



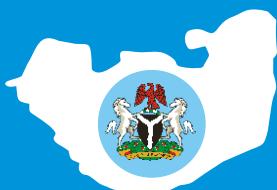
Delta State Development Performance

Agricultural Sector Report, 1991 - 2014



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Agricultural Sector Report, 1991 - 2014



DELTA STATE
...The Big Heart



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Foreword

This report, which was prepared by independent consultants with the joint technical assistance of UNDP, UNICEF, WHO and FAO, is the UN's response to the request of the Delta State Government to carry out an assessment of its performance in four key sectors: education, health, agriculture, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

The analysis of each sector involved a careful examination of the policies and strategies adopted by the government, the governance and regulatory framework put in place, as well as identification of gaps and challenges in performance. It also focuses on sectoral performance using, among other things, the MDG targets and indicators.

The aim of the report is to generate lessons to strengthen the capacity of government for effective stewardship and the development of the State. The policy recommendations presented at the end of each sector appraisal provide the basis for evidence-based policy formulation and implementation, as well as for regulation and legislation which will channel resources towards enhancing the welfare of the people of Delta State. Translating these policy recommendations into action could mean reducing the incidence of disease and providing the people with better access to health care and education. In a nutshell, it means 'human development', which is about people; about expanding their choices to live full creative lives with freedom and dignity. Fundamental to expanding their choices is building human capabilities: the range of things that people can do to attain a long and healthy life, education, a decent standard of living and enjoy political and civil freedoms to participate in the life of one's community.¹

The report highlights concerted efforts that the state and federal governments, the different communities, civil society organizations, and the private sector have helped to make to expand the opportunities available to

people in Delta State. It also points out that while substantial progress has been made in meeting some of the targets, it is still necessary to develop a bolder and focused action plan where significant gaps and disparities exist in order to address the unfinished business of the MDGs and prepare for the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

It is our sincere hope that this report will help the Delta State Government build upon its successes and have a self-reflection of the progress made on the MDGs. These have obvious implications on MDG budgeting, policy directions, more targeted acceleration initiatives, and localization of targets and indicators. Achievement of the MDG targets in Nigeria and even the post-2015 development agenda depend on appropriate and effective policies and public spending by both national and subnational governments. This is particularly true because the state and local governments are closest to the people in terms of providing basic services.

The United Nations System in Nigeria will continue to partner with both states and the federal government to use the analytical evidence of what works – and what doesn't – in local development to shape policy formulation and adjustment, planning and implementation.



Daouda Toure

United Nations Resident Coordinator &
UNDP Resident Representative in Nigeria

¹United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2003. Human Development Report 2003 *Millennium Development Goals: A Compact among Nations to End Human Poverty*, p. 28. New York: Oxford University Press.

Acknowledgments

This report is the outcome of the technical assistance the United Nations Country Team in Nigeria gave to the Delta State Government towards the assessment of the performance of Delta State in four key sectors of development, namely, agriculture, education, health, and water, sanitation and hygiene. The preparation and completion of the report has therefore been done with the collaborative effort and technical lead of the United Nations Country Team.

The Senior Advisor to the Governor on Foreign Relations wishes to thank the Governor, His Excellency Dr Emmanuel Eweta Uduaghan, for willingly consenting to the independent assessment of the performance of the state by an external body. His political support and the effective participation of all stakeholders in the state have made the exercise a fruitful and reliable one.

Similarly, the Office of the Governor deeply appreciates all the key stakeholders that made the exercise possible. In particular, the technical backstopping provided by the UNCT Technical Team has been outstanding. The Delta State Government, therefore, wishes to express its special thanks to the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Nigeria, Mr Daouda Toure and the UNDP Nigeria Country Director, Mr. Pa lamin Beyai. The same appreciation is due to Jean Cough, UNICEF Representative in Nigeria; Louise L. Setshwaelo, FAO Representative in Nigeria; and Dr Vaz Rui, WHO Representative in Nigeria. The UNCT Technical Team chaired by Colleen Zamba, UNDP Economic Advisor, had on board Grace Arinze-Ononwu, UNDP Associate; George Igelegbai, UNICEF Education Specialist; Ajibade Olokun, UNICEF WASH Specialist; Precious Agbeso, FAO Associate Professional Officer, and Ogochukwu Chukwujekwu, WHO Health Economist.

We also would like to extend our appreciation to the expanded UNCT Technical Committee that provided comprehensive comments on the draft report. These included Samuel Momanyi, UNICEF Deputy Representative; Atsuko Toda, IFAD Nigeria Representative; Dennis Jobin, UNICEF Chief Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation and Field Coordinator; Rabe Mani, FAO Assistant Representative

– Programme; Kwasi Amankwaah, UN Coordination Specialist; Eva Ahlen, UNICEF Chief of Education; Enrique Delamonica, UNICEF Chief of Social Policy; Paul Okunlola, UN-Habitat National Programme Officer; Oluwafunke Ilesanmi, WHO HIV Officer; Mary Stephen, WHO Programme Officer, NCD; and Adeze Molokwu, IOM Programme Assistant.

We are also grateful to the team of independent consultants recruited by the United Nations Country Team to undertake the assessment. Led by Prof. Mike I. Obadan, the team included the following sector consultants: Prof Joshua Aisiku (Education); Dr Samuel Eremie (Agriculture); Prof Eric Eboh (Agriculture); Dr Klint Nyamuryekung'e (Health); and Prof Lekan Oyebande (WASH).

The secretariat team consisting of Daniel Iruغبukpe, Michael Uwaechie and Ugo Agbaji collated a myriad of documents from the relevant ministries, departments and agencies of Delta State Government for use by the consultants.

Similarly, we like to thank the Commissioners, Advisers, Permanent Secretaries, Directors and staff of the relevant ministries, departments and agencies of the Delta State Government who participated in the various phases of the study, and provided assistance and helpful clarifications on policies, programmes and projects under their purview.

We are further grateful for the participation of all stakeholders across the state at the sensitization and validation workshops. Their contributions reflected in the various perspectives and enriched the diversity and quality of the report. We appreciate Ambassador Shola J. Omoregie and Ambassador Ejeviome Eloho Otobo who led the dialogue with the headquarters of three of the UN agencies in support of the study, as well as with the UN Country Team in Nigeria and the Delta State Government. They also provided guidance to the secretariat and facilitated the interactions between the secretariat and the team of consultants.

The study benefited greatly from the guidance of Mr. Paul Evuarherhe, the Head of Service, Delta State; Dr. Rukevwe Ugwumba, Special

Adviser, Health Monitoring; Mr Tony Obuh, the Permanent Secretary, Government House; and Hon. Oma Djebah, Senior Adviser on Foreign Relations, who provided overall government perspective critical to the assessment. While Sir Paul chaired the Technical Committee comprising the Permanent Secretaries of the Ministries of Health, Water, Education, Agriculture, Environment, and Economic Planning, Mr Obuh, and the entire team of Government House and Protocols gave us unqualified support throughout the exercise.

Finally, the vision and commitment of HE Dr. Emmanuel Uduaghan, the Governor of Delta State, towards improving the living conditions of Deltans was the driving force behind

this assessment. His support and readiness to cut through bureaucratic red tape greatly facilitated the work of the consultants in bringing this assessment to fruition. All the contributions are highly appreciated.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Oma Djebah', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the left.

Hon. Oma Djebah

Senior Adviser on Foreign Relations, Delta State

Overview

Introduction

This assessment of Delta State agricultural sector performance is part of the larger assessment of the overall performance of Delta State from 1991-2014. The assessment is based on desk work, field visits and interviews with farmers and agribusiness actors. It is also based on discussions with officials of the State Government, feedback from stakeholders including farmers, processors and farmers' organizations.

Outlook of Policies and Programmes

Delta State adopted its first agricultural policy in 2006, following years of case-specific agricultural programmes. Following the adoption of the Vision 2020 Plan in 2011, agricultural development in the State is currently shaped by the strategic direction of the Vision 2020 Plan which aims to provide an enabling environment to stimulate productive agriculture to make it contribute 25 per cent of the State's GDP by 2020.

A total of 29 programmes (76 per cent) were initiated between 1999 and 2014. The programmes were found to be relevant for addressing the agriculture-related development needs of the State, including poverty reduction, food security and employment generation.

The pace of implementation of many interventions was retarded by inadequate and/or late fund releases, which fell out of sync with the seasonal agricultural cycle. Some of the agricultural programmes were not under the full implementation control of the MANR, thereby raising coordination problems. Also, eligibility and selection criteria were either not clearly stated upfront or not rigorously applied during the selection process in some programmes. This resulted in the selection of unsuitable programme participants and, hence, high drop-out rates.

Strengths and Weaknesses of Policy and Strategy

Public spending on agriculture is generally not satisfactory. Public expenditure on the sector during 2000-2013 was 36.4 per cent of the total agricultural budget. In 2012, total spending on the sector was only 0.03 per cent

of the overall expenditure of the State. This is far short of the 10 per cent target of agricultural sector share of total spending agreed to under the Maputo Declaration on NEPAD Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme.

Agricultural policy and strategy are woven around a heavy role for the government through the MANR, its parastatals, agencies and special task forces. While this is a legitimate strategy, it is important to avoid precipitating a vicious farmer dependency on government services and support and the crowding-out of private sector involvement. Subsidy and loans are central elements of the State's agricultural policy and strategy. But the administration of these subsidies has been attended by high incidence of unintended beneficiaries, high failure and drop-out rates, for example, in the Youth Empowerment through Agriculture (YETA) programme. Also, government's direct procurement of inputs, materials and equipment on behalf of the beneficiaries was characterized by inefficiencies and bureaucratic risks.

Effectiveness and Efficiency of Programmes and Projects

Sixteen out of the 38 programmes reviewed were assessed for effectiveness. One of the two programmes inherited from the old Bendel State (the Farm Settlement Scheme) is rated as unlikely to achieve its objectives, while the second programme (the Communal Farms) is rated as being likely to achieve its objectives. Among the programmes initiated between 1991 and 1999, the Oil Palm Company is rated as likely to achieve its objectives while the Delta State Agricultural Development Programme (DSADP) and the Loans to Small-Scale Farmers/Fishermen are potentially likely to achieve their objectives. For the programmes initiated during 1999-2014, the following assessed programmes are likely to achieve their objectives: Rapid/Increasing Food Production Programme (R/IFPP), Oil Palm Development Programme, Live and Own a Farm (LOAF), Livestock Development, and Fadama III. The set of programmes rated as potentially likely to attain their objectives are Fisheries Development, Farmers Support Programme (FSP), YETA, and Mobilization of Rural Women for Sustainable Agriculture (MORWSA). Those rated as unlikely to achieve their objectives include Agricultural Mechanization, and Delta State Agricultural Procurement Agency (DAPA).

Sector Performance-Output, Yield and MDG1 (Poverty Reduction and Food Security)

From 1999-2012, there was an increase in the land area brought under cultivation for the production of each of the major arable crops (cassava, yam and maize) and the output trends of the major arable crops during this period were highly correlated to the increase in land cultivated. This is a reflection of the predominant low-input-low-output agriculture still practised in most parts of the State. From 1999-2012, the yields of cassava and yam increased by mere 36 per cent and 33 per cent, respectively. This underscores the need for increased adoption of high-yielding planting materials and for increased use of more efficient farm inputs.

Although Delta State, like many states in Nigeria, is lagging far behind the MDG1 target on poverty reduction, progress is however being made given that poverty has reduced from 70.6 per cent in 2003/2004 to 53.8 per cent in 2009/2010. About 42.8 per cent of Delta population were living in food poverty in 2010 compared to the national rate estimated at about 41 per cent. The estimated proportion of Under-5 children that are underweight in Delta State is 13.4 per cent, which is less than half of the national rate of 27.4 per cent. It is evident, therefore, that Delta State is achieving much more than the overall national levels in terms of reducing extreme hunger. The observed reduction in extreme poverty between 2003/2004 and 2009/2010 reflects, in part, some outcome from the agricultural development efforts of the DSG considering that the large majority of the poor is engaged in the agricultural sector.

Performance Gaps and Implementation Challenges

The gaps identified include: (i) Productivity gaps, associated with poor quality of inputs, limited access to production inputs, extension services, and financial services; (ii) Lag in MDG1 achievement, associated with low productivity and weak linkages of agricultural production and food security; (iii) Weak monitoring and feedback system; (iv) Inadequate mainstreaming of gender in the agricultural policy, leading to inadequate strategies for harnessing the full potential of women in agricultural development; and (v) Inadequate

attention given to agricultural impacts of the environment and the imperative of climate change adaptation.

The programmes were faced with implementation challenges, including: (i) Inadequate and irregular funding for the MANR and agricultural programmes; (ii) Asymmetry of plan, budget and spending; (iii) Weak inter-agency coordination; (iv) Weak programme monitoring and lack of follow-through and feedback arrangements; (v) Poor attention to selection of programme beneficiaries; (vi) Poor rural infrastructure, especially roads and electricity, for value addition and access to markets; (vii) Poor access to sustainable financial services; and (viii) Weak communication between government departments and small farmers in programme implementation.

Opportunities and Emerging Sector Priorities

The assessment recognized the following opportunities: (i) Scope to address climate change adaptation in current and future policy reviews; (ii) Public private partnerships to bring much needed technical and financial services to small-scale farmers; (iii) Growing youth population to transform to young agricultural entrepreneurs; (iv) Innovative tapping of ICTs for service delivery, as with e-wallet; (v) Farmer documentation and database development for improved targeting of farmers; (vi) Closer attention devoted to the value chain approach to catalyse linkages between agriculture and industry; (vii) Relatively vantage public financial resources to develop agriculture; and (viii) Production linkage to food security for achieving MDG1 targets.

Lessons for Development Performance

The assessment findings underscore a number of lessons: (i) The need for more precise and strictly enforced criteria for selection of programme beneficiaries as well as close monitoring of beneficiaries; (ii) The fact that direct procurement of subsidized agricultural inputs by government agencies is very risky and open to abuse, hence, consideration should be given to best-practice modes of delivering government support, which limit government's role to facilitation, funding and monitoring; and (iii) The full-

scale rollout of intervention programmes without prior piloting does not allow for cumulative learning and overall effectiveness.

Recommendations

The State Government should:

1. Rationalize public sector involvement in services and activities that are more efficiently and effectively undertaken by the private sector;
2. Develop policy and programme linkages between the agricultural production interventions and food security goals and target commodity enhancement based on the value chain approach;
3. Strengthen the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources to become more capable to design, execute and monitor agricultural, food and nutrition policies and programmes;
4. Strengthen the State Agricultural Development Programme (the agricultural extension agency) to become

5. me more functional and effective in reaching the farmers;
5. Provide adequate budgetary resources to the agricultural sector in line with the 'priority' status accorded the sector in current development plans and in 'Delta Beyond Oil'; and
6. Use this report as a basis to undertake a strategic stakeholder dialogue to take stock of experiences and internalize lessons.

Acronyms & Abbreviations

CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CACS	Commercial Agriculture Credit Scheme
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
DAPA	Delta State Agricultural Procurement Agency
DCMP	Delta Micro-Credit Programme
DESERP	Delta State Economic Reintegration Programme
DESOPADEC	Delta State Oil Producing Areas Development Commission
DSADP	Delta State Agricultural Development Programme
DSG	Delta State Government
Fadama III	Third National Fadama Development Project (World Bank)
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FSP	Farmers Support Programme
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
KII	Key Informant Interview
LGA	Local Government Authority
LOAF	Live and Own a Farm
MANR	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
MCI	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MT	Metric Tonne
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MORWSA	Mobilization of Rural Women for Sustainable Agriculture
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
PM&E	Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
PRSD	Planning, Research and Statistics Department
R/IFPP	Rapid/Increased Food Production Programme
SCA	State Council on Agriculture
SEEFOR	State Employment and Expenditure for Results
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
YETA	Youth Empowerment through Agriculture

Introduction

Context

This assessment of the performance of the agriculture sector of Delta State is part of an overall assessment of the development performance of Delta State. It is the response of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) to the request by the Delta State Government (DSG) to carry out an assessment of its performance in the four key sectors of education, health, agriculture, and water, sanitation and hygiene. In particular, the assessment is benchmarked on the targets and indicators of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The inclusion of the agricultural sector in the assessment of the overall performance is underpinned by the acknowledged importance of agriculture to the State's economy. About 75 per cent of the population depends on agriculture for their livelihoods, and the sector contributed about 13 per cent to the State's GDP in 2012, second to oil and gas which contributed about 79 per cent. Also, the agricultural sector is key to the achievement of MDG1, that is, eradicating extreme poverty and hunger by 2015, as well as the promotion of employment opportunities in the State. Consistent with these potentials, the agricultural sector is currently targeted as a major pillar for achieving economic transformation through the 'Delta Beyond Oil' Initiative.

Objectives of the Sector Assessment

In the context of the overall objective of the Delta State performance assessment, the assessment of the agricultural sector aims to review the performance of the sector in policies, strategies and programmes. The objectives are clearly to identify the gaps and challenges in sector performance, indexing the performance using, among other things, the MDG targets and indicators; and identify priority areas of focus for the development of the sector in the future.

