP445000856	AGRICULTURAL ENTREPRENUERSHIP DEVELOPMENT FOR YOUTHS AND WOMEN IN IDERA IFELODUN LGA, KWARA STATE.	20,000,000
ERGP12102177	AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAIN TRAINING FOR YOUTHS AND WOMEN	84,000,000

ERGP21500112	CAPACITY TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF FARMERS, WOMEN AND YOUTH ON FISHERY, POULTRY AND CASSAVA COVERING PRODUCTION, PROCESSING, MARKETING AND UTILIZATION IN SOME SELECTED LOCATION NATIONWIDE.	80,000,000
ERGP8111025	ENTREPRENEURSHIP/VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF 500 UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS, FARMERS AND WOMEN ON FISH, CASSAVA, RICE, AND HONEY PRODUCTION	30,000,000
ERGP445000750	ENTREPRENEURSHIP TRAINING OF YOUTHS AND WOMEN ON ROOT CROPS PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING VALUE CHAIN IN UDI AND EZEAGU LGA, ENUGU STATE	100,000,000
ERGP445001647	AGRIC VALUE CHAIN TRAINING FOR WOMEN IN AFIKPO NORTH LGA IN FISH PRESERVATION	20,000,000
ERGP445000861	CAPACITY TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF FARMERS, WOMEN AND YOUTHS IN THE COUNTRY ON FISHERY, POULTRY AND CASSAVA, COVERING PRODUCTION, PROCESSING MARKETING AND UTILIZATION	100,000,000
ERGP445009128	TRAINING OF YOUTH AND WOMEN ON POULTRY PRODUCTION IN BADAGRY FED CONST, LAGOS STATE	20,000,000
ERGP445000866	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN ON POST HARVEST STORAGE OF AGRIC PRODUCE IN JAMA'A/ SANGA FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY, KADUNA STATE	20,000,000
ERGP445003037	CAPACITY BUILDING FOR UNEMPLOYED WOMEN AND YOUTHS IN AGRICBUSINESS	15,000,000
ERGP445000745	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF UNEMPLOYED GRADUATES AND WOMEN IN POULTRY RODUCTION	90,000,000
ERGP5107711	NATIONWIDE TRAINING OF YOUTH AND WOMEN IN AQUACULTURE	20,000,000
ERGP445000755	WOMEN AND YOUTH SKILLS DEVELOPMENT IN AQUACULTURE IN OLUYOLE FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY, OYO STATE.	15,000,000
ERGP445000756	SPECIALISED EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME IN AGRIC BUSINESS FOR YOUTH & WOMEN IN ISOKO NORTH / SOUTH, DELTA STATE	120,000,000
ERGP445008981	TRAINING OF YOUTH AND WOMEN IN BRAKISH WATER CAGE CULTURE IN THE SELECTED RIVERINE COMMUNITIES	20,000,000
ERGP445000848	SENSITIZATION, DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING OF WOMEN AND YOUTH ON BRACKFISH WATER CAGE CULTURE IN SELECTED AREAS OF SOUTH-SOUTH GEO-POLITICAL ZONE	249,000,000
ERGP445000849	SENSITIZATION, DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING OF WOMEN AND YOUTH ON BRACKFISH WATER CAGE CULTURE IN SELECTED AREAS OF SOUTH-EAST GEO-POLITICAL ZONE.	249,000,000
ERGP445000850	TRAINING OF WOMEN AND YOUTHS IN MBUTU, ABOH MBAISE LGA, IMO STATE IN FISH FARMING AND PROCESSING	30,000,000
ERGP445000851	CONSTRUCTION OF FISH PONDS AND SKILL ACQUISITION TRAINING IN FISH PRODUCTION AND FEED MAKING FOR YOUTHS AND WOMEN IN VARIOUS LOCATIONS IN IMO EAST SENATORIAL DISTRICT, IMO STATE	100,000,000
ERGP445003041	CAPACITY BUILDING FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUTH AND WOMEN IN AQUACULTURE VALUE CHAIN	25,000,000

ERGP445000783	EMPOWERMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME IN BOAT OPERATIONS AND FISHING FOR THE UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS AND WOMEN IN SOUTH WESTERN NIGERIAN	200,000,000
ERGP445000784	FISH VALUE CHAIN CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS AND WOMEN IN SELECTED COASTAL COMMUNITIES WITHIN SOUTH WESTERN NIGERIA	250,000,000
ERGP445000785	EMPOWERMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME IN FISHING FOR THE UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS AND WOMEN IN selected L.G.As in ENUGU AND KATSINA STATES	300,000,000
ERGP445000786	FISH VALUE CHAIN CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS AND WOMEN IN SELECTED L.G.As IN ENUGU AND KATSINA STATES	300,000,000
ERGP30106258	EMPOWERMENT TRAINING ON FISH FARMING FOR FARMERS, RURAL WOMEN AND YOUTHS IN OGUN, ONDO, EKITI STATES.	23,000,000
ERGP445000751	EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN BADAGRY LGA, LAGOS STATE	130,000,000
ERGP445009264	AGRICULTURAL EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM FOR YOUTH AND WOMEN IN THE SOUTH EAST	50,000,000
ERGP445000753	CAPACITY BUILDIND AND SOIL MANAGEMENT YOUTHS AND WOMEN IN THE SOUTH WEST	90,000,000
ERGP30107914	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF YOUTHS AND WOMEN ON FISH PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT	20,500,000
ERGP445000873	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN ON FISH PRODUCTION AND PROCESSING IN NORTH WESTERN STATES	50,000,000
ERGP445000877	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF YOUTHS AND WOMEN ON ORCHARD ESTABLISHMENT IN ADAMAWA STATE	40,000,000
ERGP445000878	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUTHS ON VALUE ADDITION IN SELECTED CROPS IN NIGER STATE	40,000,000
ERGP445000879	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF YOUTHS AND WOMEN FOR SHEA BUTTER MAKING AND DRY SEASON FARMING, IN GOMBE/KWAMI/FUNAKAYE FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY, GOMBE STATE.	50,000,000
ERGP445000838	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF YOUTH AND WOMEN IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE AND VALUE ADDITION IN KADUNA AND KANO	80,000,000
ERGP445000765	TRAINING OF WOMEN AND YOUTH IN HORTICUTURAL ENTERPRENUER AT KALTUNGO/SHONGOM FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY, GOMBE STATE	50,000,000
ERGP23110883	NATIONWIDE ENLIGHTENMENT TRAINING ON AGRIC INSURANCE FOR YOUTHS AND WOMEN	138,000,000
ERGP30108992	MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND EMPOWERMENT OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS, YOUTH AND WOMEN IN THE NORTH-EAST ON LIVESTOCK BUSINESS	12,650,000
ERGP445000942	EMPOWERMENT OF YOUTHS AND WOMEN IN POULTRY PRODUCTION IN EDO CENTRAL SENATORIAL DISTRICT, EDO STATE.	25,000,000
ERGP445000943	WOMEN ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT THROUGH VALUE ADDITION OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS IN EDO CENTRAL SENATORIAL DISTRICT, EDO STATE	25,000,000
ERGP445000945	CAPACITY BUILDING AND ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT FOR WOMEN AND YOUTHS IN AQUACULTURE (FISHERIES) PRODUCTION IN EDO CENTRAL SENATORIAL DISTRICT, EDO	25,000,000

ERGP8115090	AGRICULTURAL TRAINING AND PROVISION OF TOOLS TO YOUTH AND WOMEN IN WARD E, E1, G,G1 AND G2 IN SURULERE 1, FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY, LAGOS.	250,000,000
ERGP8115094	AGRICULTURAL TRAINING AND PROVISION OF TOOLS TO YOUTH AND WOMEN IN WARD F1,F2,F3 AND G3 IN SURULERE 1, FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY, LAGOS.	250,000,000
ERGP8115129	TRAINING OF YOUTHS AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE FOR-RELIANCE IN EXPORT IN DASS, BOGORO AND TAWA-BALEWA LGAS OF BAUCHI STATE	500,000,000
ERGP445000946	TRAINING OF YOUTHS AND WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE AND SUPPLY OF EXTENSION FACILITIES FOR SELF RELIANCE IN DOGUWA/TUDUN WADA FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY, KANO STATE	300,000,000
ERGP445000951	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUTHS ON FISH VALUE ADDITION IN SELECTED COMMUNITIES	100,000,000
ERGP445000954	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUTHS ON YAM VALUE ADDITION IN SELECTED COMMUNITIES ACROSS ABI/ YAKURR/OBUBRA/ ETUNG/ IKOM/ BOKI LGA OF CROSS RIVER STATE.	100,000,000
ERGP445000964	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF UNEMPLOYED YOUTH/WOMEN ON POULTRY PRODUCTION AT ITU/IBIONO. AKWA IBOM STATE	40,000,000
ERGP445000966	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF UNEMPLOYED YOUTH/WOMEN ON POULTRY PRODUCTION AT ITU/IBIONO. AKWA IBOM STATE	40,000,000
ERGP445190955	TRAINING OF YOUTH AND WOMEN IN PALM OIL PROCESSING IN UGBOWO, EDO STATE	30,000,000
ERGP445190957	STRATEGIC TRAINING FOR YOUTHS AND WOMEN IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION FOR SELF RELIANCE IN AKPABUYO LGA, CROSS RIVERS STATE	30,000,000
ERGP445000936	SKILL AND ENTERPRENEURIAL TRAINING FOR YOUTH AND WOMEN ON FISH FARMING AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IN FINIDABU, IKARE, SAKI AND ILA-ORANGUN	50,000,000
ERGP445000941	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUTHS ON AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAIN AND VALUE ADDITION IN TAKUM/DONGA LGAS, TARABA STATE.	30,000,000
ERGP5111355	SPECIALIZED EMPOWERMENT FOR YOUTHS AND WOMEN ON SELECTED CROPS	32,000,000
ERGP445003048	CAPACITY BUILDING FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUTH AND WOMEN IN POULTRY VALUE CHAIN IN KOGI	20,000,000
ERGP5100688	VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF YOUTHS AND WOMEN IN FISH AND ACQUACULTURE VALUE CHAIN	139,000,000
ERGP445000914	VALUE CHAIN CAPACITY BUILDING ON AQUACULTURE FOR YOUTH AND WOMEN IN ISEYIN AND ITESIWAJU LGAS IN OYO NORTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, OYO STATE	50,000,000
ERGP445000915	VALUE CHAIN CAPACITY BUILDING ON AQUACULTURE FOR YOUTH AND WOMEN IN IWAJOWA AND KAJOLA LGAS IN OYO NORTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, OYO STATE	50,000,000
ERGP445000916	VALUE CHAIN CAPACITY BUILDING ON AQUACULTURE FOR YOUTH AND WOMEN IN SAKI EAST AND ATISBO LGAS IN OYO NORTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, OYO STATE	50,000,000