More specifically, the agricultural sector assessment addresses how sector policies and programmes have contributed towards the reduction of rural poverty and household food insecurity, and the improvement of incomes and livelihoods of the rural dwellers in Delta State. Accordingly, the assessment covered the following specific interrelated issues:

- Policies, strategies and regulatory framework
- Enablers and constraints in the agribusiness environment

- Performance of agricultural sector programmes
- Delivery of public agricultural services – credit, insurance, extension, capacity building, post-harvest agribusiness, mechanization, marketing, etc.
- Agricultural productivity, incomes and rural livelihoods
- Public investments in the agricultural sector – infrastructure, credit, input subsidies, extension and capacity building, post-harvest development, etc.
- Agricultural sector performance in relation to MDG1 – food security, employment and poverty reduction
- Public-private partnerships in the agricultural sector
- Linkages of agriculture with other sectors.

Methodology

This assessment used complementary methods and techniques. They include: (i) Desk review of documents; (ii) Discussions/interviews with officials of the State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MANR); and (iii) Field visits and interviews to collect primary data from agriculture sector stakeholders.

The preparatory/take-off workshop was held in Asaba from 23-25 April 2014. The workshop enabled: (i) The assessment team to sensitize relevant officials of the DSG on the significance of the assessment and enlist their cooperation in providing relevant information and documents; and (ii) Top officials of the relevant sectors, including agriculture, to brief the consultants by way of paper presentations, on the policy objectives, projects and programmes, achievements, challenges and prospects of their sectors. Available information and documents on the agricultural sector were provided to the sector consultants at the end of the workshop, with a commitment by DSG to provide any further

information required by the consultants by 2 May 2014.

Following a desk review of the documents provided by MANR as well as additional information and documents from other Delta State agencies, the National Bureau of Statistics, the UN and other donor agencies, the consultants met with MANR officials in Asaba on 19 May 2014 to: (i) Debrief them on the desk review exercise; (ii) Obtain their insight into specific grey areas; (iii) Review the preparations for the First Review Meeting, and (iv) Review the draft field visits plan prepared by MANR. At the First Review Meeting on 21 May 2014, the consultants and MANR officials reviewed the initial findings, identified information gaps, agreed on how the gaps would be addressed, and finalized the field visit plan.

The consultants and officials of the MANR undertook joint field work from 21-30 May 2014 to enable them obtain additional information and interact with key stakeholders in the sector. A critical aspect of the fieldwork was the gathering of primary information from the actors themselves, that is, farmers, investors, owners/operators/managers of agricultural production; processing, storage and marketing enterprises; as well as participants and beneficiaries of programmes and projects. Focus group discussions (FGDs) and/or key informant interviews (KIIs) were used to obtain their assessment of any or a combination of the following performance indices:

- Relevance of programme to needs and priorities
- Kinds of services delivered by the programme
- Services received from the programme – timeliness, adequacy
- Benefits from the services obtained
- Impact of the benefits on the household and village/community
- Problems and challenges encountered in obtaining programme services
- Suggestions for improvement in the future.

A questionnaire was also administered on the directors and heads of agencies of the MANR for a self-assessment of the implementation performance of the policy measures stipulated in the State Agricultural Policy 2006. Annex 1.1 contains the particulars of the officials of the MANR as well as other stakeholders the consultants interacted with during the field visits, while Annex 1.2 presents the questionnaire administered on the directors and heads of agencies of the MANR on policy issues. The field work was concluded with a stakeholder workshop

involving representatives of the producer and professional associations in the agricultural sector.

The draft Sector Report prepared after the field work was incorporated into the draft State Assessment Report and subjected to a stakeholder validation organized by the DSG. The assessment covered the whole period of Delta State's existence, from 1991 when it was created to the present time (2014). It is divided into two sub-periods: from 1991-1999 (the pre-democratic era), and 1999-2014 (the current democratic era), during which the MDGs came into the scene. However, in view of the paucity of data related to the 1991-1999 sub-period, the analysis in this report relates mostly to the 1999-2014 sub-period.

The content dimension of the assessment reflected on the State milestones around the MDGs, especially MDG1, while the second dimension examined trends that would assist in framing more effective sector policies. The third dimension of the assessment examined the unfinished business of the MDGs and other State goals, and current development priorities in the agricultural sector that extend beyond 2015, including the 'Delta beyond Oil' Initiative.

Organization of the Report

The first chapter of this Report introduces the context, objectives and methodology of the assessment. Chapter 2 reviews the objectives, policies, strategies and programmes in the agricultural sector; while Chapter 3 summarizes the results of policy and programme implementation and the factors enabling performance. This chapter also analyses the trend of sector-level indicators as well as the performance of the sector in relation to the MDGs.

Chapter 4 reviews the planning, monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) framework for the sector and the implementation of the framework as a key support service to the performance of the sector. Chapter 5 highlights the gaps in performance and the challenges and constraints underpinning the performance results indicated in Chapter 3. The chapter also summarizes the emerging priorities and issues in the sector. In Chapter 6, the lessons of the assessment and the implications for development performance are summarized, while the final chapter provides a conclusion and policy recommendations for consideration by the DSG for improved performance of the agricultural sector.

Sector Outlook, Policies and Programmes

Introduction

Delta State, located in the South-South geopolitical region of Nigeria, was created out of the defunct Bendel State in 1991. At inception, the State had 12 Local Government Areas (LGAs), which later increased to 25 in 1996. According to the 2006 census, the State had a population of 4.11 million, compared to 2.57 million in 1991. With a land area of 18,050 km², the population density was 228 persons/km². Given the census figure of 1991, the 2006 population represented a growth of 3.9 per cent per annum. The population is fairly evenly divided between male and female. Average rainfall ranges from 1,910 mm in the northern areas to 2,670 mm in the coastal parts. The State is characterized by mangrove swamps along the coast to rain-forest in the central parts and a derived savannah (grassland, wooded shrub land and immature forest) in the northern stretch. The topographic features of the State include flat lands with poor drainage, swamps and vast estuaries in the south and central areas, while the northern areas is characterized by low-lying plains and undulating terrains with low hills and valleys.

The soil base provides a rich agricultural resource. In the northern areas, there are very deep profiles, good drainage with sandy textured surfaces, good physical properties and good water holding capacity allowing for cultivation of a number of arable crops. The southern and coastal parts have estuarine alluvial soil deposits that are generally waterlogged, structureless and with silt texture that is fertile for crop growing.

The main agricultural commodities include arable crops (cassava, yam and maize), tree crops and perennials (oil palm, rubber, raffia palm and plantain), fruits and vegetables (pineapple, citrus and tomato). Rice is a minor crop, as currently, only 13,510 ha of land are cultivated for rice in Delta State, with output estimated at about 18,200 metric tonnes. Livestock production focuses mainly on poultry and piggery while goat and sheep are on traditionally free range. While the people along the coastal areas are involved in artisanal fisheries, aquaculture is carried out throughout the State.

The agricultural sector has three broad

production systems, namely, traditional fallow, semi-permanent, and permanent agriculture. There is an estimated 308,000 hectares of flood plains (otherwise called Fadama) which is available for dry season farming. Farm holdings fall into three broad categories: small scale with 0.1-2 hectares, medium scale with 2-10 hectares and large scale with above 10 hectares. Small-scale farms with mixed cropping are dominant while large-scale farms are mostly in cash crop plantations. More than 90 per cent of the total output comes from smallholder farmers practising rain-fed agriculture.

Reflecting the 'prime' importance accorded the agricultural sector by all the administrations during the period under review, the sector has witnessed a flurry of policies, strategies and programmes aimed at increasing agricultural production and productivity, generating employment and reducing poverty. The details of the programmes and projects are summarized in Annex 2.1. This chapter presents the key features of the policies and programmes as a foundation for the performance results presented in Chapter 3.

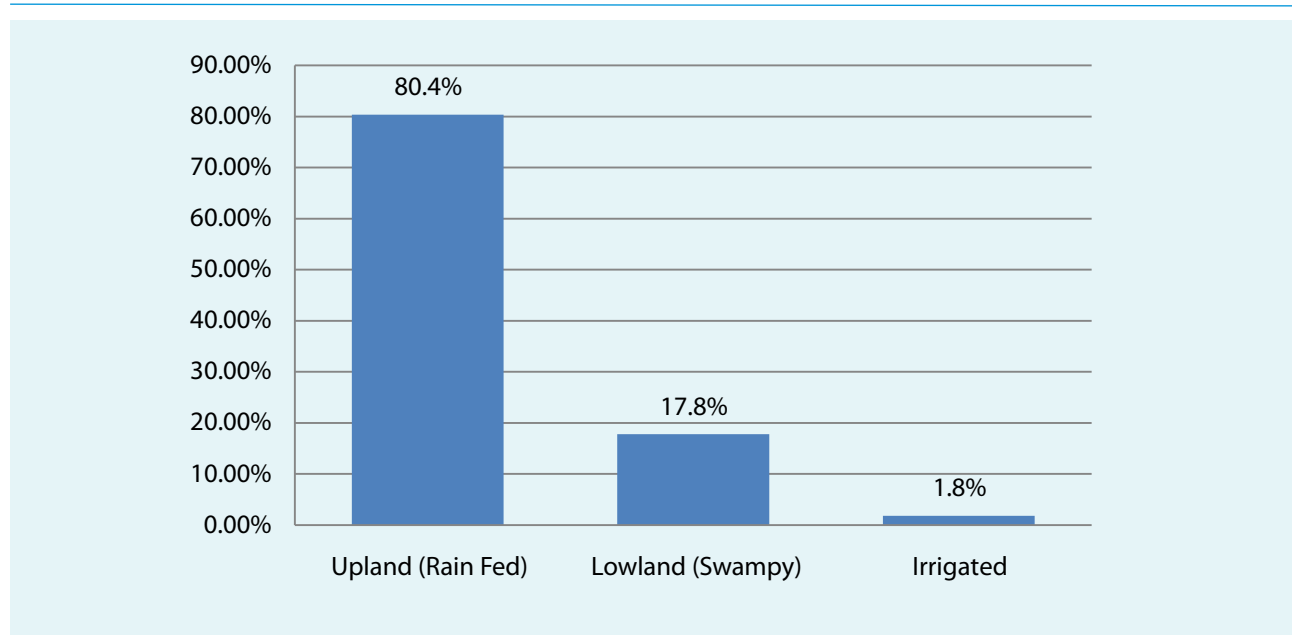
Sector Outlook

Crop Production

Crop production is dominated by upland (rain-fed) systems (80.4 per cent), while the shares of swampy (lowland) and irrigated land are 17.8 per cent and 1.8 per cent, respectively (see Fig. 2.1). Annex 2.2 presents the time series data on crop area, output and yield.

Cassava takes up the largest proportion of the cultivated area. The cassava area, estimated at 135,725 hectares is trailed by yam area, estimated at 104,265 hectares and maize area, estimated at 90,190 hectares. Cassava output is currently above 1.7 million metric tonnes (MT) and, over the years, the State's output has hovered around 3-4 per cent of total national output (see Fig. 2.2). Maize output is currently above 163,000 MT, about 2 per cent of total national output (see Fig. 2.3). Yam output is currently above 1.2 million MT and, over the years, the State's output has hovered around 2-3 per cent of total national output (see Fig. 2.4). Plantain is also a major

Figure 2.1: Shares of Farmland Types in Total Arable Land (%)



food staple is grown in large quantities in Delta State.

Policies and Regulatory Framework

Before the 2006 Agricultural Policy

At inception in 1991, Delta State inherited a number of agricultural initiatives and portfolios from the defunct Bendel State. They include: two farm settlements at Mbiri and Utagba-Uno, three communal farms at Deghele, Ogwashi-Uku and Irri-Emede, a College of Agriculture at Anwai-Asaba, and an agricultural research station at Obior. Also, the State inherited a total of 6,866 hectares of oil palm plantation together with their oil palm mills at Cowan-Ajagbodudu (2,596ha.), Nsukwa (3,175ha.), Akwukwu-Igbo (402ha.) and Ubulu-Uku (693ha.), four tree crop units (oil palm, rubber), as well as some fishery sites.

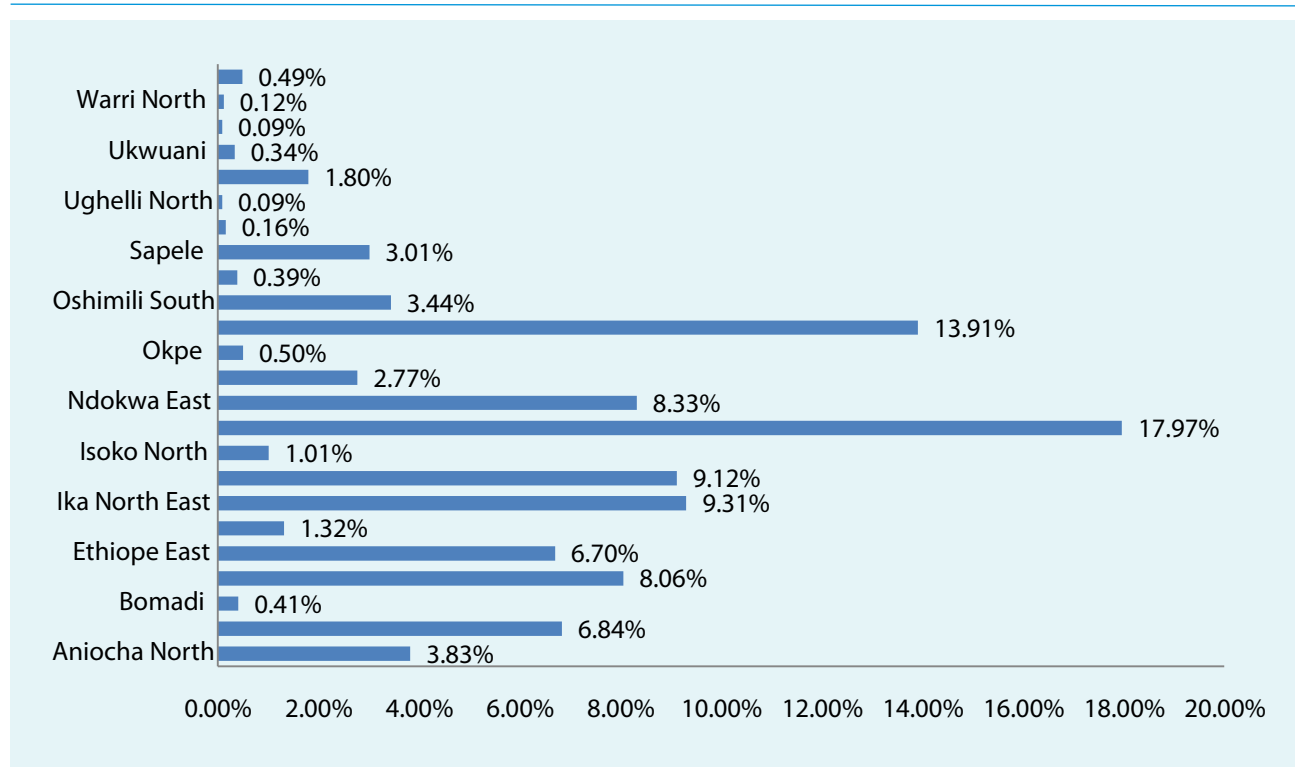
Since 1991, the State has witnessed successive agricultural sector policies and strategies, aimed at promoting agricultural development for food security, employment generation, poverty reduction and economic diversification. Until 2006 when the State adopted its first definitive agricultural policy, the strategy for developing agriculture was based largely on case-specific programmes and projects. Two of the notable programmes initiated during 1991-2006 were the Rapid/Increasing Food Production Programme from 2001 and the Live and Own a Farm Programme from 2004.

The State Agricultural Policy of 2006

The State Agricultural Policy, 2006, was framed against the backdrop of the subsisting National Policy on Agriculture, 2001, which set the stage for state-level equivalents. Even though the policy came seven years after the State was created, it marked a significant turning point by defining the overall direction and goals of agricultural development. It also laid out the objectives, strategies and targets for various subsectors of agriculture and agricultural support services. It adopted en bloc the division of agricultural development roles and responsibilities between the federal, state, local governments and the organized private sector, as stipulated by the National Policy on Agriculture.

The State Agricultural Policy, due for review by 2014, aimed at achieving agricultural growth and development for food security, industrial raw materials, gainful employment and export revenue. With the central focus on small-scale crop and livestock farmers and fishermen, the policy also sought to provide an enabling environment for private sector investment in medium-to-large-scale farming, service provision and agribusiness. Other cognate policy objects were agricultural modernization, enhanced delivery of public agricultural services, particularly, agricultural extension and modern agricultural inputs; optimal land and water use in agriculture, prevention of environmental degradation and development of human resources. Other sector-wide issues addressed by the policy include agricultural land, agricultural by-products, industrial crops (oil palm, rubber, cassava, plantain, tomato),

Figure 2.2: Shares of Local Government Areas in Total Cassava Output (%)



agricultural research, water resources development, agricultural mechanization, agricultural cooperatives, rural infrastructure, agricultural statistics and databank, agricultural manpower development and training, agricultural investment and management advisory services.

The food production component of the policy covers food crops, tree crops, livestock (poultry, piggery, sheep and goat, cattle, canerats, snailery, apiculture) and fisheries, and provides for the procurement and distribution of government-subsidized inputs (seeds, seedlings, fertilizer, agro-chemical). The policy also outlines the goals and strategies to be adopted in improving a wide range of critical institutional services, including agricultural extension, veterinary services, agricultural credit, agricultural insurance, agricultural produce marketing and inspection services, agricultural commodity storage and agricultural commodity processing.

The Delta Vision 2020 Plan

While the Agricultural Policy was still in force, Delta State developed and adopted its Vision 2020 Plan in 2011. As a result, agricultural development is currently shaped by the strategic direction and focus defined by the Vision 2020 Plan. The overall mission is to provide an enabling environment to stimulate

productive agriculture towards making the State a net producer and exporter of food and fibre. Some of the identified problems include lack of access to credit, low use of modern technology and inputs, weak extension services, poor marketing systems, poor rural infrastructure and poor public perception of agriculture. The Vision 2020 Plan assigns to the sector huge responsibilities for food security, industrial raw materials, youth employment and improved quality of rural livelihoods.

It is envisioned that the agricultural sector will contribute 25 per cent of the State's GDP by 2020. Within the set of objectives for the agricultural sector, the Vision 2020 Plan lays out targets and strategies for several actionable subsectors and imperatives, including arable farming, plantation agriculture, livestock, fisheries, organic agriculture, agricultural biotechnology, human resources development (training and enterprise support), and commodity boards. The measures also extend to cross-cutting factors, including agricultural extension, databank and agro-statistics, agro-processing, agricultural insurance, agricultural marketing, agricultural credit, grazing reserves and issues relating to youths in agriculture.

The Regulatory Framework

The regulatory framework for agricultural

Figure 2.3: Shares of Local Government Areas in Total Maize Output (%)

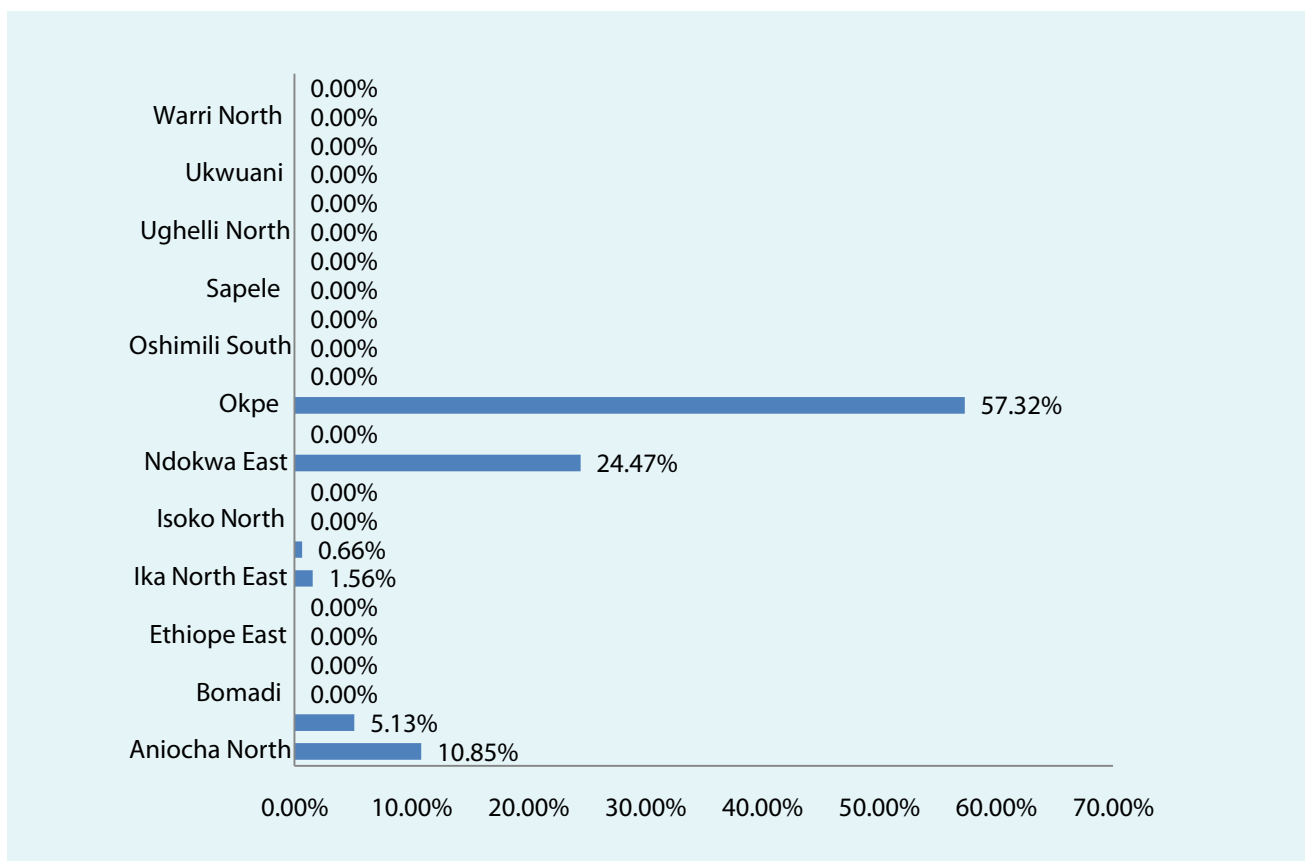
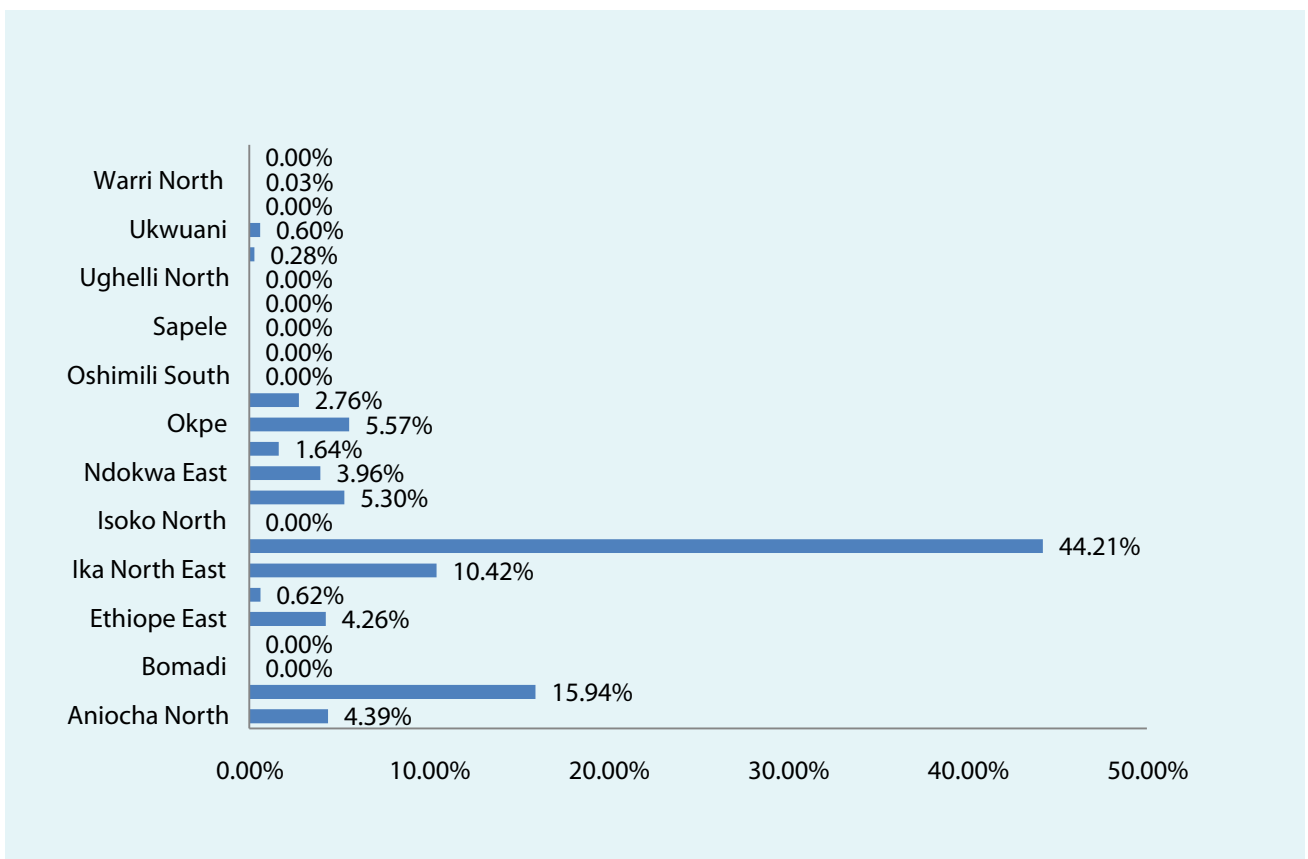


Figure 2.4: Shares of Local Government Areas in Total Yam Output (%)



production and agribusiness is crucial to shaping the institutional environment for private sector participation, investment and enterprise activities in the development of agriculture. There are three principal determinants of the regulatory framework:

- Rules of the game (laws, regulations and codes) – appropriateness and adequacy;
- Organizational (institutional) relationships – coordination, collaboration and complementation; and
- Delivery of public agricultural services, including implementation of regulations, interactions with the agricultural private sector (owners, investors, managers) and provision of critical public goods.

The regulatory regimes for agriculture and agribusiness are built on the statutes inherited from the defunct Bendel State (some dating back to the British colonial era) and the post-1991 laws and regulations of the State. Others are Nigeria's national agriculture-related laws and regulations that apply countrywide. At inception in 1991, the State carried over the following agricultural laws and regulations:

- Produce Adulteration Law of November 1917, which prohibits the adulteration of produce
- Slaughtering of Animals Adoptive Bye-Laws of 1960, which regulates the handling and preservation of slaughtered animals
- Produce Inspection Law of 1969, which enables the inspection and grading of produce for export and other related matters
- Land Use Decree of 1978, a national law regulating ownership, access, occupancy and acquisition of land throughout the country.

Since inception, the State has enacted the following laws to regulate agriculture, fisheries and agribusiness:

- Delta State Fisheries Edict of 1994, which protects all water bodies and also regulates fish handling operations and related matters in the State
- Public Health (Meat Inspection Fees) Adoptive By-Laws of 1995, which provides for inspection of animals before slaughtering to avoid indiscriminate killing of animals for public consumption
- Regulation of Private Veterinary Clinics Law of 2006, which provides for regulation, registration, operation and inspection of private veterinary clinics.

Institutional Framework

The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MANR) is the government agency with statutory responsibility for planning and executing agricultural development. Its roles and functions include policymaking, sector regulation, programme design, implementation, monitoring and review. The MANR discharges its responsibility through several operational and service departments covering agricultural services, produce inspection, livestock, veterinary services, fisheries, planning, research and statistics, and special projects. There are also special agencies and parastatals devoted to specific mandates in agricultural development. The agencies include the Delta State Agricultural Development Programme (DSADP), Delta State Procurement Agency (DAPA), Task Force on Communal Farming, Tree Crop Unit, Tractor Hiring Agency, and Oil Palm Company. In addition, there is an integrated agricultural training centre – Songhai Delta Ltd/Gte, established in 2003 to transmit technical, management and practical skills in agricultural enterprises and vocations, including piggery, grasscutter rearing, snailery, rabbitry, poultry, aquaculture, crop production and fabrication.

The statutory organs of the Ministry are often complemented by special purpose (ad hoc) committees dedicated to programme development and implementation, for example, the Committee on YETA/Farmers Support Programme (FSP). Furthermore, agricultural development in the oil producing areas of the State is supported by the Delta State Oil Producing Areas Development Commission (DESOPADEC). DESOPADEC was established by an Act of the Delta State House of Assembly in 2007, and amended in 2010. Its responsibility is to administer exclusively the 50 per cent of the 13 per cent oil derivation funds accruing to the Delta State Government for the rehabilitation and development of oil producing areas. The Commission is currently implementing a programme, Delta State Economic Reintegration Programme (DESERP), comprising among others, support for youth empowerment through training and support for enterprises such as poultry, piggery and fishery. The programme also provides starter kits to graduates of the training.

An important rallying forum for agricultural development is the State Council on Agriculture (SCA), which comprises all agricultural stakeholders – MANR departments and agencies, local government agricultural departments, farmers associations, women

associations, agro-input dealers, cooperative societies, commodity organizations, service providers and the organized private sector.

Rural Infrastructure

DSG has undertaken some high value infrastructural projects to enhance the socio-economic development of the State. The Trans-Warri-Ode-Itsekiri Road for instance will open up and link over 10 riverine communities through mangrove swamps and difficult terrain. The Sapele-Abigborodo-Arowon Road has made it possible, for the first time, to access Abigborodo, a fishing community in Warri North LGA by land. The rehabilitation of the Warri Jetty as well as the cold rooms in Warri and Patani has facilitated the landing and handling of fish by fishermen.

While these arterial roads and fisheries infrastructure have improved broad access to the rural areas, many producers are still challenged by poor access roads to link their farms to markets, the individual and communal effort they make to ameliorate the situation notwithstanding. The poor electricity supply, a common problem all over Nigeria, is also a key constraint to efficient agricultural production and processing in the State. The few poultry farmers who can afford it chill their processed birds at a very high cost using diesel-powered generators, while fish farmers are compelled to sell off their produce immediately after harvest because of inadequate electric power supply and cold room facilities.

Programmes and Projects

Since the inception of the State, the DSG has formulated and/or implemented, singly or in collaboration with the Federal Government, development partners and the private sector, almost 40 programmes and projects targeted at the agricultural sector and the rural areas. Table 2.1 lists the programmes and projects according to the time of initiation, while Annex 2.1 presents the details of these interventions.

The following positive features were observed about most of the programmes in the agricultural sector:

- They were relevant at the conception stage, taking into account the priorities for the agricultural sector especially as related to dealing with food crises, the economic development of the State and the improvement of the livelihoods of the rural dwellers.
- The duration of the programmes and

projects varied according to: (i) The initial design objectives; (ii) Changes in the agricultural sector or overall economic priorities of the State; and (iii) Changes in the administration of the State, with each administration addressing the challenges of the sector as it deemed most appropriate.

- It is highly commendable that there is reasonable continuity in the implementation of the agricultural sector programmes and projects despite the changes in administration of the State. About 76 per cent of the 38 interventions reviewed are still in operation, some starting from the inception of the State. This could contribute potentially to the sustainability of the programmes.

The following features common to many of the programmes and projects of the agricultural sector in Delta State could have deterred the full attainment of the objectives of interventions:

- The designs were often not robust. Some interventions were based on administrative pronouncements which were not translated into concrete design documents that clearly indicate the goals, the link to sector or State policies and strategies, the specific objectives of the intervention and the targets to be achieved, the components and activities, the who, how and when of implementation, the institutional framework for implementation, including monitoring and evaluation, partnerships and linkages to be fostered with other relevant interventions to ensure the attainment of the objectives and for sustainability, and the estimated cost and duration of the intervention.
- The pace of implementation of many interventions was determined by actual budget releases which often differed remarkably from the budgetary provisions. Some programmes and projects: (i) Did not receive adequate funding in some years to implement the planned level of activities for the year; (ii) Remained unfunded continuously for some years and hence required considerable amounts for rehabilitation or renovation; (iii) Received their budgetary releases late and out of sync with the seasonal agricultural cycle. Such funds could not be used for the implementation of the planned activities, and were either returned to the treasury or tended to be used for unplanned purposes.
- Some programmes and projects that were targeted at the agricultural sector were not under the full implementation

Table 2.1: Agricultural Sector Programmes/Projects According to Time of Initiation

Period of programme/project initiation			
1999 - 2014			
Pre-1991	1991 - 1999	1999 - 2007	2007 - 2014
Farm Settlements	Agricultural Development (ADP)	Rapid/Increasing Food Production	Farmers Support
Communal Farms	Agricultural Publicity and Information	Oil Palm Development	Youth Empowerment Through Agriculture
Agricultural Inspection Services	Oil Palm Company	Live and Own a Farm	Fadama III
Crop Protection and Improvement (Agric. Research Station, Obior)	Loans to Small-Scale Farmers/Fishermen	Young Farmers' Club	OFN-Delta Farms
Veterinary Services		Tree Crops Nurseries Development	Mobilization of Rural Women for Sustainable Agriculture
		Tree Crops Plantation Development	State Cassava
		Agro-Processing	FAO Intervention for Fish Farmers Affected by Flood in the State
		Agro-Service Centres Development	Cassava Development (FGN/State)
		Agricultural Mechanization	N1 billion Commercial Agriculture Credit Scheme
		Agricultural Insurance Scheme	Growth Enhancement Scheme
		Fisheries Development	Specialized Growth Enhancement Scheme
		Livestock Development	Delta State Micro Credit
		Community-Based Natural Resources Management	Delta State Oil Producing Areas Development Commission
		Agro-Statistics and Data Bank	
		Seeds Multiplication	
		Delta State Agricultural Procurement Agency	

control of the MANR. An example is YETA whose implementation committee was chaired by the Governor. Two issues arose from this institutional arrangement: (i) Diffuse ownership and ambiguous responsibility between the MANR and the implementing agency and, therefore, the difficulty of accountability for implementation lapses; and (ii) Inability of the MANR to exercise full

diligence in critical aspects of implementation such as the selection of beneficiaries of the programme, and exacting penalties for non-compliance with guidelines for participation on the part of beneficiaries and contractors. The assessment team was informed during the field visit of cases of non-supply of the inputs for the beneficiaries by some contractors, as well as the supply of low

quality breeding stock of poultry.