ERGP445000917	VALUE CHAIN CAPACITY BUILDING ON AQUACULTURE FOR YOUTH AND WOMEN IN SAKI WEST LGA IN OYO NORTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, OYO STATE	50,000,000
ERGP445000918	VALUE CHAIN CAPACITY BUILDING ON AQUACULTURE FOR YOUTH AND WOMEN IN ORIIRE AND OLORUNSOGO LGAS IN OYO NORTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, OYO STATE	50,000,000
ERGP445000919	VALUE CHAIN CAPACITY BUILDING ON AQUACULTURE FOR YOUTH AND WOMEN IN OORELOPE AND IREPO LGAS IN OYO NORTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, OYO STATE	50,000,000
ERGP445000920	VALUE CHAIN CAPACITY BUILDING ON AQUACULTURE FOR YOUTH AND WOMEN IN OGBOMOSO NORTH AND OGBOMOSO SOUTH LGAS IN OYO NORTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, OYO STATE	50,000,000
ERGP445000921	SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF AQUACULTURE EQUIPMENTS FOR YOUTHS AND WOMEN IN ISEYIN AND ITESIWAJU LGAS, OYO NORTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, OYO STATE	27,000,000
ERGP445000922	SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF AQUACULTURE EQUIPMENTS FOR YOUTHS AND WOMEN IN IWAJOWA AND KAJOLA LGAS, OYO NORTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, OYO STATE	27,000,000
ERGP445000923	SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF AQUACULTURE EQUIPMENTS FOR YOUTHS AND WOMEN IN SAKI EAST AND ATISBO LGAS, OYO NORTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, OYO STATE	27,000,000
ERGP445000924	SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF AQUACULTURE EQUIPMENTS FOR YOUTHS AND WOMEN IN SAKI WEST LGA, OYO NORTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, OYO STATE	25,500,000
ERGP445000925	5. SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF AQUACULTURE EQUIPMENTS FOR YOUTHS AND WOMEN IN ORIIRE AND OLORUNSOGO LGAS, OYO NORTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, OYO STATE	27,000,000
ERGP445000926	SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF AQUACULTURE EQUIPMENTS FOR YOUTHS AND WOMEN IN OORELOPE AND IREPO LGAS, OYO NORTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, OYO STATE	27,000,000
ERGP445000828 V	VALUE CHAIN CAPACITY BUILDING ON AQUACULTURE FOR YOUTH AND WOMEN IN CHIKUN AND KAJURU LGAS, KADUNA STATE	190,000,000
ERGP445000956	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF YOUTH AND WOMEN ON FISH FEEDS IN SELECTED LOCATIONS IN DELTA STATE	100,000,000
SUB TOTAL		9,413,677,091
2019		
ERGP1132615	SUPPLY OF FARM IMPLEMENTS FOR WOMEN COOPERATIVES IN YOBE NORTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT	120,000,000
ERGP30105261	FGN SUPPORT FOR WOMEN IN AGRIBUSINESS	747,581,581
ERGP30132309	TRAINING OF WOMEN AND YOUTHS IN VARIOUS CROP VCD IN OYO STATE	10,501,500
ERGP30132343	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF EKPEYE WOMEN AND YOUTH IN VARIOUS AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAIN	24,136,400
ERGP30132346	AGRICPRENUERSHIP DEVT WOMEN IN AGRIC	4,354,600
ERGP80100326	AGRICULTURAL TRAINING FOR YOUTHS AND WOMEN PURCHASE OF SEWING MACHINES, FARM ACCESSORIES FOR OBIUMU LGA	25,000,000

ERGP80100328	BUILDING THE CAPACITY OF YOUTH AND WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE AND PRODUCTION OF FOOD IN KWARA AND KOGI STATES	30,000,000
ERGP80100329	CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME FOR WOMEN IN CASSAVA VALUE CHAIN IN KWARA NORTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, KWARA STATE	50,000,000
ERGP80100332	1. PROVISION AND INSTALLATION OF ALL-IN-ONE SOLAR STREET LIGHT WITH LITHIUM ION BATTEREES 6000LUMEN, (15M); 2.SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT CENTRE FOR AGRIC PROCESSING IN OKENGWEN, KOGI STATE, (15M) 3.CAPACITY BUILDING FOR VALUE CREATION FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS AND WOMEN IN POULTRY FARMING DEVELOPMENT IN OZUMA, ECO, KOGI STATE. (15M)	45,000,000
ERGP8100759	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF AGRO-PROCESSING MACHINES AND EQUIPMENT	15,600,000
ERGP80100349	TRAINING & EMPOWERMENT OF YOUTH AND WOMEN IN MECHANISED FARMING SYSTEM IN OGORI OHUDA KOGI STATE	20,000,000
ERGP81555760	CAPACITY BUILDING FOR YOUTH AND WOMEN IN INTEGRATED FARMING SYSTEM IN TOFA AND D/TOFA	100,000,000
ERGP8100762	CAPACITY BUILDING FOR YOUTH AND WOMEN IN INTEGRATED FARMING SYSTEM	64,249,170
ERGP30112089	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF YOUTHS AND WOMEN ON RICE PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGIES	15,000,000
ERGP80100362	CAPACITY BUILDING FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS AND WOMEN IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION VALUE CHAIN (RICE AND BENISEED) IN OZUMA, OKENELGA, KOGI STATE	25,000,000
ERGP80100371	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF YOUTH AND WOMEN IN POULTRY PRODUCTION AND DISEASE CONTROL IN UMUAHIA NORTH LGA OF ABIA STATE	50,000,000
ERGP80100371	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF YOUTH AND WOMEN IN POULTRY PRODUCTION AND DISEASE CONTROL IN UMUAHIA NORTH LGA OF ABIA STATE	50,000,000
ERGP30104661	TRAINING OF RURAL WOMEN, YOUTH, LOCAL PROCESSORS ON STANDARDIZED VALUA ADDICTION AND PROCESSING METHODS OF ROOT AND TUBER CROPS IN NIGERIA	65,319,615
ERGP30125343	ESTABLISHMENT OF PIGGERY AND POULTRY FARMS FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS AND WOMEN IN SOUTH WEST AND SOUTH SOUTH GEOPOLITICAL ZONES	57,395,925
ERGP30111067	CAPACITY BUILDING ON HORTICULTURAL PRACTICES FOR YOUTH AND WOMEN	18,846,423
ERGP30124164	CAPACITY BUILDING ON CASSAVA PRODUCTION FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUTH AND WOMEN	23,986,357
ERGP5129314	TRAINING OF YOUTH AND WOMEN IN AGRIBUSINESS IN SELECTED STATES	47,544,386
ERGP30124393	CAPACITY BUILDING FOR SMALLHOLDER'S FARMERS, YOUTH AND WOMEN ON GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES (GAP) FOR RUBBER AND GUM ARABIC	4,000,000
ERGP8111241	CAPACITY BUILDING IN ANIMAL PRODUCTION FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS AND WOMEN	17,133,112

ERGP8128783	CAPACITY BUILDING FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUTH AND WOMEN ON POULTRY PRODUCTION	11,993,178
ERGP8123097	ENTREPRENUERSHIP/VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF 500 UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS, FARMERS AND WOMEN ON FISH, CASSAVA, RICE AND HONEY PRODUCTION	30,000,000
ERGP80100389	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF YOUTH AND WOMEN IN CASSAVA VALUE CHAIN IN AFIKPO NORTH/SOUTH, EBONYI STATE	10,000,000
ERGP80100390	TRAINING OF WOMEN AND YOUTHS IN AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAIN IN ISUKWUATO/UMUNNEOCHI FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY ABIA STATE	150,000,000
ERGP80100391	TRAINING OF WOMEN AND YOUTHS IN CASSAVA PRODUCTION IN AFIKPO NORTH L.G.A	50,000,000
ERGP80100394	EMPOWERMENT TRAINING ON CASSAVA PROCESSING AND MARKETING FOR YOUTH/WOMEN AND SCHOOL LEAVERS IN ABOH MBAISE/NGOR OKPALA, IMO STATE	70,000,000
ERGP80100405	YOUTH AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT ON AGRIBUSINESS IN AWKWA NORTH AWKA SOUTH LGA IN ANAMBRA STATE	60,000,000
ERGP80100406	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF YOUTHS AND WOMEN IN POULTRY, FISHERY AND PIGGERY IN EBONYI NORTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, EBONYI STATE	50,000,000
ERGP80100412	STRATEGIC TANNING AND EMPOWERMENT FOR YOUTHS AND WOMEN IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION FOR SELF-RELIANCE IN YAKURR, ABI, OBUBRA, ETUNG IN CROSS RIVER CENTRAL SENATORIAL DISTRICT	50,000,000
ERGP80100415	PROVISION OF AGRICULTURAL GRANTS FOR WOMEN AND YOUTHS IN LIVESTOCK FARMING IN DEGEMA / BONNY FED. CONST. RIVERS STATE. N	60,000,000
ERGP80100416	TRAINING OF YOUTH AND WOMEN ON FISH FARMING IN ALIMOSHO FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY, LAGOS STATE	12,000,000
ERGP80100423	CAPACITY BUILDING FOR VALUE CREATION FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS AND WOMEN IN FISH FARMING DEVELOPMENT IN OZUMA, ECO, KOGI STATE	10,000,000
ERGP80100425	VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF YOUTHS AND WOMEN IN FISH AND AQUACULTURE VALUE CHAIN IN OLUYOLE FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY, OYO STATE	20,000,000
ERGP80100428	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUTH IN FISHERIES PRODUCTION IN IWO-OSUN STATE	100,000,000
ERGP5107830	EMPOWERMENT TRAINING PROGRAMME IN BOAT OPERATIONS AND FISHING FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS AND WOMEN IN KANKARA	150,000,000
ERGP5107826	TRAINING OF YOUTH AND WOMEN IN BRACKFISH WATER CAGE CULTURE IN THE SELECTED RIVERINE COMMUNITIES IN SOUTH SOUTH	51,399,336
ERGP30110351	TRAINING OF YOUTHS AND WOMEN ON HORTICULTURAL BEST PRACTICES	18,701,000
ERGP80100449	SUPPLY OF GRAINS: RICE, BEANS, MILLET AND MAIZE ETC.FOR WOMEN IN DUKKU/NAFADA FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY, GOMBE STATE	30,000,000
ERGP80100454	TRAINING OF WOMEN AND YOUTHS ON BEST AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAIN IN KADUNA	40,000,000
ERGP80100456	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN ON GROUNDNUT VALUE CHAIN	42,000,000

ERGP80100457	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF YOUTHS ON FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRESERVATION IN ADAMAWA	45,000,000
ERGP80100458	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN YOUTHS ON POULTRY MANAGEMENT AND MARKETING IN NORTH WEST	45,000,000
ERGP80100460	EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUTHS IN VIABLE SKILLS OF HORTICULTURE & ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN KADUNA NORTH SENATORIAL ZONE, KADUNA STATE	55,000,000
ERGP80100462	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF UNEMPLOYED YOUTH AND WOMEN IN SNAILERY AND GRASSCUTTER IN KOGI STATE	100,000,000
ERGP80100463	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF UNEMPLOYED YOUTH AND WOMEN IN SNAILERY AND GRASSCUTTER IN KOGI STATE	10,000,000
ERGP80100471	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN VALUE ADDITION IN SELECTED CROPS IN NORTH CENTRAL, BENUE STATE	100,000,000
ERGP80100472	CAPACITY BUILDING OF UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS AND WOMEN IN PULTRY PRODUCTION VALUE CHAIN IN ONYOTO, KOGI STATE.	15,000,000
ERGP80100479	TRAINING AND EMPOWERMENT OF UNEMPLOYED YOUTH AND WOMEN IN POULTRY PRODUCTION IN SELECTED STATES	65,962,481
ERGP5110487	CAPACITY BUILDING ON HORTICULTURAL PRACTICES FOR YOUTH AND WOMEN	17,989,768
ERGP30108992	MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND EMPOWERMENT OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS, YOUTH AND WOMEN IN THE NORTH-EAST ON LIVESTOCK BUSINESS	6,120,000
ERGP80100483	AGRICULTURAL TRAINING AND PROVISION OF FARMING TOOLS TO YOUTH AND WOMEN IN WARD, BIU, GWOZA, JERE, NGALA, MOBAR, ASKIRA, MAFA AND MAIDUGURI, KAGA, BORNO STATE	200,000,000
ERGP80100491	TRAINING OF YOUTHS AND WOMEN ON POST-HARVEST MANAGEMENT IN CHIKUN/KAJURU FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY, KADUNA STATE	50,000,000
ERGP80100493	WOMEN AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT: TRAINING OF WOMEN AND YOUTH ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AT KONTAGORA, WUSHISHI, MARIGA, MASHEGU FEDERAL CONSTITUENCY, NIGER STATE	40,000,000
ERGP80100523	PROVISION OF AGRICULTURAL TOOLS TO YOUTH AND WOMEN IN MINNA NIGER STATE	300,000,000
ERGP80100525	PROVISION OF AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS FOR WOMEN AND YOUTH IN LAMURDE LGA, ADAMAWA STATE	50,000,000
ERGP80100526	SKILL ACQUISITION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING ON GRAINS PROCESSING AND STORAGE FOR WOMEN AND YOUTH KOGI STATE	42,832,780
ERGP30120798	VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF YOUTHS AND WOMEN IN FISH AND AQUACULTURE VALUE CHAIN AND PURCHASE OF COASTER BUS FOR TRAINING	60,000,000
SUB TOTAL		3,999,647,612
GRAND TOTAL		19,596,855,854

Source: Budget Office of the Federation

Out of a total of 240 line items and a total vote of N19.596 billion in Table 12, training and capacity building got an allocation of N12.353 billion for 198 line items; empowerment (18 line items) got N1.305 billion, supplies (15 line items) got N1.133 billion, training and empowerment (5 line items) got N325.99 million, extension service (1 line item) got N2.045 billion and vague line items (3) got N2.433 billion respectively.

There are issues and challenges with the above capital line items in the budget of the FMARD which on its surface should be of immense benefit to SHWF. The first is that most of the allocations lumped together women and youths which makes it difficult for women farmers to completely lay claim to these funds. Women and youth are distinct categories of the Nigerian human family and their issues should be understood and addressed separately. Budgetary provisions used to lump women and children and now it is changing to women and youth.

The second issue is that extension services was poorly funded. Extension services are needed to impart knowledge of innovation, modern farming practices to improve productivity, meteorological information, etc., to SHWF. There was a missing link of resources linking various agriculture research institutes with actual farmers so that research is demand driven and feeds into the improvement of the respective value chains. The APP identified the constraints in research and innovation to include that research outputs are not demand driven and the research extension linkage system is weak, so that technologies and innovations generated are not effectively delivered to farmers or commercialised for the benefit of end users.⁴⁶ Although agriculture extension service is to be rendered in collaboration with states and local governments, the resources voted for this activity nationwide is grossly insignificant.⁴⁷ The collaboration between the states, local governments and FGN is not apparent on the face of the votes and it should have been budgeted as a fund for which states have to provide a counterpart so that it can be functionally operationalised at the state level.

The APP had stated that it seeks to enhance availability of information and knowledge for farmers, agribusiness and policy makers through implementation of an Information Communications Technology/Knowledge Management (ICT/KM) Framework through experimenting with new devices to enhance ICT/KM capacity in the sector as well as reviving radio farm broadcasts designed to provide farming communities with timely advice on planting, weeding, harvesting and key prices.⁴⁸ Thus, on extension service, ICT has opened a new vista that can transform extension services from the analogue to the

⁴⁶ See page 51 of the APP.

⁴⁷ "Agriculture extension service delivery is one of the most effective ways of transforming the agricultural sector and thereby tracking the menace of poverty, reducing hunger, improving nutrition and food security in line with the SDGs". See Extension Service Delivery in six State in Nigeria: An Appraisal (page 3) by National Association of Nigerian Traders.

⁴⁸ It is pertinent to recall that the APP has policy thrusts that focus on disseminating information designed to help farmers make best choices with respect to input cost, equipment leases, agronomic practices, crop prices and weather.

digital. Even though, ICT penetration is insufficient in the rural areas, a process of spreading knowledge, information and good practices through ICT platforms will improve access to relevant extension services. This is about building an agriculture information management platform where all sources of information could converge as a one stop platform that facilitates farming. But this was not one of the activities funded in the budget over the five years.

The third issue is that the bulk of the votes, over 63 percent of the funds are for training and capacity building. It is ridiculous that the capacity of women farmers is being built and they are being trained to acquire skills over a five-year period with virtually no votes for start-up packs to practice what they have learnt. This calls to question the policy basis of the votes. If the votes are linked to properly crafted medium term sector strategies and medium-term expenditure frameworks, the issue of goals and objectives of the votes, value for money and links with overall policy goals would have rendered many of the training and capacity building votes ineligible for public funding.

Some of these provisions just play on words, it is either provided as “training”, “skills acquisition”, “capacity building”, etc. It appears that training and capacity building are very easy ways of getting money out of the treasury and eventually mismanaging public resources considering that there are no standards, no benchmarks and indicators to determine the success of a particular training or capacity building. There is no standard or approved curriculum and no identified pool of resource persons from which the organisers must draw. The lived experience of SHWF and SWOFON members and other farmers do not indicate an increased level of knowledge and skills gained from these capacity building provisions. In fact, many of the capacity building votes could have been retired as done while there was no training or capacity building event. It appears to be an open season of projects lacking in value for money.

The fourth issue is the votes made for empowerment. The word empowerment is a loose word without a specific meaning. It is about the authority, power, the process of gaining confidence and becoming stronger to take control of one’s destiny and to be better able to represent personal or group interests. Thus, when a vote is for “completion of youth and women empowerment in agric business in Okengwen”; what exactly is the deliverable? What exactly will Okengwen youths and women look up to? Another is “empowerment of youth and women in agric business”. Again, what is the deliverable? There is also a deliberate attempt at vagueness in the crafting of the line items. When a provision is for “Specialised Empowerment for Youths and Women on Selected Crops”,⁴⁹ what exactly is the vote for?

The fifth issue is that despite the identification of lack of mechanisation as a disincentive to women farmers, there was hardly a vote for gender friendly equipment and machines

⁴⁹ ERGP5111355

that could ease the drudgery of farming with hoes and matchets.⁵⁰ What is required in the Nigerian circumstance is not simply voting funds for the importation of machinery but an activation of existing research and development capacity to develop gender friendly equipment to be used by women and other farmers.

The sixth issue is that some of the projects have no locations. There is nothing on the state, local government or exact geographic information on the site of the projects to enable the public follow through or information that would facilitate the identification of beneficiaries.⁵¹ This type of projects is easily amendable to mismanagement because the public cannot verify whether they were implemented or not.

The seventh issue is that a good number of these projects look like constituency projects of legislators which have gained a notoriety of either not being implemented at all but retired as fully implemented or being very shoddily implemented without regard to value for money. Some of the projects, from their concentration of training, without follow-ups over a five year period did not benefit from proper conceptualisation and planning. They seem to be adhoc projects not tied to any larger policy framework and goals.

The eighth issue is that this type of line item budgeting which is repeated year after year shows the absence of a functional monitoring and evaluation framework. The study could not find a monitoring and evaluation report of the investments of the FMARD over the years. Evaluation is so important in agriculture so that the FMARD can understand whether the projects are achieving the goals set out in policies. It appears the investments are groping in the dark. The unanswered questions remain; what has worked? What is working under extant conditions? What has failed? What are the emerging lessons and good practices? The answers to these posers are not available.

The ninth issue which to an extent is linked with the eight is the absence of funding support for the generation and gathering of gender disaggregated statistics in agriculture. Objective 5 of the Gender Policy in Agriculture mandates the promotion of the use gender-sensitive data collection and gender statistics for evidence-based planning, policy and programme design, implementation and evaluation.⁵²

It appears from the foregoing analysis that institutionalising gender responsive budgeting (programme, planning and budgeting), implementation, monitoring and reporting as demanded by objective 4 of the Gender Policy in Agriculture have not been achieved in the system.

⁵⁰ See the APP at page 46.

⁵¹ Training of 3000 Women in ten Agric Value Chains including planting, storage, processing and marketing; Start-up pack for 2,500 Women in the Ten Value Chains; Training of Rural Women on Cottage Processing of Fruits and Vegetables.

⁵² At page 28 of the Policy.

3.3 Funding from Other MDAs

There are votes for agricultural projects that may benefit SHWF in the votes of 6 other MDAs as well as the constituency/zonal intervention projects of legislators. This is in line with the multi sectoral funding approach for agriculture. However, the APP identified lack of synergy between and among MDAs and non-state actors as a challenge for the implementation of gender policies in agriculture.⁵³ For the Water Resources Ministry, it was formerly together with agriculture as the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources before they were separated. Table 13 will show the allocations from other MDAs for agricultural projects. The full details of the allocations are lengthy, especially the zonal intervention projects and would occupy undue space in this study. However, they are available on the website of CSJ following the link: <https://csj-ng.org/publications/gender-and-inclusivity/agriculture-and-food/provisions-that-could-be-of-benefit-to-smallholder-women-farmers-2015-2019-federal-budget-2>.