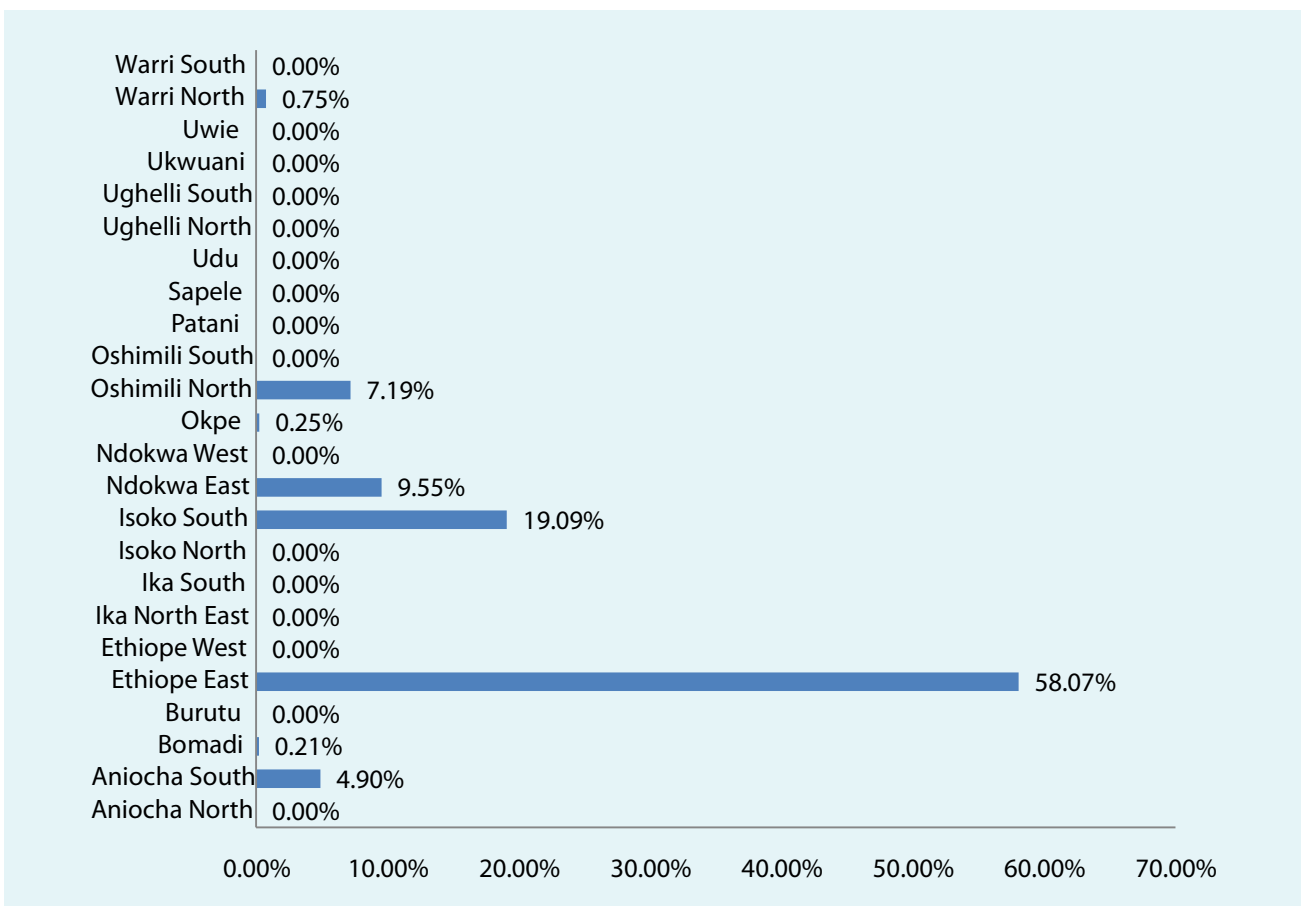
- Eligibility and selection criteria were either not clearly stated upfront or not sufficiently publicized to potential beneficiaries of the interventions. Even when the criteria were articulated on paper, they were not rigorously applied during the selection process in some programmes. This resulted in the selection of unsuitable programme participants who either dropped out prematurely from programme implementation or discouraged the more genuine participants from putting in their best to achieve programme objectives. A clear example was seen during the field visits. During discussions with the remaining participants of a programme that had witnessed a high drop-out rate, the assessment team was informed that many participants who had dropped out still received funds disbursed after their departure. It was even said that upon hearing of the visit of the assessment team, they would come rushing back the next day to ask for their share of the funds supposedly brought by this visiting assessment team.
- Many participants, including local governments, considered government projects their share of the 'national cake'

and were unwilling to make the counterpart contributions that would have demonstrated ownership of project activities and enhanced the sustainability of the results. Private sector participation in project implementation was also limited, notably to two projects: the leasing of the oil palm plantations and the renting out of the fish cold room facilities at Warri and Patani to private operators.

- Programme and project monitoring and evaluation were inadequate. Officials of the MANR explained that this was partly due to inadequate budget provisions for monitoring activities and partly because the resources earmarked in the programme concepts for evaluation were usually exhausted before the programme could be completed. The implication is that the results and lessons from a previous intervention are hardly analysed and reflected on as an input into the development of subsequent interventions.

Some other features of specific programmes and projects in the agricultural sector will be highlighted in Chapter 3 during the assessment of performance of the interventions.

Figure 2.5: Shares of the Local Governments in Total Plantain Output (%)



Effectiveness and Efficiency of Policies and Programmes

Trend of Sector-Level Indicators

Trend of Areas under Cropping

Over the period 1999-2012, there was an overall increase in the area brought under major arable cropping in the State, viz, cassava, yam and maize (see Fig. 3.1). The area cultivated for cassava, for instance, increased by 87 per cent from 72,000 hectares in 1999 to 135,000 hectares in 2010-2012. A steep rise in area brought under the major arable cropping occurred in 2004. For cassava and yam, the rise was fairly steady till 2012. For maize, however, the size plateaued from 2006. The underlying cause of this trend is likely to be found in the programmes promoted for the various crops during the period under review. Cassava received priority attention from the DSG all through the period. During the Rapid/Increasing Food Production Programme, about 210 hectares of cassava was cultivated alongside another 220 hectares under the Live and Own a Farm (LOAF). The greatest achievement for cassava was under the Farmers Support Programme

(FSP) during which about 1,250 hectares was cultivated. Cassava production continued to be supported through the Seed Multiplication Programme and the State Cassava Programme.

Trend of Crop Output

The output trend during 1999-2012 for the major arable crops was strongly correlated to the trend for area under the crops, a reflection of the predominant low-input-low-output agriculture still practised in most parts of the State (see Fig. 3.2), under which increased output is largely dependent on increased area under cultivation rather than increased productivity of the land.

Trend of Crop Yield

The yield of cassava increased from about 11.1 MT/ha. in 1999 to about 13.5 MT/ha. in 2005 and to the current level of about 15.1 MT/ha., representing a 36 per cent gross increase over the last 15 years. The current average yield level is very low compared with the potential of approximately 25 MT/ha.

Figure 3.1: Area brought under the Major Arable Cropping during 1999-2012 (in hectares)

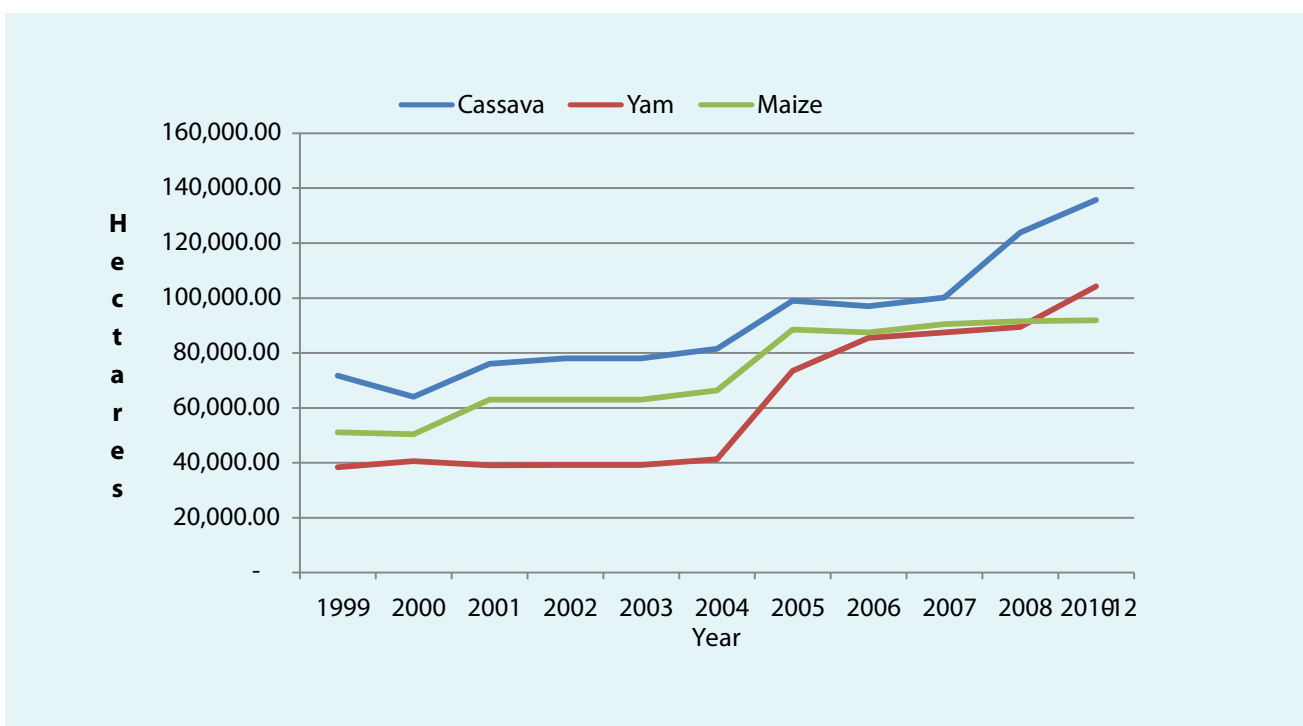
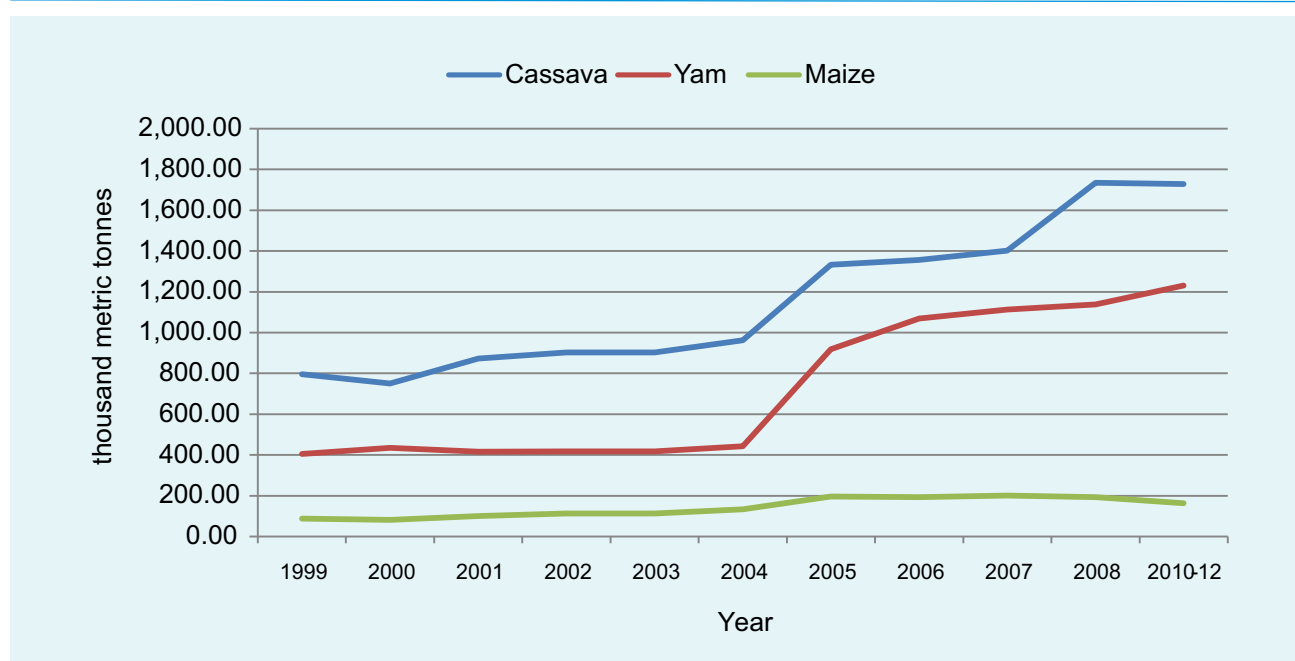


Figure 3.2: Crop Output ('000 MT), 1999-2012



obtained in programme-supported farms planted with improved cassava varieties. This is a pointer to the need for increased multiplication of cuttings of improved high-yielding cassava cultivars.

The yield of yam increased from about 10.5 MT/ha. in 1999 to 12.5 MT/ha. in 2005 and to the current level of 14 MT/ha., representing a 33 per cent gross increase over the last 15 years. As in the case of cassava, there is considerable room for improving the average yield of yam in the State. The yield of maize has been flat, averaging 1.9 MT/ha over the past ten years. Maize is a high fertilizer demanding crop and the inadequate supply of fertilizers to farmers in the State over the years has had its toll on its yield.

Sources of Growth in Output

Figure 3.3 summarizes the developments in output and yield for the three major food staples, cassava, yam and maize. While the State has recorded increases in crop output over the years, this growth has been accounted for by expansion in cultivated areas, more than the growth in productivity (yields).

Relevance and Adequacy of Policies and Strategies

Inventory of Agricultural Resources and Potentials

The agricultural potentials of the State are

considerably documented. The Delta State General Economic Atlas shows some mapping and inventory of the agricultural potentials and forest resources of the State. However, there is a large scope for improvement, since the existing mapping is not comprehensive enough to cover the range of cropping activities in the State. In particular, there is a need to develop soil maps as a basis for the planning of crop cultivation in the State.

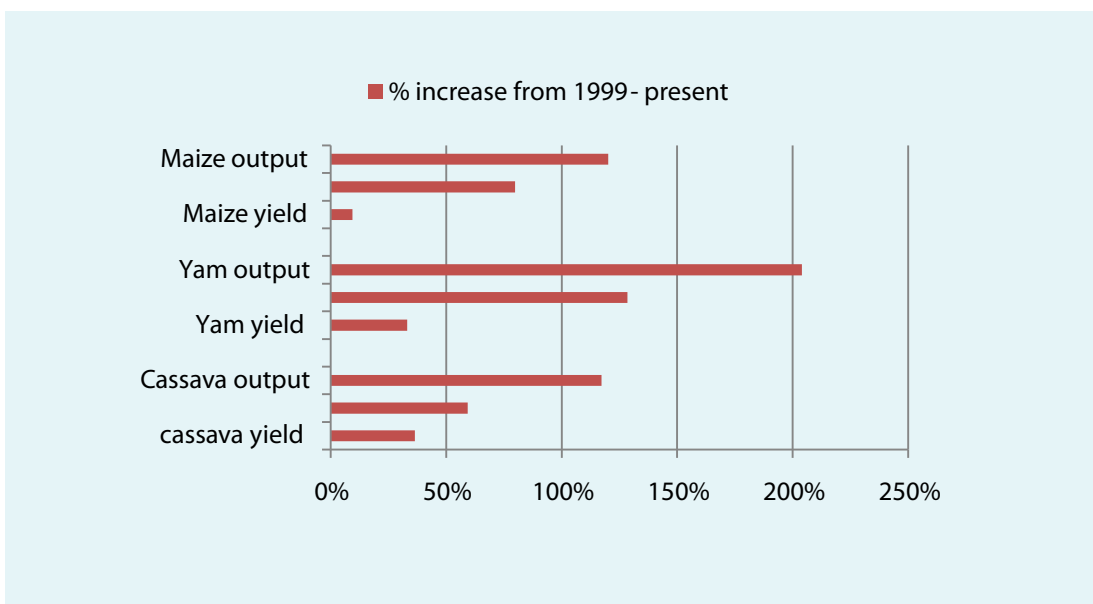
Stance of Policy and Strategy

Evidence shows that agricultural development in the State has been driven heavily by the public sector (the MANR, its parastatals, agencies and government task forces). While public sector intervention is a legitimate strategy to promote agricultural development, caution needs to be taken to avoid precipitating acute farmer dependency on government services and support. Besides, indiscriminate and poorly-designed government interventions could crowd out private sector involvement. For example, the persisting policy preference for direct involvement of government in agricultural production and processing is fraught with intrinsic risks and implementation challenges. These problems are evident in past and current state government interventions on land clearing, establishment of crop and livestock farms, distribution and sales of agricultural inputs and administration of agricultural loans.