Table 13: Allocations in Other MDAs that Could Benefit SHWF

MDA	Amount (N)	Percentage of Overall Allocation to SHWF (%)
Agriculture	19,596,855,854.83	59.8
Women Affairs	303,299,014.00	0.9
Trade and Investment	1,161,000,000.00	3.5
Science and Technology	1,000,760,099.00	3.1
Water Resources	1,303,996,751.00	4
Labour and Employment	500,987,500.00	1.5
Environment	1,098,000,000.00	3.4
Zonal Intervention Projects	7,784,879,351.00	23.8
Total	32,749,778,569.83	100

Source: Calculated from Approved Budgets, Budget office of the Federation

From Table 13, the next large allocation after the FMARD came from Zonal Intervention Projects (23.8 percent) followed by Water Resources (4 percent), Trade and Investment (3.5 percent), Environment (3.4 percent), Science and Technology (3.1 percent), Labour and Employment (1.5 percent) and Women Affairs (0.9 percent). For the Ministry of Women Affairs, Table 10 shows their votes dedicated to women farmers in five years.

The Ministry of Women Affairs had two votes during the review period, one in 2015 and the second in 2019. In 2015, it was a vote of N53.299 million for business and development fund for women and investment in agriculture while the 2019 vote in the sum of N250 million was for training of women and youth in modern agricultural technology

⁵³ APP at page 46.

and process. Again, a nebulous training agenda with no clear deliverables gulped 82.4 percent of the votes of the Ministry.⁵⁴

In the Ministry of Trade and Investment, training had 8 projects and N870 million allocation which translates to 74.94 percent of the votes. Supply of inputs, machines, etc. had 2 projects valued at N190 million at 16.37 percent while empowerment had 3 projects valued at N101 million valued at 8.70 percent. Again, training and capacity building got the largest share of the votes.⁵⁵

In the Ministry of Science and Technology, training had 12 projects valued at N578 million which is 57.76 percent of the votes; empowerment came second with 4 projects at N232 million with 23.18 percent of the votes. Supply had 4 projects valued at N190.7 million which is 19.06 percent.⁵⁶

For the Ministry of Water Resources, training had 13 projects worth N1.020billion at 78.22 percent of the votes; followed by empowerment with N263.996 million for 20.25 percent of the votes. Supply had only one project for N20 million which is 1.53 percent of the votes.⁵⁷

In the Ministry of Labour and Employment, training had 8 projects worth N313.250 million at 62.5 percent of the votes; followed by empowerment with 3 projects worth N104.487 million amounting to 20.86 percent. Supply had 5 projects worth N83.25 million at 16.62 percent.⁵⁸

In the Ministry of Environment, training got 22 projects worth N924 million at 84.15 percent of the votes; followed by supply's 3 projects worth N174 million at 15.85 percent of the votes while there was no vote for empowerment.⁵⁹

From the foregoing, the votes of the other MDAs followed the trajectory and lead of the FMARD in allocating the bulk of their votes to training and capacity building with all its inherent challenges.

⁵⁴ <https://csj-ng.org/publications/gender-and-inclusivity/agriculture-and-food/provisions-that-could-be-of-benefit-to-smallholder-women-farmers-2015-2019-federal-budget-2>.

⁵⁵ <https://csj-ng.org/publications/gender-and-inclusivity/agriculture-and-food/provisions-that-could-be-of-benefit-to-smallholder-women-farmers-2015-2019-federal-budget-2>.

⁵⁶ <https://csj-ng.org/publications/gender-and-inclusivity/agriculture-and-food/provisions-that-could-be-of-benefit-to-smallholder-women-farmers-2015-2019-federal-budget-2>.

⁵⁷ <https://csj-ng.org/publications/gender-and-inclusivity/agriculture-and-food/provisions-that-could-be-of-benefit-to-smallholder-women-farmers-2015-2019-federal-budget-2>.

⁵⁸ <https://csj-ng.org/publications/gender-and-inclusivity/agriculture-and-food/provisions-that-could-be-of-benefit-to-smallholder-women-farmers-2015-2019-federal-budget-2>.

⁵⁹ <https://csj-ng.org/publications/gender-and-inclusivity/agriculture-and-food/provisions-that-could-be-of-benefit-to-smallholder-women-farmers-2015-2019-federal-budget-2>.

Chapter Four

OTHER FUNDING SOURCES

This Chapter reviews funding for agriculture from other sources that could potentially benefit SHWF especially in the area of loans, grants and special funds for farmers and medium and small-scale entrepreneurs. It also reviews issues around agricultural research and its link to SHWF in Nigeria.

4.1 Funds from External Loans and Grants

Nigeria receives a lot of development funding in the agricultural sector from a variety of regional and international development organisations. The Federal Government through the Debt Management Office (DMO) has published information on the internal and external funding received for the agricultural sector. The available information is for funds negotiated between 2015 - 2018.

Table 14: FGN's Agricultural Grants and Loans 2015-2018

Year	Creditor	Project Name	Loan Amount (Naira)	Loan Amount USD (Or Other Currencies)
2015	AFDB	NIGERIA-TRANSACTION ADVISORY SUPPORT TO THE NIGERIAN FEDERAL MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE'S STAPLE CROP PROCESSING ZONE (SCPZ)	NGN 161,425,080.1	
2016	EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF CHINA	40 PARBOILED RICE PROCESSING PLANT PROJECT		US\$325 MILLION
	INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (WORLD BANK)	MULTI-SECTORIAL CRISIS RECOVERY PROJECT FOR NORTH EASTERN NIGERIA		US\$200 MILLION
	AFDB	ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE, DIVERSIFICATION AND COMPETITIVENESS SUPPORT PROGRAMME		US\$600 MILLION
	AFDB	ENABLE YOUTH NIGERIA PROGRAMME		US\$280 MILLION
	AFDB	NIGERIA - MIC GRANT : STRENGTHENING OF FEDERAL MINISTRY OF	NGN 222,687,588.198	

Year	Creditor	Project Name	Loan Amount (Naira)	Loan Amount USD (Or Other Currencies)
		AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT		
	AFDB	NIGERIA - CAPACITY BUILDING AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF BANK OF AGRICULTURE (BOA)	NGN 314,038,291.264	
2017	INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (IFAD)	LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT FAMILY ENTERPRISES PROJECT IN THE NIGER DELTA REGION (LIFE-ND)		SDR 42,750,000.00 OR \$61,529,576.36
	INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (WORLD BANK)	AGRO-PROCESSING, PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCEMENT & LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT SUPPORT PROJECT (APPEALS)		US\$200 MILLION
	AFDB	POTATO VALUE CHAIN SUPPORT PROJECT		US\$11.04 MILLION
	AFDB	ENABLE YOUTH NIGERIA PROGRAM		US\$250 MILLION
	AFDB	ENABLE YOUTH NIGERIA PROGRAM		US\$30 MILLION
	AFDB	SAY NO TO FAMINE		UA11.89M / NGN 5,219,864,570
2018	INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (WORLD BANK)	NIGERIA FOR WOMEN		\$100 MILLION

Source: Compiled from Annual Reports of the Debt Management Office 2015-2018

The African Development Bank leads with N450.913 billion support; the Export-Import Bank of China follows with N123.5 billion; the World Bank is third with N152 billion while the International Fund for Agricultural Development provides N23.381 billion. This brings the total to N749.794 billion.

For the Multi-Sectoral Crisis Recovery Project for North Eastern Nigeria, there are four components to the project; restoring immediate access to productive assets by providing

agricultural inputs and livestock for farming families and trading commodities for non-farmers is just one component of it.⁶⁰

The ENABLE Youth Nigeria Programme seeks to promote youth entrepreneurship in agriculture:⁶¹

“In 2012, a project was initiated in IITA, Ibadan, Nigeria, to guide underemployed university graduates towards careers in market-oriented agriculture and agribusiness. The approach used was experiential, with clusters of youth who completed their mandatory year-long youth service provided with support—resources and expertise—to explore options for income generation, and then develop business plans and enterprises around the most promising ones. This IITA Youth Agripreneurs (IYA) initiative incorporated diverse but complementary skills of an initial 32 individuals. Within 18 months, the group successfully produced tons of quality planting materials (seed, stems, suckers) of cassava, maize, soybean, and new plantain varieties. They initiated vegetable, fish and soy milk operations, leading to the creation of a marketing arm within the group”.

The Nigeria-Transaction Advisory Support to the Nigerian Federal Ministry of Agriculture's Staple Crop Processing Zone (SCPZ) is a grant and not a loan. According to the AFDB:⁶²

“Staple Crops Processing Zones (in some instances may also be known as Agro-Industrial Parks, Agribusiness Parks, Mega Food Parks, Agropoles, Agro-clusters, etc.) are agro-based spatial development initiatives designed to concentrate agro-processing activities within areas of high agricultural potential to boost productivity and integrate production, processing and marketing of selected commodities. These initiatives may or may not be granted Special Economic Zones status. They are purposely built shared facilities, to enable agricultural producers, processors, aggregators and distributors to operate in the same vicinity to reduce transaction costs and share business development services for increased productivity and competitiveness”.

Nigeria - Mic Grant: Strengthening of Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. This is a grant and not a loan.⁶³ Nigeria - Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening of Bank of Agriculture (BOA) is also a grant.⁶⁴

⁶⁰ <https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/project-detail/P157891>

⁶¹ <https://www.iita.org/enable/#:-:text=ENABLE%20Youth%20is%20a%20five,and%20at%20the%20country%20level>

⁶² https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/Staple_Crops_Processing_Zones.pdf

⁶³ <https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-NG-A00-011>

⁶⁴ <https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/nigeria-capacity-building-institutional-strengthening-bank-agriculture-boa-appraisal-report>

For the Nigeria - Economic Governance, Diversification and Competitiveness Support Programme:⁶⁵

“The objective of the programme is to promote inclusive, diversified and resilient growth, through fiscal sustainability, the transformation of agriculture and improved access to energy, and social inclusion. It will directly benefit the Ministry of Finance as well as ministries and public entities in charge of the energy, agriculture and social sectors. Nigerian populations will be the ultimate beneficiaries of tax reforms, as the fiscal space provided by budget support will strengthen the financing of pro-poor priorities and service delivery. The private sector will also benefit from the benefits of a more reliable and affordable energy supply, as well as from the transparent and efficient system of public financial management, particularly with respect to procurement practices.”

For the LIFE (ND) loan:⁶⁶

“The Livelihood Improvement Family Enterprises Project in the Niger Delta of Nigeria (LIFE-ND) aims to address the growing numbers of restive youth by sustainably enhancing incomes and food security, and by creating jobs for rural women and youth in the Niger Delta. The project will build on the successes of earlier IFAD-supported projects to develop the supply of skilled youth labour, and it will strengthen the capacity of institutions at the state and community levels to work with private-sector actors”.

The AFDB states of the “Say No to Famine” as follows:⁶⁷

The Bank approved the “Say No to Famine” Framework in May 2017 as the Bank’s response to coordinated response to its Regional Members Countries (Ethiopia, Somalia and South Sudan), Kenya, Uganda and Nigeria) that have been severely affected by prolonged drought periods, conflicts and unstable food production systems, leading to the increased exposure of vulnerable populations to chronic hunger and malnutrition. The “Say No to Famine”- Addressing Food and Nutrition Insecurity in North-East Nigeria seeks to curb fragility aggravated by the Boko Haram insurgency. The Project is part of ongoing Federal Government efforts toward North-East States’ Emergency Transition, Recovery and Peacebuilding, elaborated by the five-year programmatic “Buhari Plan” of 2016. The project aligns with interventions by Development Partners (DPs) within the Recovery and Peace Building Assessment (RPBA), which seeks to support the implementation of the “Buhari Plan”.

For the Agro-Processing, Productivity Enhancement and Livelihood Improvement Support Project (APPEALS), the World Bank states as follows:⁶⁸

⁶⁵ <https://projectsportal.afdb.org/dataportal/VProject/show/P-NG-KA0-002>

⁶⁶ <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/operations/project/id/2000001043/country/nigeria>

⁶⁷ <https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/document/nigeria-say-no-to-famine-addressing-food-and-nutrition-insecurity-in-north-east-nigeria-appraisal-report-109078>

⁶⁸ <https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/project-detail/P148616>

“The development objective of the Agro-Processing, Agricultural Productivity Enhancement and Livelihood Improvement Support Project for Nigeria is to enhance agricultural productivity of small and medium scale farmers and improve value addition along priority value chains in the Participating States. The project has five components. (1) production and productivity enhancement is to increase total supply of the targeted priority value chains with a purpose to ensure consistent, reliable and timely stream of produce to the markets. (2) primary processing, value addition, post-harvest management and women and youth empowerment will support the reduction of post-harvest losses, facilitate the consolidation of produce and primary processing by farmers’ cooperative societies and small and medium-scale enterprises in project intervention areas, focusing on gender-sensitive activities along the core segment of the value chains (production, processing, marketing) and ancillary businesses (agro-dealership, haulage, packaging, business management, etc.); (3) infrastructure support to agri-business clusters aims at improving physical environment (last mile connection to roads and utilities) for agro-industrial and cottage processing units, located in agri-business clusters with significant potential for agro-processing and greater inclusion of small to medium size farmers into the agri-business supply chains through the business alliances; (4) technical assistance, knowledge management and communication is to build capacity of the project staff and partner in the relevant areas of the value chain development, harness the knowledge acquired and generated under the project. (5) project management and coordination is to ensure effective management and coordination of the project for proper accomplishment of project related goals and the achievement of the PDO”.

The Potato Value Chain Support Project has the following components:⁶⁹

“Component 1: Infrastructure Development. The component entails the rehabilitation of existing production infrastructure; restoration of community infrastructure such as access roads, diffused storage stores, small earth dams, processing centres, community markets and establishment of tissue culture laboratory for seed tubers production. Component 2: Capacity Building Support-This component aims at enhancing agricultural productivity and production using science and technology, capacity development to strengthen the sector institutions (public, private and community-based institutions) to deliver quality services to potato commodity value chain actors. Activities will include training of beneficiaries in methodologies for post-harvest losses reduction, food processing, business and entrepreneurship, prevention and management of common potato diseases; climate smart agriculture, climate information services, market information services, sanitation and hygiene practices; and promote access of beneficiaries to financial services; and adaptive research. The project will partner with German Technical Cooperation (GIZ), National Root Crop Research Institute Kuru (NRCRI), University of Jos Potato Research Centre, private organisations and other development partners in the state. Component: 3 Project

⁶⁹ https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Environmental-and-Social-Assessments/ESMP_Summary_Potato_Value_Chain.pdf

Management and Coordination-This component entails the day-to-day management of the project based on adequate results measurement framework”.

The beneficiaries are described as follows:

“The project will benefit at least 100,000 farm families. The total number of direct household beneficiaries targeted by the project is estimated at 11,500 households. Many farm families in the project area are organized in Fadama Resource User Groups (FRUGs), most of whom were created during the FADAMA Development Project. The indirect beneficiaries of the project are estimated at over 300,000 thousand farmers. The project will principally target organized structures like cooperatives, the youths and women involved in potato farming. The project will benefit other value chain actors including processors, marketers, albeit to varying degrees, in the value chain. Plateau ADP Extension services, relevant Ministries and Departments of government, farmer groups, private (MFIs, agro-dealers, etc.) and community-based organisations (producers organizations, cooperatives, inter-professional bodies, etc. will benefit from the project capacity development”.

The ENABLE Programme could benefit young women farmers while the LIFE (ND) Programme specifically mentions rural women and food security. APPEALS and Potato Value Chain Support Project anticipate greater inclusion of small to medium size farmers and cooperatives into the agri-business supply chains through business alliances and specifically targets women farmers. The other funds are not specifically targeting women farmers. However, if they are properly implemented, they would benefit SHWF. These funds and the projects they support would have been more beneficial to SHWF if they benefitted from strong gender mainstreaming, indicators and benchmarks framework at the point of conceptualization and negotiation. However, greater coordination, organization and capacity building of SHWF under SWOFON could position them to benefit from these funds.

4.2 Central Bank of Nigeria

The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) under its development banking initiative has set up some funds for the improvement of agriculture. They will be reviewed below.

A. Commercial Agriculture Credit Scheme: This is an initiative of the CBN in collaboration with the Federal Government represented by the FMARD. The Scheme is financed from a N200 billion three-year bond raised by the Debt Management Office and complements other special funds of the CBN in providing concessionary funding for agriculture, such as the Agriculture Credit Guarantee Scheme which targets small scale

farmers, Interest Draw Back Scheme, Agricultural Credit Support Scheme, etc. The objectives of the Scheme are:⁷⁰

*“To fast track development of the agriculture sector of the Nigerian economy by providing credit facilities to commercial agriculture enterprises at a single digit interest rate: Enhance national food security by increasing food supply and effecting lower agriculture produce and product prices, thereby promoting low food inflation: Reduce the cost of agriculture production to enable farmers exploit the potentials of the sector: Increase output, generate employment, diversify the revenue base, increase foreign exchange earnings and provide input for the industrial sector on a sustainable basis”.*⁷¹

The Scheme covers production of crops, animals and fish.⁷² It also covers processing,⁷³ storage⁷⁴, farm input supplies⁷⁵ and marketing.⁷⁶ The Scheme is targeting commercial enterprises which it defined as:

“For the purpose of the Scheme, a commercial enterprise is any farm or agro-based enterprise with agricultural asset (excluding land) of not less than N100million for an integrated farm with prospects of growing the assets to N250 million within the next three years and N50 million for non-integrated farms/agro-enterprise with prospects of growing the assets to N150 million, except in the case of on-lending to farmers’ cooperative societies”.

The Scheme can only benefit smallholder farmers through cooperative societies considering that they are outside the purview of definition of commercial agricultural enterprises. The latest evaluation report in 2018 gave the following information:⁷⁷

“The evaluation report is based on information retrieved from 191 benefiting businesses comprised of; cooperative groups, partnerships, private and public limited liability companies and sole proprietorships. A total of N147.87 billion was disbursed to the 191 businesses between 2009 and 2016. State governments also served as channels to certain groups of beneficiaries. Over the years, 2011 and 2015 recorded highest uptakes

⁷⁰ <https://www.cbn.gov.ng/Out/2014/DFD/CACS%20GUIDELINES%20NEW-4th%20May%202014.pdf>

⁷¹ <https://www.cbn.gov.ng/Out/2014/DFD/CACS%20GUIDELINES%20NEW-4th%20May%202014.pdf>

⁷² Cash Crops: Cotton, Oil Palm, Fruit Trees. Rubber, Sugar Cane, Jatropha Carcus and Cocoa. Food Crops: Rice, Wheat, Cassava, Maize/Soya, Beans/Millet, Tomatoes and Vegetables. Poultry: Broilers and Eggs Production. Livestock: Meat, Dairy and Piggery. Aquaculture: Fingerlings and Catfish.

⁷³ Feed mills development, threshing, pulverisation and Other forms of transmutation for value addition

⁷⁴ Commodities, Agro-Chemicals and Warehousing

⁷⁵ Fertilizers, Seeds/Seedlings, Breeder Stock, Feeds, Farm Equipment and Machineries.

⁷⁶ Agricultural commodities under the focal investment areas

⁷⁷ https://www.cbn.gov.ng/Out/2018/STD/CACS%20Evaluation%20and%20Impact%20Assessment%20Report_compressed.pdf

of CACS loans. Most (79.1%), of the 191 businesses are private liability companies, 7.3% were government owned, 6.8% sole proprietorships and 4.2% public liability companies. In terms of number of benefiting firms, Oyo, Kano, Kaduna, Lagos, Edo and Kwara states lead, while seven (7) of the 36 states each received above 5% of the total funds disbursed. Majority (44.5%), of the 191 beneficiaries are engaged in crop production, this is followed by livestock production (23.0%) and agriculture produce processing (14.7%). Most (80.2%) of the disbursed funds were channeled to these activity areas and applied to agriculture and agriculture related activities, while 19.8% (N29.2 billion) of the funds may have been applied in the areas not intended under the Scheme by 33 or 17.3% of the beneficiaries”.

The gender disaggregation of beneficiaries is not available. Even the fact that most of loan was accessed by limited liability companies makes gender disaggregation difficult except we are to use the beneficial ownership principle – the gender of the real owners of the companies. It is only in the 6.6 percent accessed by sole proprietorships and 0.1 percent given to cooperatives that gender disaggregation is possible.⁷⁸

B. Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme Fund (ACGSF): This is one of the oldest initiatives of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) in collaboration with the Federal Government represented by the FMARD. The Fund, which is managed by the Central Bank of Nigeria guarantees up to 75% of every credit extended to farmers under the Scheme in case of any eventuality that may lead to loan repayment default. Annually, farmers are expected to enroll into the Scheme by applying that their agricultural credit facilities be guaranteed under the Scheme. Successful applicants will therefore have their credit facilities guaranteed. Once guaranteed, farmers’ losses (due mainly to natural disasters) will no longer lead to total indebtedness to commercial banks that facilitated the loans.

Information on the number of loans as well as the value of guaranteed loans are usually published in the Annual Statistical Bulletin of the Central Bank of Nigeria. Table 15 shows the details of beneficiaries.

Table 15: Beneficiaries of CBN Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme Fund (ACGSF) Disaggregated by Gender

Year	Male			Female			Amount NGN
	Number of Beneficiaries	Amount NGN	%	Number of Beneficiaries	Amount NGN	%	
2015	--	--	--	--	--	--	10, 857,380,830.00
2016	37,677	5,488,903,340.00	65%	20,416	2,511,270,420.00	35%	8,104,810,630.00
2017	30,030	,244,275,580.00	73%	11,260	1,570,783,160.00	27%	5,849,388,730.00
2018	22,394	3,221,043,580.00	73%	8,205	1,142,882,710.00	27%	4,377,626,290.00
2019	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,070,032,470.00

⁷⁸ See page 14 of the Evaluation Report on the nature of ownership of the benefiting businesses.