The Value Chain Angle

The policy and programme thrust bears some value chain approach to agricultural deve-

Figure 3.3: Percentage Change in Crop Areas, Output and Yields (1999-2012)



lopment. Various agricultural development programmes support processing and linkages between the farm and downstream activities and facilities. An important dimension is the provision of financial and technical assistance in the establishment of processing centres in producer communities across the State. For instance, the DSG in 2001 established cassava processing centres in nine locations, including Obomkpa, Owa-Alero, Otefe, Edjekota-Ogor, Owhe-Ologbo, Aviara, Kwale, Abavo and Oria-Abraka.

While successive attempts have been made to develop processing activities, there appears to be less commensurate emphasis on integrating production and processing based on a holistic approach to value chain development. Some oil palm associations reported that they have designed oil palm processing projects in collaboration with Federal Government agencies. Multi-stakeholder collaboration – between farmers, local communities, state government and federal government – provides a highly promising approach to significantly enhance farm linkages with value-adding processing and marketing activities.

Some poultry farmers blamed the lack of designated processing and storage centres (slaughter points and cold storage) for market price instability, with negative effects on broiler production. Also, fish farmers in the fisheries clusters complained that lack of modern processing and storage facilities exposes them to market vagaries. As a result, fish farmers sell to buyers regardless of the prevailing price because of the perishable nature of raw fish. Agricultural programmes will achieve better outcomes if there is delibe-

rate planning for facilitation, intermediation or brokerage of business links/agreements between producers and off-takers and between agro-processors/agro-industries and the farmers who produce the raw outputs. The off-taker model currently in operation between maize growers and feed mills could be adapted for wider application.

Design and Administration of Government Subsidies

A key component of public sector strategy is the heavy use of subsidies to attract new entrants into agriculture, encourage existing farmers and to boost overall agricultural production and processing in the State. Across the successive programmes in crop, livestock and fishery, government subsidies ranging up to 50 per cent have been applied for agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer and agrochemicals), equipment and implements, works, physical facilities and cash loans. The design and administration of these subsidies, however, do not seem to satisfy equity, efficiency and sustainability requirements. Equity is achieved when persons and groups who should be targeted by subsidy (intended beneficiaries) are the actual beneficiaries of the subsidy. Efficiency relates to value-for-money considerations, that is the cost-effectiveness of the subsidy. Sustainability is defined in terms of whether the subsidy can be continually implemented using the present approach, that is, the prospects of the subsidy as revealed by current experiences.

The selection of beneficiaries is distorted, thereby leading to high incidence of unintended beneficiaries, which led to high failure

and drop-out rates, for example, in YETA. The efficiency (value-for-money) of the subsidy administration is diluted by Government's direct procurement of inputs, materials and equipment on behalf of the beneficiaries. Moreover, the design and implementation of the subsidies has been evidently fraught with sustainability risks arising from poor loan repayment among the beneficiaries coupled with high failure and drop-out rates, in spite of the heavy subsidies.

The loan sources available to the farmers and agribusiness in the State in recent years include the Bank of Agriculture (BOA), Bank of Industry (BOI), FGN-CBN Commercial Agricultural Credit Scheme (CACS), deposit money banks, Delta State Ministry of Poverty Alleviation's Delta Micro-Credit Programme (DCMP), and loan-embedded agricultural programmes of the DSG. The three major

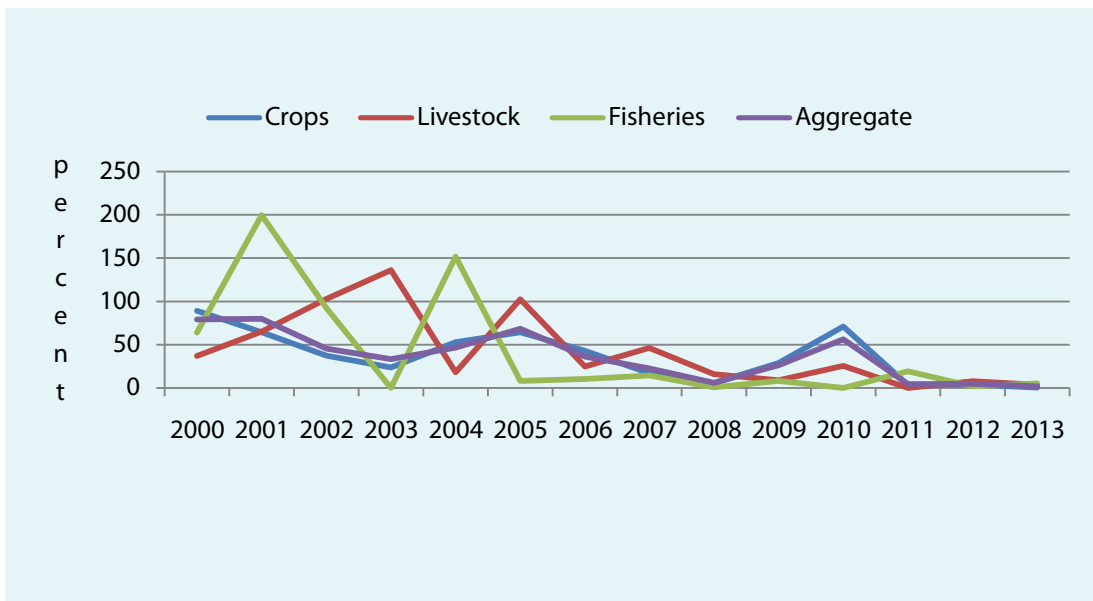
shortcomings of the agricultural loans in the State are: inappropriate design, poor targeting and administration, and lack of information.

According to the Delta State 2011 Household and Housing Survey, only 2.3 per cent of farmers obtained formal agricultural loans in the State. This implies that the overwhelming majority of farmers do not benefit from the existing agricultural loan interventions of the federal and state governments. A report by MANR however indicates that in April/May 2012, a total of 934 farmers cooperators benefited under the FGN-CBN CACS N 1 billion loan for a total sum of N999,954,000, with the balance going for insurance and bank charges. The loan which was administered by the Finance and Account Department of MANR was disbursed in two tranches of $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent and $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. During the field

Table 3.1: Actual Government Expenditure on the Agricultural Sector as a Percentage of Total Agricultural Sector Budget

Period	Actual expenditure as a percentage of total agricultural sector budget				Agricultural sector spending as a percentage of total state spending (%)
	Crops	Livestock	Fisheries	Aggregate including general administration and special projects	
2000	89.00	37.00	64.00	79.00	3
2001	64.20	65.20	199.90	79.90	1
2002	37.40	102.80	92.40	45.40	1
2003	23.70	136.30	-	33.10	1
2004	52.90	18.30	151.70	46.60	0
2005	64.30	102.67	8.30	68.55	1
2006	43.00	25.00	10.19	36.00	1
2007	17.20	46.20	14.60	22.50	0
2008	5.49	15.96	0.91	5.80	0
2009	29.00	9.00	8.00	26.00	1
2010	70.76	25.46	-	56.03	1
2011	3.31	-	19.20	4.40	0
2012	4.10	7.80	2.00	4.60	0
2013	0.41	3.86	5.14	1.65	
2000-2013	36.06	42.54	41.17	36.40	
2007-2013	18.61	15.47	7.12	17.28	
2011-2013	2.61	3.89	8.78	3.55	

Figure 3.4: Actual Agricultural Sector Spending as a Percentage of Total Agricultural Sector Budget



visits, some of the farmers considered the loan amounts they received individually as very meagre and incapable of addressing their funding needs. In the future, the design and administration of agricultural loans should be more strategic in striking a balance between depth and spread, and ensuring that the loans meet the individual farmer's needs for investment and operating capital. Inadequate information about some of the loans gave farmers the wrong impression that they were grants.

During the field visits, some farmers reported that they received only half of the total loan amount, while the other half was supposedly held back by the administering bank as upfront subsidy repayment. The upfront deduction of loan repayment undermines the farmer's ability to effectively utilize the loan for productive activities and defeats the purpose of the loan facility. The loan administrators seem to have been more preoccupied with repayment, rather than the effective use of the loan.

Trend of Public Spending on the Agricultural Sector

Public spending is an economic planning and fiscal policy tool. It mirrors the allocation of government resources and reveals the economic and fiscal priorities of the government. It is expected that the policy attestation of the agricultural sector, as a critical economic sphere for wealth creation, employment generation and poverty reduction, should be reflected in the spending patterns of the DSG. The empirical situation is, however, different. For the purpose of analysing the public spending

on the agricultural sector, the following three periods are distinguished: (i) 2000-2013 – from the advent of the current democratic era till date; (ii) 2007-2013 – from the commencement of the current government administration till date; and (iii) 2011-2013 – from the commencement of the Delta State Vision 2020 till date.

The pooled and period-specific public expenditure performance is given in Table 3.1. In the period 2000-2013, government's actual expenditure on the agricultural sector was 36.4 per cent of the total budgeted amount. Similarly, only 17.3 per cent of the total budgeted amount for the agricultural sector was actualized during 2007-2013.

From 2011 to 2013, just a meagre 3.5 per cent of the total budget for the agricultural sector was actualized. The shortfall in government expenditure on the agricultural sector is even more acute when the expenditure amount for the period 2011-2013 (N189.8 million) is compared to the costing requirements prescribed by the Delta State Vision 2020 Plan for the same period (N10,837.4 million). By this comparison, only 2 per cent of the costed or required funding for the agricultural sector during 2011-2013 was realized. This trend agrees with the fact that, in 2012, spending on the agriculture sector was only 0.03 per cent of the total expenditure of the State. The unsatisfactory outlook of annual agricultural sector spending is also evident when compared to total annual spending (see Table 3.1). The analysis shows that throughout 2000-2012, there was no year during which agricultural sector spending surpassed 3 per cent of total spending. This spending performance is far short of the Maputo Decla-

Table 3.2: Self-Assessment of Implementation of Agricultural Policy in 2006, by MANR Officials

Strategic Area	Ranking by MANR Officials (number of times rank was mentioned)		
	'low'	'moderate'	'high'
Agricultural Land Policy	7	0	0
Food Production	6	5	0
Tree Crops	4	1	0
Livestock Production	15	0	0
Fisheries	5	4	0
Agricultural Extension	9	1	0
Veterinary Services	9	0	0
Agricultural Credit	2	2	0
Agricultural Insurance	2	1	0
Agricultural Produce Marketing and Inspection Services	4	3	0
Agricultural Commodity Processing	4	0	0
Agricultural Research	6	0	0
Agricultural Mechanization	6	0	0
Agricultural Cooperatives	2	2	1
Agricultural Statistics and Databank	4	0	0
Agricultural Manpower Development and Training	2	0	0

ration on NEPAD Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) that up to 10 per cent of total spending should be devoted to the agricultural sector.

Figure 3.4 is a graphical presentation of the expenditure trend for the agricultural sector. The figure shows a continued decline of the subsector and sector-level actual spending in relation to total agricultural sector budgets. This decline in ratio of actual spending to total agricultural sector budget is at variance with policy statements on the priority status of agricultural sector in the State.

Self-Assessment by Officials of the MANR

Top officials of the MANR were asked to provide an own assessment of the extent of implementation of the State Agricultural Policy 2006, by ranking the respective strategies in the policy on a three-point scale of implementation status of low, moderate and high. This approach to policy assessment is significant for eliciting policy implementers' views and impressions on the progress of policy implementation. The officials were

asked to rank the respective strategies in the policy on a four-point scale of implementation status ranging from none to low, moderate and high. The results show that policy officials assessed the performance of the implementation of the Agricultural Policy as generally poor, as shown in the Table 3.2.

Specifically, the implementation of strategies and measures under food crops and livestock had relatively better ratings while that of agricultural land policy, agricultural research and agricultural mechanization had relatively worse ratings. High ratings were recorded only for the implementation of strategies under agricultural cooperatives. Agricultural extension, veterinary services, tree crops and agricultural produce marketing and inspection services had poor ratings.

The fact that officials of the MANR showed dissatisfaction with the progress of implementation of the policy strategies underscores the large scope for improvement and their readiness to contribute to this improvement. It is important, therefore, to take advantage of this positive posture of the officials of MANR and mobilize them for better performance and results.

Effectiveness and Efficiency of Programmes and Projects

Dimensions of Assessment of Programme Outcomes

The summary presentation on the agricultural programmes and projects in the preceding chapter has provided some assessment of the relevance of the interventions. Relevance of objectives is the extent to which the programme's objectives are consistent with the State's development objectives at the time. It was argued in Chapter 2 that most of the programmes and projects responded to the priorities of the time, even if there was no formal agricultural policy in place during some of the periods under review.

The second dimension of assessment of programme out-comes is effectiveness, which is the extent to which programme objectives were achieved, or expected to be achieved, taking into account their relative importance. The ranking of this dimension will be according to the MDG rates of 'likely', 'potentially' and 'unlikely'.

The third dimension of assessment of outcomes of agricultural sector programmes is efficiency. This is usually equated to value for money. However, because of the paucity of data on actual inputs and corresponding outputs, costs and financial results for most of the agricultural sector programmes and data on comparable interventions, this assessment does not undertake a rigorous analysis of the efficiency dimension. To avoid such a situation in the future, there should be a more rigorous monitoring of the efficiency factors in future agricultural programmes. This could be done by directly strengthening the capacity of the MANR department responsible for monitoring and evaluation or by outsourcing key surveys to credible consultants. This would take the sector out of the unfortunate jinx of perceived underperformance usually associated with agricultural programmes.

The rating of the programmes presented in this section draws from the data made available to the assessment team by officials of the MANR and other agencies, as well as primary data collected during consultations with focal groups and key informants during the field visit. The assessment will be applied to only 16 programmes out of the 38 programmes highlighted in Chapter 2. The selected programmes are considered by the assessment team either to be big ticket items

or considered by DSG and other stakeholders as strategic interventions.

Assessment Results of Programmes Initiated before the Creation of Delta State

The Farm Settlement Scheme aimed at: (i) Providing contiguous land for medium-scale production to boost food security and improve the economy; (ii) Creating employment for the youths and the unemployed; and (iii) Encouraging trained youths to live in settlements for efficiency and effectiveness in agricultural production. Available data indicates that during 1999-2003, N21.6 million was spent on projects in three settlements, Mbiri, Utagbo-Uno and Okunigbo, and 85 ha. of oil palm plantations were established at Mbiri and Utagbo-Uno. The settlements also contained residential/office accommodation and town hall and vast areas of land under rubber, oil palm, and arable farm land. In 2007, a fish farm settlement was established at Owhelogbo for seven settlers, with residential accommodation and 21 concrete fish ponds. There was no information on the cost of establishment of the settlements, the annual operational costs or the annual production from the settlements for a meaningful analysis. Evidence gleaned from the reports however indicates that the settlements have not had very favourable attention from the Government over the period. Government support has been focused mostly on the rehabilitation of run-down facilities and the provision of equipment to keep operations going at the settlements. The full attainment of the objectives of the farm settlement schemes is 'unlikely', especially considering that other programmes initiated after 1991 are competing with the schemes for the attainment of similar objectives.

Communal Farms. The objective of the communal farms is to assist youths in the communities to establish farms as business ventures in order to provide employment, curb youth restiveness, and reduce poverty. During 1999-2003, over 2,000 ha. of land was cultivated by 223 participant farmers in three communal farms (Ogwashi-Uku, Irri/Aviara and Deghele). The farmers employed about 2,678 persons annually, thus helping to create employment. In 2004, communal fish farms were established in Tamigbe and Abigorodo. In 2006, a farm and processing house was established at Ute-Ogbeje, and fish farms at Kokori and Bomadi. Further, in 2007 another fish farm was established at Ovade-Oghara. Currently, there are about 384 participants in the communal farms. Unlike the farm

settlements, DSG provides only plots of land, inputs, extension and mechanization services to the communal farms and so incurs lower overheads in the communal farms than in the farm settlements. Secondly, participants at the communal farms have benefitted from a number of programmes initiated post-1991, giving hopes of greater sustainability. From the available data and from interactions with some participants of a communal farm, the achievement of the objectives of the communal farms is rated as being 'likely'. However, the DSG would need to communicate better with the participants and wean them off the dependency and entitlement mentality. What may be most helpful to the participants is facilitation by the government of access to inputs and financial resources so as to raise their level of production and incomes.