2020 (Jan – Oct)	20,101	2,760,643,160.00	75%	6,724	836,365,520.00	25%	3,600,008,680
Total	110,202	15,714,865,660		46,605	6,061,301,810		36,859,247,630

Source: CBN Website on Agriculture Credit Guarantee Scheme⁷⁹ and CBN Yearly Statistical Bulletin 2015-2019⁸⁰

It is important to note that the disaggregation is not available on the CBN Statistical Bulletins which gives the aggregate numbers. However, the disaggregation is available on the yearly reports of the Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme Fund. It should be noted that there were beneficiaries who were neither male or female. They accessed the neither male nor female balance of the funds. These beneficiaries could be artificial persons or they did not disclose their gender. The female beneficiaries were 42.2 percent of the male beneficiaries - not up to 50 percent. In terms of value, the resources accessed by female beneficiaries was 38.57 percent of the sum accessed by male beneficiaries. There is a coincidence that the two years (2015 and 2019) without the number of beneficiaries or their disaggregation into male and female are election years.

C. Anchor Borrowers Programme: The objectives of the ABP are stated as follows:⁸¹

“The broad objective of the ABP is to create economic linkage between smallholder farmers and reputable large-scale processors with a view to increasing agricultural output and significantly improving capacity utilization of processors. Other objectives include: Increase banks’ financing to the agricultural sector: Reduce agricultural commodity importation and conserve external reserves: Increase capacity utilization of agricultural firms: Create new generation of farmers/entrepreneurs and employment: Deepen the cashless policy and financial inclusion: Reduce the level of poverty among smallholder farmers: Assist rural smallholder farmers to grow from subsistence to commercial production levels”.

The funding for ABP comes from the N220 billion Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Fund and what is to be disbursed to each farmer will be based on the “economics of production agreed with stakeholders”.⁸² Participating financial institutions are to access the loan at 2 percent from the CBN and lend at a maximum of 9 percent.⁸³ The CBN absorbs 50 percent of any amount of loan in default after satisfactory evidence that every

⁷⁹ <https://www.cbn.gov.ng/Documents/acgsf.asp>

⁸⁰ <https://www.cbn.gov.ng/documents/Statbulletin.asp>

⁸¹ <https://www.cbn.gov.ng/out/2017/dfd/anchor%20borrowers%20programme%20guidelines%20-dec%20%202016.pdf>

⁸² <https://www.cbn.gov.ng/out/2017/dfd/anchor%20borrowers%20programme%20guidelines%20-dec%20%202016.pdf>

⁸³ Paragraph 1.9 of the Chapter 1 of the Anchor Borrower’s Programme Guidelines (Development Finance Department of CBN).

means of loan recovery has been exhausted by the financial institutions while the financial institution bears the credit risk of the balance.⁸⁴ The loans are targeted at smallholder farmers engaged in the production of identified commodities across the country.⁸⁵ The farmers should be in groups/cooperative(s) of between 5 and 20 for ease of administration. The tenor of the loan is the gestation period of the agriculture commodities for which the loan was issued while repayment is to be done by delivering the harvested produce to the anchor at the designated collection centre in line with the provisions of the agreement signed.⁸⁶

The major challenge with this programme is that it is designed to benefit banks and financial institutions more than farmers. Getting public funds at 2 percent and lending at 9 percent is an unacceptable profit margin. The margin is made more unconscionable when the CBN (government) bears 50 percent of loan default risk.

Table 16 tells the story of the disbursements so far.

Table 16: Funds Disbursement under the ABP by Anchors (2015 – 2018)

Anchors	No of Anchors	No. of Farmers	No. of Hectares	Total Disbursements (N Billions)
State govts	14	184,354	197,817	39.77
Private	177	239,299	310,117	56.97
Commodity Associations	3	478,865	427,991	77.74
Total	194	902,518	935,925	174.48

Source: CBN Annual Report 2018

Although the form to be completed by farmers participating in the programme has a provision for indication of the sex of the applicants, available CBN data does not provide gender disaggregation of participants either in terms of numbers of beneficiaries or the money value of their benefit. A total disbursement of N174.48 billion has been made between 2015 and 2018 with a paltry repayment of N21.41 billion. This is a repayment rate of 12.27 percent. Considering that the tenor of the facility is the gestation period of the crop or animal as farmers are to repay with their produce, it is clear repayment has fallen behind projections. With the 50 percent risk apportionment to CBN, it means the treasury will be suffering undue loss. This raises a challenge of programme sustainability.

⁸⁴ Paragraph 2.9 of Chapter 2 of the Anchor Borrower's Programme Guidelines.

⁸⁵ Cereals (Rice, Maize, wheat etc.); Cotton, Roots and Tubers (Cassava, Potatoes, Yam, Ginger etc.); Sugarcane, Tree crops (Oil palm, Cocoa, Rubber etc.); Legumes (Soybean, Sesame seed, Cowpea etc.); Tomato; Livestock (Fish, Poultry, Ruminants etc.). Any other commodity that will be introduced by the CBN from time to time.

⁸⁶ Paragraph 1.11 Chapter 1 of the Anchor Borrower's Programme Guidelines (Development Finance Department of CBN) *on Repayment*.

D. Nigeria Incentive-Based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending (NIRSAL):

NIRSAL describes itself as follows:⁸⁷

“The Nigeria Incentive-Based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending (NIRSAL Plc.) is a US\$500million Non-Bank Financial Institution wholly-owned by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) created to redefine, dimension, measure, re-price and share agribusiness-related credit risks in Nigeria. Established in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) and Nigerian Bankers’ Committee in 2013, NIRSAL’s mandate is to stimulate the flow of affordable finance and investments into the agricultural sector by de-risking the agribusiness finance value chain, fixing agricultural value chains, building long-term capacity, and institutionalizing incentives for agricultural lending through its five (5) strategic pillars, namely: Risk Sharing, Insurance, Technical Assistance, Incentives and Rating”.

NIRSAL’s five pillars are in risk sharing, insurance, technical assistance, rating and incentive mechanism. The mission is to forge partnerships between agriculture and finance; maximizing the potential of agriculture for food security, job creation and economic growth and the vision is to transform the economy, delivering inclusive growth and impacting lives.⁸⁸ NIRSAL’s credit risk guarantee covers inter alia small holder farmers and cooperatives.

There is no public report available on the number and disaggregation of beneficiaries of NIRSAL’s services.

⁸⁷ <https://nirsal.com/who-we-are/#!/about>

⁸⁸ <https://nirsal.com/who-we-are/#!/about>

Chapter Five

THE COST OF THE SWOFON CHARTER OF DEMANDS

5.1 Resourcing the Charter of Demand

The SWOFON Charter of Demands in the respective states listed farming inputs, equipment, infrastructure, etc. demands that will facilitate the improvement of farming and its value chains. In SWOFON's letter dated February 20, 2020 to the Honorable Minister, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, it listed the demands for SHWF across the Federation as shown earlier in Table 7. In this chapter, the requirements will be costed to show whether they are realistic and can be funded from available resources and the likely timeframe it will take to meet the demands. It will also lead to prioritisation in terms of parts of the demand that can be met in the short, medium and long term.

Table 17: Costing of SWOFON's Charter of Demands

FERTILIZER				
S/N	STATES	INPUT (Per Kg)	UNIT COST PER INPUT (₦)	TOTAL COST (₦)
1	Abia	3,395	5,500	18,672,500
2	Adamawa	240,907	5,500	1,324,988,500
3	Akwa Ibom	224,675	5,500	1,235,712,500
4	Anambra	102,530	5,500	563,915,000
5	Bauchi	37,623	5,500	206,926,500
6	Bayelsa	130,075	5,500	715,412,500
7	Benue	97,620	5,500	536,910,000
8	Borno	573,814	5,500	3,155,977,000
9	Cross River	38,275	5,500	210,512,500
10	Delta	64,880	5,500	356,840,000
11	Ebonyi	512,700	5,500	2,819,850,000
12	Edo	30,298	5,500	166,639,000
13	Ekiti	723,056	5,500	3,976,808,000
14	Enugu	61,359	5,500	337,474,500
15	Federal Capital Territory	69,065	5,500	379,857,500
16	Gombe	4,789	5,500	26,339,500
17	Imo	9,591	5,500	52,750,500
18	Jigawa	67,915	5,500	373,532,500
19	Kaduna	60,428	5,500	332,354,000
20	Kano	280,825	5,500	1,544,537,500
21	Katsina	473,000	5,500	2,601,500,000
22	Kebbi	89,667	5,500	493,168,500

23	Kogi	90,966	5,500	500,313,000
24	Kwara	69,472	5,500	382,096,000
25	Lagos	46,863	5,500	257,746,500
26	Nasarawa	28,565	5,500	157,107,500
27	Niger	102,661	5,500	564,635,500
28	Ogun	510,500	5,500	2,807,750,000
29	Ondo	460,800	5,500	2,534,400,000
30	Osun	455,200	5,500	2,503,600,000
31	Oyo	1,012,500	5,500	5,568,750,000
32	Plateau	129,000	5,500	709,500,000
33	Rivers	308,396	5,500	1,696,178,000
34	Sokoto	402,700	5,500	2,214,850,000
35	Taraba	1,522,491	5,500	8,373,700,500
36	Yobe	170,060	5,500	935,330,000
37	Zamfara	274,850	5,500	1,511,675,000
		9,481,511		52,148,310,500

CASSAVA

S/N	STATE	INPUT(Bundles)	UNIT COST PER INPUT (₦)	TOTAL COST (₦)
1	Abia	89,697	550	49,333,350
2	Adamawa		550	-
3	Akwa Ibom	40,212	550	22,116,600
4	Anambra		550	-
5	Bauchi		550	-
6	Bayelsa	15,008	550	8,254,400
7	Benue		550	-
8	Borno		550	-
9	Cross River		550	-
10	Delta	66,225	550	36,423,750
11	Ebonyi	28,160	550	15,488,000
12	Edo	46,745	550	25,709,750
13	Ekiti	67,235	550	36,979,250
14	Enugu	404,424	550	222,433,200
15	Federal Capital Territory		550	-
16	Gombe		550	-
17	Imo	13,882	550	7,635,100
18	Jigawa		550	-
19	Kaduna		550	-
20	Kano		550	-
21	Katsina		550	-
22	Kebbi		550	-

23	Kogi		550	-
24	Kwara		550	-
25	Lagos	32,014	550	17,607,700
26	Nasarawa		550	-
27	Niger		550	-
28	Ogun	91,890	550	50,539,500
29	Ondo	82,944	550	45,619,200
30	Osun	81,936	550	45,064,800
31	Oyo	92,385	550	50,811,750
32	Plateau		550	-
33	Rivers	366,965	550	201,830,750
34	Sokoto		550	-
35	Taraba		550	-
36	Yobe		550	-
37	Zamfara		550	-
		1,519,722		835,847,100