Assessment Results of Programmes Initiated during 1991-1999

Delta State Agricultural Development Programme (DSADP). Established with the assistance of the World Bank, the ADP was meant to be the major extension arm of the MANR to ensure accelerated agricultural production by small-scale farmers. It also provided a base to support the implementation of other projects such as the National Food Security Programme and the Root and Tuber Expansion Programme. The achievements of the DSADP include the training and retraining of extension workers and the provision of mobility (200 motorcycles in 2008) to the workers to facilitate their assignments, outreach to about 4,273 families with agricultural information and technologies, multiplication of cassava cuttings and fingerlings to support increased production by small-scale farmers, installation of cassava processing equipment for farmer groups, rehabilitation of rural roads, and provision of potable water. The achievement of the objectives of the DSADP was, however, constrained by inadequate funding. Over the period 1996-2014, the Government released only 66 per cent of the N1 billion budget of the programme. In 2003, 2007 and 2009-2012, there was no release of funds to the DSADP. During the field visits, there were complaints by many farmer groups about inadequate extension services. Shortfall in extension agents is a national issue which the Federal Ministry of Agriculture has tried to address in the interim by recruiting and training some extension agents (EAs) out of which 11 have been assigned to Delta State. The Federal Ministry of Agriculture has also distributed 22 motorcycles to Delta State which will be allocated soon to extension agents. To ensure an even distribution of extension information, DSADP

has allocated two cells to each EA since the State has only 83 EAs as against the 200 cells proposed by the FAO delineation policy. Other farmers saw DSADP as a more credible organization for channelling government resources to farmers in an equitable manner. The rating of performance is 'potentially likely,' based on continued commitment by the DSG to provide effective extension services to small-scale farmers in support of the diverse agricultural programmes being implemented.

Oil Palm Company. This company was established for the effective management of the four oil palm estates covering 6,866 ha. inherited from the defunct Bendel State. Leases, each for 25 years, were done in line with the privatization policy of the DSG. The leases have yielded about N96.5 million to the DSG as at 2013. The performance of the programme has a 'likely' rating but the Government would need to monitor closely the terms of the leases to ensure that the programme yields adequate revenue while the objective of effective management of the estates is being achieved.

Loans to Small Scale Farmers/Fishermen. The aim of the programme which was implemented between 1993 and 2004 was to increase production by farmers by raising their capital base even with the challenge of lack of collateral. In 1993, 1998, 2000 and 2004, a cumulative loan amount of N20.2 million was disbursed to 109 farmers/fishermen cooperatives and 798 individual farmers. The recovery rate for the loan tranches was 19 per cent, 0.1 per cent, 32 per cent, and 66 per cent, respectively. The exceptionally fair recovery rate for 2004 was probably because the loan of N2 million was made to only one cooperative which was easier to monitor. The unacceptably low recovery rates were attributed by the MANR to lack of mobility for field officers for effective loan recovery. The assessment team noticed considerable commendation by farmers for the implementation of the programme, attributed to a more equitable distribution of the 'national cake', but without any serious intention of paying back the loan. The performance of the programme is rated as 'potentially likely'. The beneficiaries might have increased their capital base, but this is unsustainable since recovery rates were so poor and the funds could not be recycled to other needy farmers.

Assessment Results of Programmes Initiated during 1999-2014

Rapid/Increasing Food Production Programme (R/IFPP). This programme implemented during 2001-2003 aimed at quickly

bridging the gap in food production and demand and prevent imminent famine in 2001. The programme supported crop development through mechanized land preparation, provision of improved seeds/seedlings, fertilizers and chemicals; piggery and poultry development through the supply of improved breeding stock; and fisheries development through the provision of fingerlings and inputs, all at 50 per cent subsidy. A total of N200 million was released for the programme out of the approved N295.5 million. The programme was well received by many farmers who commended the fairly transparent beneficiary selection process. There is no information on the recovery rate of the subsidy. The programme is rated as being 'likely' to achieve the objective of rapidly increasing food production, even if the administration of the subsidy might be unsustainable.

Oil Palm Development. This programme which started in 2001, aimed at reviving the dwindling production of oil palm in the State by giving loans to farmers at low interest rates. Records indicate that N91.7 million was disbursed to 396 farmers at an interest rate of 5 per cent in 2001 to cultivate 1,000 ha. An estimated 7,339 ha was planted or replanted under the programme. Specifically, in 2012, 957 farmers were assisted to plant 6,029 ha with an estimated output of 47,273 MT. The performance of this programme is rated as 'likely' to achieve the objective considering the increased cultivation of oil palm over the years. During the field visits, the greatest need expressed by oil palm plantation owners was for access to single-digit interest loans to enable them operate the plantations efficiently and install processing facilities.

Live and Own a Farm (LOAF). This programme, which was implemented during 2004-2007, was to encourage Deltans to engage in farming activities for increased agricultural production. A total of N422.8 million was released out of the N475.6 million approved in 2005 for the programme. About 1,382 farmers were assisted by LOAF, including participants in farm settlements and communal farms in oil palm, food crop, poultry, piggery and fisheries production as well as agro-processing. Some of the implementation constraints faced by LOAF were: late release of funds, dearth of fertilizers, and high mortality of chicks due to wrong sexing at the hatcheries. LOAF was highly regarded by many farmers during the field visit but there is no information on the recovery rate of the subsidy. The performance of the programme in achieving its objectives is rated as 'likely'.

Agricultural Mechanization. This programme aimed at making mechanized farm services available and affordable through subsidized services offered at Tractor Hire Centres. Although considerable investments have been made in this programme, farmers still complain bitterly about the non-availability of affordable tractor services. The performance of this programme is rated 'unlikely'. As in other developing countries, government does not usually possess the financial and technical capacity to operate tractor services and it is recommended that the MANR facilitates private sector participation in providing more effective services to farmers, who may still be subsidized by the DSG in a transparent manner as is being done through the input voucher scheme.

Livestock Development. The aim of this programme is to multiply breeds of livestock and distribute to farmers for increased livestock production, and hence, improved protein intake in the diets. Most of the pig weaners distributed at subsidy under this programme were raised at the government piggeries. Day-old chicks and point-of-lay birds were also distributed to poultry farmers, and goat growers to goat breeders. The programme rating is that it is 'likely' to achieve its objective.

Fisheries Development. The aim of this programme is to develop the fisheries potential of the State and help reduce protein deficiency in the diet of the citizenry. This is to be achieved through the production and distribution of improved quality of fingerlings and the distribution of subsidized fishing inputs. Although considerable effort has been put into hatchery production, distribution of fingerlings and inputs for fishermen, establishment of fish cluster farms and provision of cold storage facilities in Warri and Patani, performance of this programme is rated as 'potentially likely'. Many of the fish farmers are asking for DSG support for road infrastructure to access markets, good source of quality fingerlings, cheap fish feed, and access to sustainable financial services to enable them achieve their full potentials in the sub-sector.

Delta State Agricultural Procurement Agency (DAPA). This agency was established to supply price competitive agricultural inputs, especially fertilizer, to farmers. Between 1999 and 2003, N113.7 million was spent on fertilizer procurement and distribution. Also, between 2007 and 2013, N887.8 million was spent to procure and distribute various inputs, although the large chunk of it was used to pay for subsidized

fertilizer. Other inputs were sold at market price. Each farmer was entitled to two bags of subsidized fertilizer, which in many cases was inadequate for the farmer's needs. There was considerable variation in the turnover of the agency from year to year, and this was usually influenced by the availability of subsidized fertilizer from the Federal Government. Many farmers complained to the assessment team of inadequate supply of fertilizer. Some claimed that subsidized fertilizer allocated to the State was diverted to other states. The agency is rated as 'unlikely' to achieve its objective since the sustainability of its business operations is anchored on the adequate supply of its major commodity, fertilizer, over which it has little control. There are opportunities for the agency to function as a major agro-dealer under the new input voucher scheme.

Farmers Support Programme (FSP). This programme aims at empowering farmers to improve agricultural production through the provision of soft loans for working capital and farm inputs. The FSP is managed jointly with YETA. A total of N600 million was approved in August 2008 for the first phase of FSP, out of which N480 million was disbursed as loans and inputs subsidized at 50 per cent to 3,921 farmers between September 2008 and April 2009. Although farmers showed their appreciation over the programme during the field visits of the assessment team, repayment was very low. As at April 2009, only eight per cent of the subsidy portion of the loans had been repaid. The poor repayment rate was attributed by DSG to poor recovery performance of the microfinance banks. The MANR informed the assessment team that the Governor, who chaired the Implementation Committee, selected the participating microfinance banks for the loan component and the implementation of the component was an autonomous activity that had no bearing with the MANR. The MANR also expressed surprise at the assessment team's observation that some of the banks held back part of the money as upfront payment without observing the required period of moratorium. The programme is 'potentially likely' to achieve its objective.

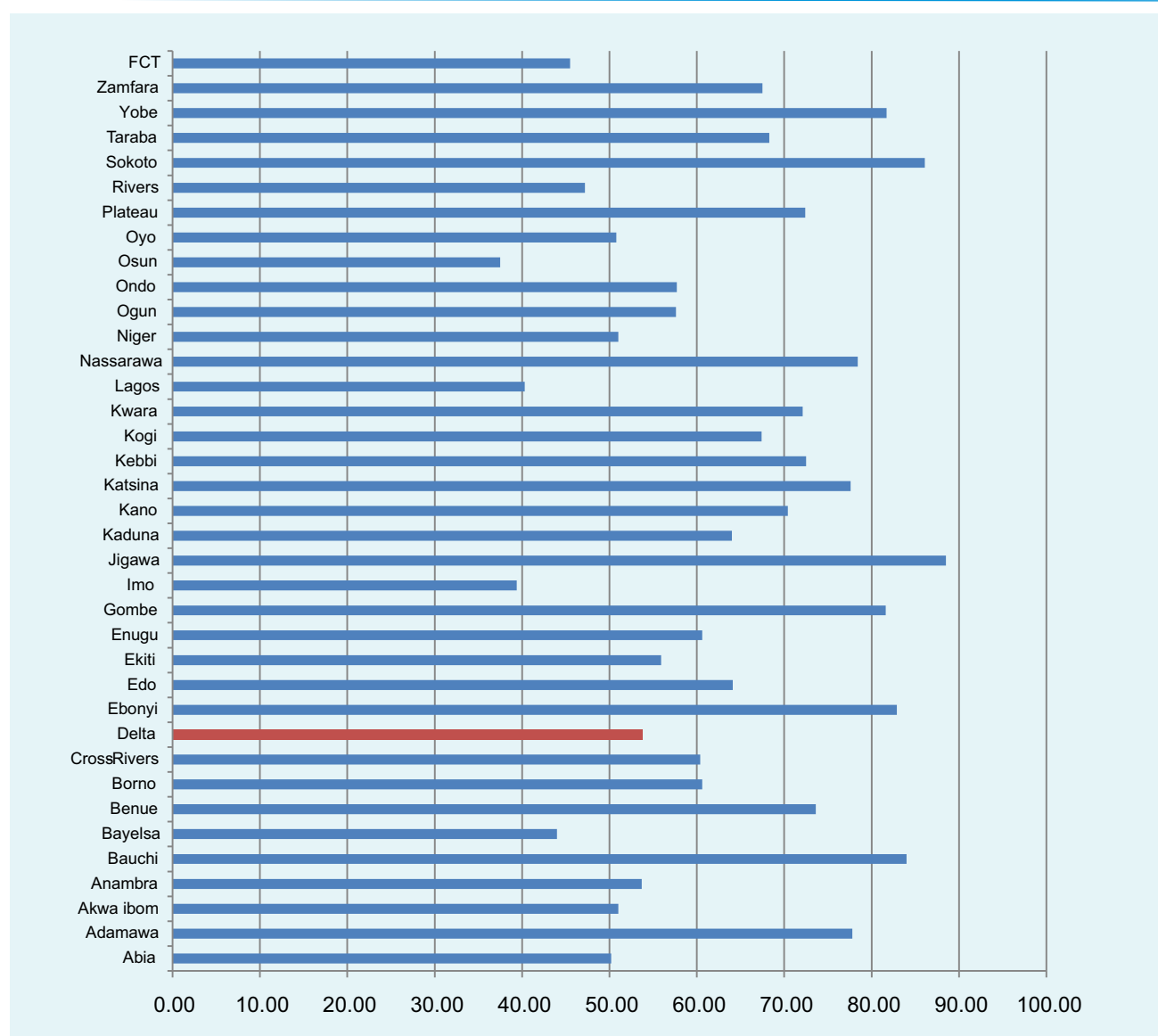
YETA. This programme, which started in 2008, aimed at encouraging youths to take up agriculture as a profession. Youths were trained, organized into clusters, provided farm infrastructure and enterprise package, plus a monthly stipend. The programme has gone through two phases: Phase 1 (2008/2009) involved about 450 youths for which N600 million was approved in October 2008; and Phase 2 (2010/2011) provided for 500 youths with an approved budget of N1.1 billion. The programme is currently under-

going a review to address its shortcomings and reposition it for a re-launch. During the field visits, there were several complaints from participants and non-participants about the implementation of YETA. Most of the complaints centred on the poor selection of participants, especially in Phase 2 of YETA. This was given as the reason for the high drop-out rate from the programme. In one location visited, the assessment team interacted with two clusters. In one cluster, for the poultry enterprise, only two people were left out of the six in the 2008/2009 set and two people remained out of the five in the 2010/2011 set, representing a drop-out rate of 64 per cent. In another cluster, for the fisheries enterprise, there is a 100 per cent drop-out, involving all the four members of the 2008/2009 set and all the eight members of the 2010/2011 set. Other issues raised by the farmers visited were the non-payment of the second part of the enterprises packages for poultry and piggery, the high cost of feeds which is not adequately covered by the packages and the continued receipt of programme benefits by the drop-outs.

However, the team observed some positive outcomes for the YETA members that endured the challenges of the programme. Some have expanded their operations to the poultry and piggery pens left behind by the drop-outs, and employed extra hands to run the enterprises while they sourced for funds from other activities to maintain the enterprises. Others have procured generators to enhance the security of the enterprises. The assessment team rates YETA as 'potentially likely' to achieve its objective if a thorough evaluation is done before going into another phase. The most critical outputs from such an evaluation could be recommendations on the selection of future participants, and greater transparency in the contracts for the supply of inputs to participants.

Mobilization of Rural Women for Sustainable Agriculture (MORWSA). This programme is selected for analysis because of its clear gender focus. The objective of MORWSA is to harness the potential of women for agricultural production and processing through sensitization, mobilization and empowerment of women. Since the commencement of MORWSA in 2009, 37 women groups have been mobilized and supplied with machinery such as plantain processing machines, melon shelling machines, manual garri fryers, fish fingerlings and feed at no cost to them. During the field visits, the women were very appreciative of the support from DSG and, as usual, wanted more free support. The programme is rated as 'potentially likely' to achieve its objectives. It is recommended that the women be gradually

Figure 3.5: 10 Absolute Poverty Rates on Per Capita Basis across the States of Nigeria, 2010 (in %)



weaned off the dependency syndrome, and be encouraged to make a token contribution to the activities they are involved in, and be better linked with extension services and microfinance institutions to improve the sustainability of their activities.

Fadama III. This programme is selected for analysis as an example of collaboration between the DSG, the Federal Government and a donor partner, the World Bank. Fadama III took off in 2008 with the objective of increasing the income of the rural poor on a sustainable basis. Its specific targets were: 40 per cent increase in income for 75 per cent of the participants, and 20 per cent increase in yield of primary agricultural produce. From the adoption surveys conducted in 2012/20-13, there were indications that the programme's objectives would be achieved. The survey report indicates a 39 per cent increase

in income of participants and yield increases of major crops, ranging from 14 per cent for maize, to 18 per cent for cassava, 24 per cent for fisheries and 30 per cent for goats. State counterpart fund contributions have been fair, 88 per cent of the budget of N281.8 million for 2009-2013 having been paid. The challenge with funding has been with the LGAs. Fadama III is rated as 'likely' to achieve its objectives, especially with the programme now working in collaboration with another World Bank-assisted project, that is, the State Employment and Expenditure for Results (SEEFOR) to fund implementation of community sub-projects in five LGAs from 2014-2017. This could strengthen the sustainability of the activities of Fadama III.

Figure 3.6: Under-5 Underweight Children in 2008 (in %)



Sector Performance in Relation to the MDGs

Agriculture is inexorably tied to achieving the MDG1 – food security and poverty reduction. The reasons are obvious. As in other parts of the country, Delta State agricultural sector has the largest proportion of Nigerians living below the poverty line. The poverty incidence in agriculture (65.5 per cent in 2010) is the highest among all the economic sectors. As the statistics show, an estimated one-third of Nigeria's agricultural population is poor.

According to the National Bureau of Statistics' Poverty Profile of Nigeria for 2010, the

poverty rate in Delta State was estimated at 53.8 per cent in 2009/2010, down from 70.6 per cent in 2003/2004. Also, the poverty rate in Delta State is lower than the national poverty rate estimated at 62.6 per cent (see Fig. 3.5).