MAIZE

S/N	STATES	INPUT(mudus)	UNIT COST PER INPUT (₦)	TOTAL COST (₦)
1	Abia	23,437	1,246	29,202,502
2	Adamawa	35,883	1,246	44,710,218
3	Akwa Ibom	123,465	1,246	153,837,390
4	Anambra	101,625	1,246	126,624,750
5	Bauchi	45,646	1,246	56,874,916
6	Bayelsa	12,900	1,246	16,073,400
7	Benue	26,050	1,246	32,458,300
8	Borno	133,111	1,246	165,856,306
9	Cross River	56,856	1,246	70,842,576
10	Delta	39,773	1,246	49,557,158
11	Ebonyi	20,508	1,246	25,552,968
12	Edo	43,573	1,246	54,291,958
13	Ekiti	83,162	1,246	103,619,852
14	Enugu	271,658	1,246	338,485,868
15	Federal Capital Territory	207,195	1,246	258,164,970
16	Gombe	215,560	1,246	268,587,760
17	Imo	19,725	1,246	24,577,350
18	Jigawa	107,490	1,246	133,932,540
19	Kaduna	84,573	1,246	105,377,958
20	Kano	167,576	1,246	208,799,696
21	Katsina	77,400	1,246	96,440,400
22	Kebbi	41,300	1,246	51,459,800

23	Kogi	107,552	1,246	134,009,792
24	Kwara	284,050	1,246	353,926,300
25	Lagos	959	1,246	1,194,914
26	Nasarawa	42,849	1,246	53,389,854
27	Niger	487,500	1,246	607,425,000
28	Ogun	61,260	1,246	76,329,960
29	Ondo	55,296	1,246	68,898,816
30	Osun	54,624	1,246	68,061,504
31	Oyo	61,590	1,246	76,741,140
32	Plateau	179,000	1,246	223,034,000
33	Rivers	30,064	1,246	37,459,744
34	Sokoto	106,780	1,246	133,047,880
35	Taraba	135,606	1,246	168,965,076
36	Yobe	212,575	1,246	264,868,450
37	Zamfara	51,495	1,246	64,162,770
		3,809,666		4,746,843,836
RICE				
S/N	STATES	INPUT(mudus)	UNIT COST PER INPUT (₦)	TOTAL COST (₦)
1	Abia		702	-
2	Adamawa	39,752	702	27,905,904
3	Akwa Ibom		702	-
4	Anambra		702	-
5	Bauchi	48,622	702	34,132,644
6	Bayelsa	0	702	-
7	Benue	18,341	702	12,875,382
8	Borno	333,538	702	234,143,676
9	Cross River	56,136	702	39,407,472
10	Delta		702	-
11	Ebonyi		702	-
12	Edo		702	-
13	Ekiti		702	-
14	Enugu		702	-
15	Federal Capital Territory	325,000	702	228,150,000
16	Gombe	277,543	702	194,835,186
17	Imo		702	-
18	Jigawa	750,000	702	526,500,000
19	Kaduna	146,816	702	103,064,832
20	Kano	168,210	702	118,083,420
21	Katsina	47,250	702	33,169,500
22	Kebbi	202,525	702	142,172,550

23	Kogi	131,596	702	92,380,392
24	Kwara	503,740	702	353,625,480
25	Lagos		702	-
26	Nasarawa	71,415	702	50,133,330
27	Niger	487,500	702	342,225,000
28	Ogun		702	-
29	Ondo		702	-
30	Osun		702	-
31	Oyo		702	-
32	Plateau	102,000	702	71,604,000
33	Rivers		702	-
34	Sokoto	111,060	702	77,964,120
35	Taraba	123,935	702	87,002,370
36	Yobe		702	-
37	Zamfara	30,960	702	21,733,920
		3,975,939		2,791,109,178

POWER TILLERS

S/N	STATES	INPUT (per piece)	UNIT COST PER INPUT (₦)	TOTAL COST (₦)
1	Abia	647	450,000	291,150,000
2	Adamawa		450,000	-
3	Akwa Ibom	1,173	450,000	527,850,000
4	Anambra	1,350	450,000	607,500,000
5	Bauchi	1,777	450,000	799,650,000
6	Bayelsa	261	450,000	117,450,000
7	Benue	277	450,000	124,650,000
8	Borno	1,000	450,000	450,000,000
9	Cross River	2,567	450,000	1,155,150,000
10	Delta	148	450,000	66,600,000
11	Ebonyi	684	450,000	307,800,000
12	Edo	1,849	450,000	832,050,000
13	Ekiti	4,376	450,000	1,969,200,000
14	Enugu	3,000	450,000	1,350,000,000
15	Federal Capital Territory	20	450,000	9,000,000
16	Gombe	0	450,000	-
17	Imo	1,139	450,000	512,550,000
18	Jigawa	2,718	450,000	1,223,100,000
19	Kaduna	706	450,000	317,700,000
20	Kano	205,298	450,000	92,384,100,000
21	Katsina	665	450,000	299,250,000
22	Kebbi	1,089	450,000	490,050,000

23	Kogi	10,712	450,000	4,820,400,000
24	Kwara	1,358	450,000	611,100,000
25	Lagos	1,436	450,000	646,200,000
26	Nasarawa	1,217	450,000	547,650,000
27	Niger	1,480	450,000	666,000,000
28	Ogun	1,229	450,000	553,050,000
29	Ondo	1,432	450,000	644,400,000
30	Osun	2,211	450,000	994,950,000
31	Oyo	2,681	450,000	1,206,450,000
32	Plateau	5,129	450,000	2,308,050,000
33	Rivers	1,532	450,000	689,400,000
34	Sokoto	268	450,000	120,600,000
35	Taraba	1,656	450,000	745,200,000
36	Yobe	236	450,000	106,200,000
37	Zamfara	366	450,000	164,700,000
		263,687.00		118,659,150,000

HAND PLANTERS

S/N	STATES	INPUT (per piece)	UNIT COST PER INPUT (₦)	TOTAL COST (₦)
1	Abia	2,283	100,000	228,300,000
2	Adamawa		100,000	-
3	Akwa Ibom	1,173	100,000	117,300,000
4	Anambra	1,350	100,000	135,000,000
5	Bauchi	1,755	100,000	175,500,000
6	Bayelsa	261	100,000	26,100,000
7	Benue	276	100,000	27,600,000
8	Borno	200	100,000	20,000,000
9	Cross River	2,859	100,000	285,900,000
10	Delta	141	100,000	14,100,000
11	Ebonyi	684	100,000	68,400,000
12	Edo	1,849	100,000	184,900,000
13	Ekiti	12,624	100,000	1,262,400,000
14	Enugu	3,000	100,000	300,000,000
15	Federal Capital Territory	12,075	100,000	1,207,500,000
16	Gombe	9,837	100,000	983,700,000
17	Imo	1,139	100,000	113,900,000
18	Jigawa	2,718	100,000	271,800,000
19	Kaduna	986	100,000	98,600,000
20	Kano		100,000	-
21	Katsina	0	100,000	-
22	Kebbi	501	100,000	50,100,000

23	Kogi	11,004	100,000	1,100,400,000
24	Kwara	11,662	100,000	1,166,200,000
25	Lagos	1,436	100,000	143,600,000
26	Nasarawa	1,217	100,000	121,700,000
27	Niger	1,480	100,000	148,000,000
28	Ogun	2,229	100,000	222,900,000
29	Ondo	2,239	100,000	223,900,000
30	Osun	2,318	100,000	231,800,000
31	Oyo	2,681	100,000	268,100,000
32	Plateau	11,726	100,000	1,172,600,000
33	Rivers	1,532	100,000	153,200,000
34	Sokoto	268	100,000	26,800,000
35	Taraba	7,474	100,000	747,400,000
36	Yobe	238	100,000	23,800,000
37	Zamfara	366	100,000	36,600,000
		113,581.00		11,358,100,000

Source: Authors Calculation Based on Market Research and in Consultation with SWOFON Leaders

Table 18: Total Cost for Improved Seeds/Seedlings, Fertiliser and Gender-Friendly Equipment

S/N	Input/Equipment/Seed	Total Input/Equipment/Seed	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1	Fertilizer	9,481,511	5,500	52,148,310,500
2	Cassava	1,519,722	550	835,847,100
3	Maize	3,809,666	1,246	4,746,843,836
4	Rice	3,975,939	702	2,791,109,178
5	Power Tillers	263,687	450,000	118,659,150,000
6	Hand Planters	113,581	100,000	11,358,100,000
		19,164,106		190,539,360,614

Source: Authors Calculation Based on Market Research and in Consultation with SWOFON Leaders

5.2 Matters Arising from the Costing of the Charter of Demands

The first point to note is that the overall figure of N190.539 billion is not to be funded by the Federal Government alone. It is a figure that could be shared across the three tiers of government - federal, state and local governments. In terms of the power tillers and hand planters and other gender friendly equipment not mentioned in the costing,⁸⁹ they are not a demand to be met in a single year.

⁸⁹ Harvesters, fertilizer applicator, weeding and praying machines, walking tractors, etc.

There is also the opportunity for the private and social sector to be involved in procuring and getting the equipment for the use of SHWF through an enabling policy environment created by government. For instance, tax credits and reliefs, special national recognition and awards for private and social sector operatives would spur investments and innovative in this sector. This would be in line with the wordings of article 2 (1) of the ICESCR mandating the state to “*take steps.. by all appropriate means*”. These steps and measures are not in any way limited to resources available to the state. It is a broad mandate to use policy directives to harness and leverage additional resources, to legally and legitimately mobilise all of society towards the achievement of economic and social rights and goals.

The second point is that in accordance with the progressive realisation principle of economic and social rights, the demand can be met progressively over a medium-term timeframe.⁹⁰ With the cost of these inputs and equipment available to the executive and legislature, it focuses state attention on needed action to overcome hunger, eradicate poverty and reduce inequality through applying the principles of non-discrimination into the agriculture development agenda. This costing can also facilitate the reduction of frivolous, inappropriate and wasteful votes in the yearly appropriation at the federal and state levels of budgeting.⁹¹

The third point is the beauty of the gender friendly equipment demand - they can be used to generate employment and make functional the almost comatose agriculture research institutes and ensure value for money in their operations. Their research will now be demand driven and have ready off-takers in local farmers who are on standby to use their findings. For instance, the National Centre for Agricultural Mechanisation in Ilorin has a vision statement which reads:

*“To be a Centre of Excellence in accelerating mechanisation in the agricultural sector of the economy in order to increase the quality and quantity of agricultural products in Nigeria and Africa”.*⁹²

The mission statement reads:

*“To skillfully engage in innovative and adaptive research leading to design and development of efficient agricultural machineries and technologies using locally sourced materials in order to reduce drudgery and improve the quality of agricultural production and ensure food security for the nation”*⁹³.

⁹⁰ Article 2 (1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

⁹¹ Budgetary votes are considered frivolous and inappropriate when they are not linked with plans and policies; wasteful when it is clear that they will serve no useful purpose or a simply white elephant projects. Others may be illegal because the expenditure breaches constitutional and legal stipulations.

⁹² <https://ncamng.org/>- website of the National Centre for Agricultural Mechanisation, Ilorin.