As already estimated, the target of halving extreme poverty by 2015 translates to 21.4 per cent poverty rate by 2015 (see Nigeria's MDG Report, 2013). By implication, Delta State, like other States of the country, is lagging far behind on the MDG1 target of poverty reduction. However, progress is being made, given that the poverty rate reduced from 70.6 per cent in 2003/2004 to 53.8 per cent in 2009/2010. About 42.8 per cent of

Deltans were living in food poverty in 2010 (based on 3,000 kcal/day), compared to an average of about 35.5 per cent in the South South zone of the country and the national rate estimated at about 41 per cent. Statistics also shows that income inequality in Delta State worsened by about 31 per cent from 0.3582 in 2004 to 0.4698 in 2010, more than the national average of 0.447.

Food security (hunger index) is measured as the proportion of Under-5 children who are underweight. The National Demographic and Health Survey 2008 estimated the proportion of these underweight Under-5 children in Delta State at 13.4 per cent, which is less than half of the national rate estimated at 27.4 per cent (see Fig. 3.6). It is evident, therefore, that Delta State is achieving much more than the overall national levels in terms of reducing extreme hunger.

While poverty and hunger rates in Delta State are currently less than their corresponding all-States averages, there is a huge opportunity for agricultural development to contribute to the MDG1 targets in terms of reduction in extreme poverty and hunger. Since poverty reduction is a function of many interrelated direct and indirect factors cutting across many sectors, the observed reduction in State-level extreme poverty between 2003/2004 and 2009/2010 reflects, in part, some outcome from the agricultural development efforts of DSG considering that most poor people are engaged in the agricultural sector.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Feedback

Introduction

A sound monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system provides governments and non-state actors with timely, credible and adequate information to assess and track progress in the implementation of policies, programmes and projects. M&E outcomes provide invaluable information in the decision-making and successive planning processes. Monitoring is crucial to inform and influence progress of achievement of policy and programme objectives and targets as it provides live evidence needed for correcting weaknesses and consolidating gains in policy and programme implementation. In addition, the monitoring system is an important mechanism to track and link resource allocation with social and economic outcomes of projects and programmes.

Monitoring and Evaluation of Policies and Programmes

The assessment team reviewed the existing arrangements and systems for monitoring the implementation and performance of agricultural policies, programmes and projects, as well as the existence of agricultural policy and programme monitoring and feedback system which normally comprises the following:

- Framework of sector-level, policy and programme indicators, otherwise known as key performance indicators (KPIs) with regard to outcomes, outputs, inputs as well as associated benchmarks/targets against which monitoring will be done.
- Monitoring plan – timetable, schedule of activities (e.g. programme assessment missions, field interviews, and gathering of information), reporting and documentation (who reports to whom?).
- Monitoring arrangements – actors and organizations to do the monitoring, with clearly defined roles and responsibilities.
- Use of monitoring data and information – systems for making use of the information from the monitoring exercise (how is it used and by whom and for what purpose?).

The M&E of agricultural policies and programmes is statutorily the responsibility of the Planning Research and Statistics Department (PRSD) of the MANR. However, the assessment team observed that the PRSD was poorly staffed and equipped with relevant tools and mobility to facilitate its work. Fund releases to the Department are also inadequate for its functions, although funding is a common challenge to the entire MANR. The inadequacies of the PRSD were reflected in the inability of the MANR to respond promptly to the requests for additional information

by the assessment team. It was explained by officials of the MANR that budget provisions made for M&E in many programmes are either not released or are used up for other programme activities before the time of key M&E activities such as surveys and terminal evaluations.

The officials of the PRSD informed the assessment team that they relied on the extension agents and the district agricultural officers to gather information on programme implementation and send to the headquarters of the MANR for collation and analysis. Unfortunately, this arrangement is often ineffective as the staff also have their own primary assignments and often lack adequate mobility. The staff of PRSD, on the other hand, is also constrained by inadequate mobility and funds for regular visits to programme activity sites.

Reporting, Database and ICTs

The Agro-Statistics and Data Bank Programme of the MANR is the backbone for reporting and data base for the agricultural sector. The programme aims to provide statistical information for policy formulation, and baseline data for planning, M&E of agricultural policies and programmes. A major achievement of the programme was the conduct of an agricultural survey in 2005. A number of computers, printers and photocopiers were also purchased and the staff were trained on computer appreciation. Most of the facilities are, however, now obsolete and the PRSD does not appear to have a functional internet connection. There is also no library for easy storage of and access to reports and other documentation.

The constraints highlighted above severally restrain the PRSD from optimum performance of its statutory M&E functions. The flip side

of this is that data on the performance of the agricultural sector is highly inadequate, very little performance analysis is undertaken internally within the MANR and the myth continues to be perpetuated of the low perfor-

mance of the agricultural sector despite the many spots of shining light that abound.

Performance Gaps, Challenges, Opportunities and Emerging Priorities

Performance Gaps

The performance gaps observed during this assessment can be summarized as follows:

- Productivity gaps, associated with poor quality of inputs, limited access to production inputs, low levels of mechanization, weak research-extension services, and lack of access to financial services in support of the different stages of the agricultural value chains.
- Gaps in MDG1 achievement, associated with low levels of productivity that would quickly reduce the food demand-supply gap, enhance food security and raise the incomes of the predominant majority of Deltans who depend on agriculture as their main source of livelihood.
- Weak monitoring and evaluation system leading to data deficiencies for robust policy development and programme planning, appropriate performance analysis of sector policies and programmes, and for cross-sectoral comparisons.
- Inadequate mainstreaming of gender in the agricultural policy, leading to weaknesses in strategies for harnessing the full potential of women in agricultural development.
- Weak policy attention to agricultural impacts on the environment.
- Little or no attention paid to agricultural adaptation to climate change impacts, even with the glaring environmental challenges in recent years, such as the 2012 floods that devastated considerable areas of agricultural production activities.

Implementation Challenges

The implementation challenges identified during the assessment include:

- Inadequate and irregular funding both at the MANR administrative level and at the operational level of programme implementation, exacerbated by late releases of funds that are not in sync with the seasonal nature of agricultural activities.
- Streamlining institutional responsibilities both within the MANR, say between the departments and the projects, between the projects in terms of geographical areas and thematic areas of co-

verage, and between the MANR and other regular and ad hoc government institutional arrangements.

- Poor monitoring and feedback arrangements. Programme beneficiaries are not followed-through in a proactive and corrective manner.
- Development of robust criteria for selection of programme beneficiaries, and enforcement of the criteria to ensure that the most qualified candidates benefit from the programmes.
- Weak synergy (asymmetry) of plan, budget and spending, non-reflection of the real priorities of the sector and the State in actual budget releases and spending.
- Poor rural infrastructure, especially roads and electricity, for value addition and access to markets.
- Poor access to sustainable financial services by farmers and other rural entrepreneurs.
- Weak linkages between the public and private sectors in programme implementation leading to the non-utilization of the comparative advantages and capabilities of the two sectors for sustainable agricultural development.

Opportunities and Emerging Sector Priorities

Below is a summary of the opportunities and priorities for the agricultural sector:

- Addressing climate change risks and adaptation imperatives – need to access international flows of climate finance for developing areas, now becoming increasingly available across the world. Besides, the agricultural policy and strategy needs more deliberate emphasis on climate – smart solutions to productivity and post-harvest problems.
- Vast and diverse land areas for agricultural use, capable of supporting a variety of tree and arable crops, livestock and aquaculture; and location of the State as a major gateway to the eastern and western regions of Nigeria.
- Public private partnerships, especially to bring much needed technical and financial services to small-scale farmers. The agricultural mechanization and input procurement activities of the MANR are

examples of good candidates for privatization as the public sector does not have a comparative advantage in these areas.

- Growing youth population with a reasonable level of education.
- The role of ICTs in service delivery – the example of the *e-Wallet*.
- Farmer documentation and database development – expanding the gains from the Federal Government farmer registration initiative. It is difficult to target farmers accurately without a reference farmer database.
- Closer attention to the value chain approach can catalyse the development of linkages between agriculture and industry in the State
- Diversification of production to target the

oil industry. The oil and gas sector provides a powerful trigger for agricultural development.

- Relatively better outlook of government resources and fiscal profile. The share of Delta State in the monthly allocation from the federation account is among the highest in the country. Hence, the State has vantage government financial resources to develop agriculture and the non-oil sectors.
- Linking agriculture to food and nutrition security is an important desirable policy/programme orientation for achieving MDG1 target of eradicating extreme hunger.

Lessons and Implications for Development Performance into the Future

Key Lessons of the Sector Assessment

The following lessons have emerged from the assessment of the agricultural sector:

- There is considerable potential, especially of land and water resources, yet to be tapped for agricultural development to meet the targets for MDG1 for Delta State. Three key areas to be emphasized are a stronger link with the oil industry in the State, stronger partnerships with the private sector to bring in its comparative capabilities into sustainable agricultural development, and facilitating access of rural farmers to infrastructure and financial services.
- Attention to the details of key processes in programme implementation, such as the development of robust criteria for selection of programme beneficiaries and close monitoring of implementation are as vital for strong programme performance as access to funding for the beneficiaries and adequate budgetary resources for the MANR for planning, M&E.
- The direct procurement of subsidized agricultural inputs by government agencies is characteristically open to numerous intrinsic and operational risks. There are far less risky methods of delivering government support, whereby government's role is limited to facilitation, funding and monitoring.
- The rollout of intervention programmes on a full-scale without prior piloting does not allow for cumulative lessons-learning. The experience has taught that planned sequencing of programme implementation in terms of scale and content is critical for effective outcomes.

Implications for Development Performance

The assessment of the performance of the agricultural sector spanning the past two decades has provided an opportunity for the key actors and their collaborators to revisit the alignment of the avowed priority accorded the sector and the support actually channelled to the sector to make it achieve the

set targets. The first lesson on the untapped potentials of the sector raises the vision of all stakeholders on the available opportunities and the selective interventions that will bring about a robust development of the agricultural sector. For example, minimal government investment in road infrastructure, desilting of the canals and provision of electricity power around the Uvwie Fish Cluster in Ekpan, will not only raise fish production for local consumption and export, but open the area up for eco-tourism as is practised in some other developing countries like the Philippines.

The second lesson from paying attention to key processes will unleash the full production and income potentials of farmers, thereby enhancing the prospects for the realization of MDG1 targets and eliminating the incidence of unintended beneficiaries in government-supported programmes.

Conclusions and Policy Recommendations

Delta State is adequately endowed with natural, human and financial resources for the development of a robust agricultural sector to meet a substantial part of the food needs of the State, generate income and provide employment to move the State towards achieving the MDG1 (reducing poverty and enhancing food security). Although most of the growth of the agricultural sector is accounted for by the expansion in cultivated areas rather than a more sustainable growth in productivity, the performance of the sector overall is deemed to have contributed substantially to the relative progress of Delta State against the MDG1 targets, compared with other states.

The State Agricultural Policy, 2006, adequately defined the overall direction and goals of agricultural development. The policy focus was strengthened under the Vision 2020 Plan of 2011, which aimed to provide an enabling environment for productive agriculture and for the agricultural sector to contribute 25 per cent of the State's GDP by 2020. The implementation performance of the Agricultural Policy was, however, weakened by inadequate funding of the sector, inconsistency in following through the

policy priorities, weak monitoring and feedback, and weak collaboration between the Ministry of Agriculture and other relevant agencies. In 2012, for instance, spending on the agricultural sector was only 0.03 per cent of the total expenditure of the State. This calls for a further reflection by the State Government of the framework for equitable allocation of budget resources to its various development priorities.

The agricultural programmes implemented since the creation of Delta State are relevant for addressing the development needs of the State. However, the programme designs were often not robust and the pace of implementation was generally slowed by inadequate or late fund releases that are out of sync with the seasonal agricultural cycle. The sector programmes that were rated as likely to achieve (or have achieved) their objectives were generally those with strong beneficiary ownership and control, and private sector or development partner participation, such as Rapid/Increasing Food Production Programme, Community Farms, the Oil Palm Company, Oil Palm Development, Livestock Development, Live and Own a Farm, and Fadama III.

In order to tap the emerging opportunities such as enhanced public private partnerships to bring much needed technical and financial services to small-scale farmers, transform the growing youth population into young agricul-

tural entrepreneurs, support the value chain approach to catalyse linkages between agriculture and industry, further help the relatively vantage public financial resources of the State, and link production to food security in order to achieve MDG1 targets, it is recommended that the Delta State Government should: (i) Use this report as a basis to undertake a strategic stakeholder dialogue and stocktaking on previous interventions; (ii) Rationalize public sector involvement in services and activities that are more efficiently and effectively undertaken by the private sector; (iii) Develop policy and programme linkages between the agricultural production interventions and food security goals based on the value chain approach; (iv) Strengthen the MANR to become more capable to design, execute and monitor agricultural and food security policies and programmes; and (v) Provide adequate budgetary resources to the agricultural sector in line with the priority status accorded the sector in current development plans and in 'Delta beyond Oil'.

Annexes

Annex 1.1 Stakeholders Consulted during the Field Visits and Meetings

Location: Office of the Commissioner for Agriculture, Asaba. 19 May 2014			
Discussions with the Hon. Commissioner on the Assessment Exercise			
S/No.	Name	Organization/Designation	Telephone
1	Hon. (Barr.) Misan Ukubeyinje	MANR, Commissioner	08039799191
2	Dr. Solomon Ashe Sajere	MANR, Permanent Secretary	08039712975
3	Prof. Eric Eboh	UN Consultant	08036660475
4	Dr. Samuel Eremie	UN Consultant	07086295423
Location: PS Conference Hall, MANR, Asaba. 19 May 2014			
Group: Officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources			
S/No.	Name	Organization/Designation	Telephone
1.	Dr. Solomon Ashe Sajere	Permanent Secretary	08038712975
2.	L. E. Onyeche	Director Fisheries	08033771807
3.	Dr. Diali C.O	Director Veterinary Services	08033966275
4.	Madezia E. I	Director Agricultural Services	08080111492
5.	Elike D. N.A	Director Livestock Services	08037785840
6.	Mrs. Ovie Stella Egedi	Director Planning, Research and Statistics	08034059741
7.	Ikede B. A. (Mrs.)	Director Administration and Supplies	08033820736
8..	A. O. Anakpoya	Director Produce Inspection	08037454541
9.	Awala K.A	General Manager Task Force on Communal Farming	07067130442
10.	Akiri D.O	Director Finance and Accounts	08064229444
11.	Engr. Onichabor, P.O	General Manager Tractor Hiring Agency	08039471397
12.	Ashoro C.O	TTAO (Fadama)	08033788820
13.	Henry U. Onyelefor	deputy Director Agricultural Services	08035519176
14.	Ishaka R.R	Delta State Agricultural Procurement Agency(DAPA)	08033945687
15.	Ben Agamah	DT. A.D.P	08023436798
16.	Smart F.E	PAO	08035464214
17.	Ajeboh C.N	PAO	08064137768
18.	Etide D.M.O	State Programme Officer -IFAD	08052327966
19.	Abanum A. A	State Project Coordinator Fadama III	08023452215
20.	Prof. Eric Eboh	UN Consultant	08036660475
21.	Dr. Samuel Eremie	UN Consultant	07086295423
Location: Ewulu, Delta State. 22 May 2014			
Group: Ofeda Farms			
S/No.	Name	Organization/Designation	Telephone
1.	Dr. S. A. Sajere	MANRASaba, PS	
2.	Dr. Samuel Eremie	UN Consultant	
3.	Prof. Eric Eboh	UN Consultant	
4.	Gerry Osai	Ofeda Farms Isheagu-CEO	
5.	Mrs. Kate Iwegbue	Somerset Farms-ED	
6.	Chief Patrick Wepuaka	Akwe Mega Farms Venture-ED	
7.	Comrade J. A. E. Okunror	Ekuoja Nig. LTD-M.D	
8.	Dr. G. O. Iwegbue	Somerset Farms-CEO	
9.	Chief Wilson Nwaefue	Wilson Farms- CEO	
10.	Elder Bayem Ignatius	Bayem Oil Mills - CEO	
11.	Chief S. N. Etieh (Jp)	Etieh Farms- CEO	
12.	Clinton Emmanuel Ila	Nuela Clinton's Farm- CEO	
13.	Abanum A. A.	Fadama Project - Coordinator	
14.	Eyide D. M. O	IFAD CBNRMP - SPO	
15.	Egedi Ovie Stella	MANR - DPRS	
16.	Odemore Theophilus	MANR, Ogwashi -Ukwu -ACAO	
17.	Orherhe, C. Efe	MANR Asaba - Asst. DPRS	
Location: Oluku Ewulu. 22 May 2014			
Group: Communal Farming			
S/No.	Name	Organization/Designation	Telephone
1.	Dr. Sajere A. Solomon	MANR-Asaba -PS	
2.	Dr. Samuel Eremie	UN Consultant	
3.	Prof. Eric Eboh	UN Consultant	
4.	Abanum A. A	Fadama Project-Coordinator	
5.	Ogbomma N. Chuks	D. T. F. C. Farms/ Oluku-Farm Manager	
6.	G. Igwe	D. T. F. C. Farms/ Oluku-Vice President	