⁹³ <https://ncamng.org/>- website of the National Centre for Agricultural Mechanisation, Ilorin.

The projection is for the local fabrication and maintenance of the equipment to expound the value chain and link between agriculture mechanisation and improved farming outputs.

The fourth point is that implementing this Charter of Demands provides a focal opportunity to use “the maximum of available resources” for improvements in agriculture which ultimately leads to improvement in livelihoods and the continuous improvement of living conditions.⁹⁴ The National Agriculture Research System has 15 Commodity based Research Institutes, 11 Colleges of Agriculture, a Specialised National Agriculture Extension Institute, over 50 Faculties of Agriculture in regular Federal Universities and 3 Specialised Universities of Agriculture. This is an opportunity to challenge the system that produces over 10,000 graduates of agriculture every year to put available knowledge into productive use. The available resources have not been activated to produce optimum results.

The fifth point is that not all the inputs were demanded across the whole states and FCT. Cassava stems were not in demand in most states of the North. Rice seeds were also not in demand across the Federation. However, maize seeds and fertilizer were in demand across the Federation. Virtually every state was in demand of power tillers and hand planters with a few exceptions.

Furthermore, implementing the Charter of Demand which will empower SHWF introduces the dimension of food sovereignty, which democratises the decision-making powers about food production, storage, processing and distribution as it gives a loud voice to the grassroots. It will also mainstream issues of climate resilience and sustainability, build local capacity and ultimately reduce food imports and enhance the local economy.

⁹⁴ The use of the maximum of available resources is required in article 2 (1) of the ICESCR.

Chapter Six

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusions

Agriculture contributes 25.4 percent of Nigeria's GDP and women carry out about 80 percent of agricultural production. Nigeria's agriculture is performing below its potentials when compared to peer African countries in terms of crop yield per hectare, fish, meat and milk yields. The country also lags behind in terms of inputs and mechanisation and only 40 percent of the arable land is cultivated. Agriculture is rainfed, 91.8 percent informal sector driven and the full value chain of several crops and animals have not been explored. Majority of the farmers in Nigeria are smallholder farmers and majority of the smallholder farmers are women.

Essentially, a study on budgeting for SHWF is an enquiry on whether the budget takes cognisance of gender mainstreaming and Nigeria's obligations under a multiplicity of international, regional and national standards. Agriculture policy implementation ought to take cognisance of the historical marginalisation, inequities and inequality arising from the patriarchal nature of Nigeria's society.

Nigeria is a state party to a multiplicity of international and regional standards promoting equality, non-discrimination and demanding affirmative action in the formulation and implementation of agricultural practices. The international and regional standards include the ICESCR, CEDAW, SDGs, the Beijing Declaration, Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa. Others include the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, Malabo and Maputo Declarations, etc. At the national level, the standards include the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1999 as amended, the Agriculture Promotion Policy, the Gender Policy in Agriculture, the National Gender Policy and the Economic Sustainability Plan.

The Federal Government adopts a multi-sectoral approach to agricultural budgeting. The votes to agriculture are not only found in the budget of the FMARD, they are also found in the votes of ministries including Water Resources, Women Affairs, Environment, Trade, Industries and Investment, Niger Delta, Science and Technology and constituency projects of legislators, etc. However, the FMARD provides the bulk of the votes - over 80 percent.

The federal budget did not meet the Maputo/Malabo Declarations principles of dedicating not less than 10 percent of the budget to agriculture. It did not even meet 50% of the Maputo commitment as the average vote in the five years was 1.61 percent. An average of 59.52 percent of the agriculture vote was committed to capital expenditure. The actual

capital vote released averaged 70.32 percent of the capital votes for the four-year period of available data. The budget as such had credibility challenges.

Out of a total of 240 line items and a total vote of N19.596 billion in projects of the FMARD that could potentially benefit women farmers during the study period, training and capacity building got an allocation of N12.353 billion for 198 line items; empowerment (18 line items) got N1.305 billion, supplies (15 line items) got N1.133 billion, training and empowerment (5 line items) got N325.99 million, extension service (1 line item) got N2.045 billion and vague line items (3 line items) got N2.433 billion respectively. The budgets had challenges of being inappropriately linked with policy stipulations. Extension services were poorly funded and the link between research institutions and women farmers was weak. The subjects of research were not demand driven so as to create off takers for research outputs. Despite the identification of lack of mechanisation as a disincentive to women farmers, there was hardly a vote for gender friendly equipment and machines that could ease the drudgery of farming with hoes and machetes. Some of the projects had no locations or geographic information to enable monitoring. There were line item repetitions, year after year. There was no allocation for the generation and gathering of gender disaggregated statistics in agriculture. Institutionalising gender responsive budgeting (programme, planning and budgeting), implementation, monitoring and reporting as demanded by objective 4 of the Gender Policy in Agriculture has not been achieved in the system.

In funding from other MDAs, notably the Ministries of Women Affairs, Trade and Investment, Science and Technology, Water Resources, Labour and Employment, Environment as well as constituency projects of legislators followed the trajectory and lead of the FMARD in allocating the bulk of their votes to training and capacity building with all its inherent challenges.

External funding sources for agriculture include loans from the African Development Bank, World Bank, Export-Import Bank of China, International Fund for Agriculture Development. AFDB also provided grants. However, only two of these credit facilities targeted women farmers among other beneficiaries. The rest did not specifically target women farmers. The CBN provided domestic funds in the Commercial Agriculture Credit Scheme, Agriculture Credit Guarantee Scheme Fund and Anchor Borrowers Programme. In the Agriculture Credit Guarantee Scheme Fund, the female beneficiaries were 42.2 percent of the male beneficiaries. In terms of value, the resources accessed by female beneficiaries was 38.57 percent of the sum accessed by male beneficiaries.

Although the form to be completed by farmers participating in the Anchor Borrowers Programme has a provision for indication of the sex of the applicant, available CBN data does not provide gender disaggregation of participants either in terms of numbers of beneficiaries or the money value of their benefit. A total disbursement of N174.48billion has been made between 2015 and 2018 with a paltry repayment of N21.41billion. This is

a repayment rate of 12.27 percent. Considering that the tenor of the facility is the gestation period of the crop or animal as farmers are to repay with their produce, it is clear repayment has fallen behind projections. With the 50 percent risk apportionment to CBN, it means the treasury will be suffering undue loss. This raises a challenge of programme sustainability.

Overall, it could be stated that the Federal Government of Nigeria did not deploy the maximum of available resources for the empowerment of SHWF. In costing the SWOFON Charter of Demands based on the letter written by SWOFON to the FMARD, the total sum was N190.539 billion. The costing and follow-up advocacy provides the opportunity for the utilisation of dormant capacities in research and dissemination, extension services, improving value for money, linking budgets to policies in the plan, policy budget continuum.

Against the background of the foregoing, the study makes the following recommendations.

6.2 Recommendations

A. With the expiry by effluxion of time of the Agriculture Promotion Policy, develop a new Agriculture Policy ensuring stakeholder consultations and inputs while mainstreaming gender considerations.

B. Develop a gender-responsive budget toolkit or guidelines on mainstreaming gender into agricultural sector budgets.

C. Ensure the credibility of the budgeting process through revenue forecasts that are based on empirical evidence and realistic budgets that are based on attainable revenue.

D. Open up the budgeting system with stakeholder consultations (especially before budget preparation) including the SHWF. Ensure that a team representing all shades of stakeholders participate in the preparation of medium-term sector strategies.

E. Generate greater revenue and resources for funding the agriculture sector through innovative policies including tax credits for private sector operatives and special national recognition for individuals and organisations.

F. Set up a challenge fund that will encourage best performing states to access funding for improvement of agriculture.

G. Ensure that the National Council on Agriculture plays a strong role in policy harmonisation to guarantee that all tiers of government play their respective roles in policy implementation.

H. Prepare budgets that have links to policy positions in national and international standards and this should specifically include:

- ❖ Strong and targeted extension services which links SHWF with innovations, research findings, education on new farming techniques, etc. This involves strong collaboration with states and local governments. Increasing the number of state and local government level female extension workers is imperative;
- ❖ Capacity building on climate change resilience, adaptation and mitigation strategies as well as organic farming;
- ❖ Capacity building on management of agriculture cooperatives, financial literacy and group dynamics in its link to modern agriculture practices;
- ❖ Removing drudgery from agriculture through gender friendly mechanisation – low cost equipment and machinery such as hand-held power tillers, ploughs, planters, harvesters, etc., especially locally produced and fabricated equipment which is serviced by local technicians and artisans;
- ❖ Transparent and well managed federal level programme of revolving micro-credit facilities to increase the productive capacities of women;
- ❖ Improved seeds/seedlings, stems, fertilisers, pesticides, feeds, animal stock storage facilities, irrigation facilities;
- ❖ Investments across the value chains including processing equipment for product's preservation and value addition as well as capacity building to minimise post-harvest losses.
- ❖ Information Communications Technology/Knowledge Management (ICT/KM) Framework through using new devices to enhance ICT/KM capacity in the sector as well as reviving radio farm broadcasts designed to provide information to farming communities. On extension service, ICT has opened a new vista that can transform extension services from the analogue to the digital. This is about building an Agriculture Information Management Platform where all sources of information could converge as a one stop platform that facilitates farming.

I. Release all appropriated sums as a matter of course and routine and when there is paucity of funds, send a budget amendment bill to the legislature to amend the budget to reflect the fiscal realities.

J. Guarantee access to credit - ensure that beneficiaries of special funds from the CBN, Bank of Industry, Bank of Agriculture, etc., pay back their loans. CBN and other authorities

should improve on the transparency, accountability and value for money on the management of these special funds. Publish regular data and information of beneficiaries, value of the benefit and gender disaggregation of beneficiaries.

K. Develop a knowledge and information management system with gender indicators and a monitoring and evaluation framework that generates gender disaggregated data for the continuous improvement of programming, policy review and implementation of agricultural budgets and policies.

L. Collect, collate and analyse gender disaggregated data on agricultural finance, productivity and across the value chains and use the results for policy review and implementation.

M. Provide information, communication and intelligence on access to commodity markets, commodity prices and other market information that attracts greater value for agricultural products.

To the Legislature

A. Enact a Framework Law for gender responsive budgeting with special provisions on gender mainstreaming in agriculture.

B. Training of members of the National Assembly, especially the Committees on Appropriation, Finance, Agriculture, Women Affairs on gender responsive budgeting.

C. Improve oversight over the expenditure of appropriated funds on the study theme.

To Civil Society Including SWOFON

A. Collaborate with the executive in the development of a gender-responsive budget toolkit or guidelines on mainstreaming gender into agricultural sector budgets. Indeed, the first draft can be prepared by SWOFON and other civil society groups.

B. Engage the executive and legislature for the implementation of the above recommendations through advocacy visits, monitoring and reporting, action research, etc. on issues related to the study theme.

C. Organise sensitisation and capacity building programmes for grassroot women farmers to improve knowledge and skills on the subject matter.