7.	Daniel Nwaokolo	D.T.F.C.Farms/ Oluku	- President
8.	Donatus Onyekwuwa	D.T.F.C.Farms/ Oluku	- Secretary
9.	Nduka Josephat	D.T.F.C.Farms/ Oluku	- Member
10.	Rita Ossai	D.T.F.C.Farms/ Oluku	- Women Leader
11.	Mrs. Felix Ossai	D.T.F.C.Farms/ Oluku	- Member
12.	Maureen Ochonogo	D.T.F.C.Farms/ Oluku	- Member
13.	Okwuejene Christ	D.T.F.C.Farms/ Oluku	- Member
14.	Obaraye Monica	D.T.F.C.Farms/ Oluku	- Member
15.	Eyide D. M. O	IFAD-CBNRMP-SPO	
16.	Odemore Theophilus	Agric Services ACAA	- Ogwashi-Uku -ACAO
17.	Mrs. Egedi O. Stella	DPRS - MANR	- DPRS
18.	Orherhe, C. Efe	MANR	- Asst. DPRS

Location: Moloku Street, Asaba. 23 May 2014

Group: MORSA-supported Women Farmers – Alinwe-Uche Women Farmers' Groups, Infant Jesus and Otu Obinwanne Farmers Multipurpose Cooperative Society, Obior

S/No.	Name	Organization/Designation	Telephone
1.	Dr. Sajere A. Solomon	MANR -Asaba - PS	08038712975
2.	Dr. Samuel Eremie	UN Consultant	07086295423
3.	Prof. Eric Eboh	UN Consultant	
4.	Mrs. S. O. Egedi	MANR - Asaba - DPRS	08034059741
5.	Mr. Orherhe C. Efe	MANR - Asaba - ADPRS	08035453861
6.	Mr. Okeh D. Edya	MANR - Asaba - ARO II	07033450914
7.	Mrs. Okoh V. A	MANR - Asaba - Chief L/Stock Supt.	08034089854
8.	Mrs. Joy Ochoougwu	Farmer Obior	08137725369
9.	Co Nwadzi		
10.	Mrs. Victoria Ossai	Farmer - MD	08064960782
11.	Mrs. Edith Onichaber	Business - Member	07064935172
12.	Mrs. Loueth Usim	Farmer - Alinwo Uche Sect.	08037594514
13.	Mrs. C. Nwogboogu	Farmer - President	08035394329
14.	Mrs. F. Odakosa	Farmer - Vice	08065592016
15.	Mrs. Josphine School	Farmer - Member	08165023020
16.	Mrs. B. U. Benye	Farmer - Member	08037453494
17.	Mrs. Chiazor F.	Farmer - Member	07030450287
18.	Mrs. Bola Adanji	Farmer - Member	08103581521
19.	Pauline Olusie	Farmer - Member	080684484074
20.	Philomena Aye	Farmer - Member	
21.	Uche Efuka	Farmer	-
22.	Lovina Okpaleke	-	-
23.	Mariam Unisa	-	-
24.	Ugo Agbayi	Assessment Sec.	-
25.	Edukugho Menewe	MANR - PAO	08067114747
26.	Osiruemu A. E. (Mrs.)	MANR - AO 1	08038921293
27.	Lucy Ibe	Farmer - Alinwo Uche	08036358618
28.	Michael Uwaochie	Assessment Secretariat	08137517187

Location: Obiora Farms, Achalla Ibusa. 23 May 2014

Group: Poultry Farmers

S/No.	Name	Organization/Designation	Telephone
1.	Dr. Sajere A. Solomon	MANR -Asaba - PS	
2.	Egedi Ovie Stella	MANR -DPRS	08034059741
3.	Mrs. M. O Esezobor	Obi-ora Farm - Director	08034753712
4.	Dr. Adimorah Ikem	Adlem Farms - MD	08038785595
5.	Mr. Great Edemodu	God is Great Farm - MD	08032688781
6.	Mr. Ojeih, A. C. E	Okia Farms - MD	08023181509
7.	Pst. Ngwueche Patrick	Hamakadish Farms - M.D	08039441616
8.	Oju Chukwumuya	Ojei Farms - M.D	08026233091
9.	Ugwu Elias	God's Grace Farms - Member	081047244
10.	Cajetan Duruaku	Therefore Farms ltd - M.D/CEO	08035856900
11.	Kenneth Nwairo	M.D	07064913573
12.	Emmanuel Nwaokolo	Retiree	08024475544
13.	Chuwku Johnson	Farmer - M. D	07031189289 08067040039
14.	Chikezie Sunday	Princlink Farms - M.D	08164196444

15.	Akaeze S. C	DT - ADP, IBUSA - Asst. Chief L/S	08037503702
16.	Okoh V. A	M.A.N.R Asaba - Chief L/S Supt.	08034089854
17.	Orherhe, C. Efe	MANR Asaba - Asst. DPRS	08035453861
18.	Okeh D. N. Edoja	MANR-Asaba - ARO II	07033450914
19.	Mr. Emeka Aghaeze	Patry M. D	08034960775
20.	Ojei Patrick	Okice Farms - Director	07062859409
21.	Ogbonnaya Osondu	Osnayjoe Agro Ltd - CEO	08035391219
22.	Mr. Famous Ozobeme	Obiora Farm - Manager	08074880096
23.	Prof. Eric Eboh	UN Consultant	08036660475
24.	Dr. Samuel Eremie	UN Consultant	07086295423

Location: United Ufuoma Fish Farmers Association Ekpan. 26 May 2014

Group: Fish Farming Cluster

S/No.	Name	Organization/Designation	Telephone
1.	Dr. Sajere A. Solomon	MANR-Asaba - PS	08038712975
2.	Mrs. Ovie Stella Egedi	MANR -DPRS	08034059741
3.	Mrs. F. O. Ogelohwohi	MANR - DFS	08052721824
4.	Michael O. Emuobasa	UPFFA - Chairman	08063728683
5.	Fischer Ogugu	UUFFA - President	08020508375
6.	Ehoho-Acquaye Josephine	UUFFA - Gen Secretary	07037587972
7.	Rufus Ekwale	UUFFA - Ex Officio	08035102255
8.	Okome Emmanuel	UFFA - Vice Chairman	08025155571
9.	Pst. Chris Okwechime	UUFFA - Vice President	08038910653
10.	Cynthia Frank	UUFFA - Office Asst.	07038873743
11.	Isheke Mike Efe	AEMA - Secretary	08068355728
12.	Oke Auwersuo	AEMA - Farmer	07036757676
13.	Arenyke Majemile	MANR - FO II	07037585558
14.	Nwaokolo S. A.	MANR - ADA (ss)	08030865220
15.	Orherhe, C. Efe	MANR Asaba - Asst. DPRS	08035453861
16.	Okeh D. N. Edoja	MANR-Asaba - ARO II	07033450914
17.	Prof. Eric Eboh	UN Consultant	08036660475
18.	Dr. Samuel Eremie	UN Consultant	07086295423

Location: Amukpe Sapele. 27 May 2014

Group: YETA-supported Cluster Farmers

S/No.	Name	Organization/Designation	Telephone
1.	Dr. Sajere A. Solomon	MANR-Asaba - PS	
2.	Mrs. Ovie Stella Egedi		
3.	Okeh D. N. Edoja		
4.	Nwaokolo S. A.	MANR - ADA (ss)	08030865220
5.	Eric Jagboro	YETA - Poultry	08034696357
6.	Edonah Happy	YETA - Fishery	08076878713
7.	Irikefe Ohwojeroh	YETA - Piggery	08033972369
8.	Prince O. Ejotugba	YETA - Poultry	07065450544
9.	Prince A. Odebala	YETA - piggery	08065166523
10.	Leleji Carol	YETA - Poultry	08065530001
11.	Onovughe E. D	YETA - Poultry	07036627892
12.	Abule Blessing	YETA - Piggery	08032643070
15.	Orherhe, C. Efe	MANR Asaba - Asst. DPRS	08035453861
16.	Prof. Eric Eboh	UN Consultant	08036660475
17.	Dr. Samuel Eremie	UN Consultant	07086295423

Location: ADP Training Hall, Ibusa. 30 May 2014

Group: Agricultural Stakeholders (Representatives of Farmers Groups, Commodity Associations and Farmers' Cooperative Organizations)

S/No.	Name	Organization/Designation	Telephone
1.	Chief Mrs. Beatrice Anwadike	CAN - Chairman	08185308853
2.	Pastor Ojimiwe Ben	CAN - Vice Chairman	08036140584
3.	Mokwunye Ejike	Cocoa Ass. Of Nigeria (CAN) - Secretary	08189865040
4.	Aris Nwokobia	NUFAS - Chairman	08068445142
5.	Chief S. Agbigbi	Maize Assn - Chairman	08163719147
6.	Chief C. O. Omoyine	Horticulture - Chairman	08033822778
7.	David Idiode	Maize - Youth Leader	08034227774
8.	Gbemudu P. Ify	Delta ADP Ibusa	08033948980
9.	Okafor A. I	Otu Obi M.P.C. Obiora - Supervisor	08057889469
10.	Ikpeamanam. O	Otu Obi M.P.C. Obiora - Chairman	08068592551
11.	Abraham Enujeke	Tomatoes - State Treasurer	07068828873
12.	Dibigbo Stanley	Plantain - Secretary	08064329012
13.	Adam Jude N.	Cocoa - Farmer	08038676480
14.	Okafor Stephen	Poultry Farm - Member	08131004328
15.	Ikechukwu Nwabuokei	Camp 74 Fish Farm - Member	08136005434
16.	Oteri Benjamin	Camp 74 Fish Farm - Member	08062936305
17.	Okpulu Ebenezer	Pure Seeds - CEO	08063742720
18.	Prince C. Emakpor	Cassava - Chairman	08139705203
19.	Goodnews Ogomi	Cassava	08060377862
20.	Okofu Samuel	Cashew - Treasurer	08025738553
21.	Okonji Judith Adaku	DECOWAS - Member	08037758263
22.	Onwuke Eunice	Agbekeys	
23.	Nwaeze Farms	Plantains - Chairman	0816345194
24.	Chris Ubob	Rubber Farm - Chairman	08033913944
25.	Hon. Misan Ukubeyinje	MANR - Commissioner	08039799191
26.	Dr. Solomon Sajere	MANR - PS	08038712975
27.	Prof. Mike I · Obadan	Lead UN Consultant	08023250853
28.	Prof. Eric Eboh	UN Consultant	08036660475
29.	Dr. Samuel Eremie	UN Consultant	07086295423
30.	E. I Madezia	MANR - DAS	08080111492
31.	Ishaka R. R	DAPA - AM	08033945687
32.	Igwoku C. C.	TCU/MANR - AM	08034909226
33.	Dr. Diali C. O	MANR - DRS	08033966275
34.	Abanum A. A.	MANR - FADAMA	08036740139
35.	Awala K. A	GM (TFCF)	07067130442
36.	Elike D. N. A	MANR - DLS	08037785840
37.	Asemime R. O	ADP - PM	08037808892
38.	Onyeche L. E	MANR - Director	08033771807
39.	Ikede B. A. (Mrs.)	MANR - Director	08033820736
40.	Mrs. D. O. Osadebay	M. A. N. R. - Asst. Director	08037025310
41.	Agamah Ben	DT. A. D. P - Dir. of Extension	08023436798
42.	Raymes Guanah	Raymos Guanah Farms - CEO	08037109559
43.	Okolie C. M	Asst. Dir. L/S MANR	08066991496
44.	Engr. P.O. Onichabor	MANR - GM (THR)	08039471397
45.	Engr. Ben Alighoda	Delta ADP - DES	08056729641
46.	Deacon Okolie J. M	JMO Farms ltd - Okwe	08033256777
47.	Comrade J. R. E Okunbor	Ekuoja Farms Ltd. - M/D	08130086928
48.	Mr. H. P Otutueku	Agro dealer ass. Chairman	08034068159
49.	Prince Makpobi Okareme	Mer lfe - MD	08023278356
50.	Irhiano O. O. A.	B. O. A Asaba - Branch Manager	08105420577
51.	Mrs. M. O. Ezezobor	Asaba Poultry Farms - Chairman	08034753712
52.	Dr. Adimonah Ikpu		

53.	Moemeka Adimabua	Adim & Sons Farm - M. D	08033916028
54.	Sir. Francis Okagbara	Rice Farmers Association - Chairman	08028531726
55.	Mr. Aloba Meeting SPD	HAD-CBNRMP Monitoring Officer	08066262152
56.	Chief Fidelis Ugbah	Villa Farms Ltd Asaba	08037085838
57.	Mrs. Angela A. Ndeh	NUFAS Delta - Noman Leader	07061138444
58.	Engr. Azuka Okonne	NUFAS Delta - Sect/Treas	08033313877
59.	Amarachukwu Farm	T. A. Amaechi Asaba	08035877377
60.	Emeka Okolie		08033211596
61	Idise Moses	Moses Farms - M. D	08051626657
62.	Gerry Osai	Ofeda Farms Isheagu Ltd - CEO	08033418986
63.	Umunna Anthony	Oil Palm Cassava - State Sec.	07038571864
64.	Odaiche Lawrence	DT ADP HQTRS -Chief Extn Officer	08037515077
65.	Egbe Henry	DT ADP HQ - Chief Comm Off	08033509239
66.	Ugo Anthonia	DT ADP HQ - DHrD	081492164664
67.	Onyeachom Benedicta	DT ADP Des	07038660658
68.	Mrs. Stephen C. Manu	Agbewya Asaba	08038763132
69.	Mr. Michael Ojieh	Ofah Farms Ogwashi	07024098734
70.	Nwaezeapu Awele	Plantain M. D	08104019663

Annex 1.2: Questionnaire on Implementation of Policy Measures

STAKEHOLDER ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DELTA STATE AGRICULTURAL POLICY 2006 -2014				
STRATEGIES		EXTENT OF IMPLEMENTATION		
		Low	Moderate	High
2.1	AGRICULTURAL LAND POLICY			
i.	Promoting massive enlightenment campaign on Land Use Policy			
ii.	Providing advocacy for the provision of contiguous land for community-based agricultural development			
iii.	Making land acquisition by government for the establishment of community-based economic group farms			
iv.	Classifying land and soil for effective utilization of agricultural resources			
v.	Developing environment-friendly farming systems and monitoring of agricultural land use for soil conservation			
vi.	Expanding existing land under cultivation through a Farmland Development Scheme			
vii.	Reclaiming the flood land of the State			
2.2	FOOD PRODUCTION			
2.2.1	Crops			
2.2.2	Food Crops			
(A)	Ecological Specialization			
i.	The State will deliberately promote the intensive production of crops suited to existing ecologies in order to reap the benefits of their comparative advantages. Crops, which are known to grow well in certain ecologies but are not cultivated due to habits or ignorance, will be introduced and encouraged, e.g., rice production in the mangrove swamps.			
(B)	Input Supply			
(a)	Seed Supply			
i.	Government will procure and distribute certified improved seeds/seedlings to farmers			
ii.	Foundation seeds/seedlings of improved crop varieties shall be purchased and multiplied by the State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MANR) for distribution to farmers.			
iii.	The ADP's Root and Tuber Expansion Programme (RTEP) will continue to multiply cassava cuttings, yam and potatoes for distribution to farmers.			
(b)	Fertilizer supply			
i.	Making adequate and timely supply of fertilizers to farmers before the planting season			
ii.	Helping the Delta State Agricultural Procurement Agency (DAPA) to procure and distribute fertilizers to farmers			
iii.	Rehabilitating the old Agro-service centres in the threesenatorial districts for bulk storage of fertilizers			
iv.	Establishing DAPA sales offices in allLGAsof the State to make fertilizers readily available to farmers and to reduce the cost of transportation			
(c)	Agro-chemical Supply			
i.	Adequate and timely supply of agro-chemicals			
ii.	Procuring and distributing agro-chemicals for sale by DAPA offices in allLGAsand agro service centres in the State.			
(d)	Input Subsidy			
i.	Subsidizing inputs by the State Governmentandreviewingthe quantityfrom time to time depending on prevailing circumstances			
2.2.3	Tree Crops			
i.	Assisting farmers in the establishment of oilpalm, rubber and cocoa plantations by the provision of high yielding disease resistant seedlings to farmers.			

STRATEGIES		EXTENT OF IMPLEMENTATION		
		Low	Moderate	High
ii.	Expanding the existing Tree Crop Unit's (TCU) nurseries and the establishment of new ones for the production of high yielding disease resistant seedlings.			
iii.	Rehabilitation and re-planting of old plantations			
2.2.4	Livestock Production			
(A)	Poultry			
i.	Encouraging and empowering individuals to establish backyard poultry			
ii.	Renovating and reactivating moribund/abandoned poultry houses for small-scale poultry farmers			
iii.	Promoting medium-scale poultry farming through incentives			
iv.	Providing day-old chicks by government as a means of ameliorating the short supply recorded in the State, while simultaneously encouraging the private sector to eventually provide this service			
v.	Providing essential poultry inputs			
vi.	Introducing improved cockerels among local hens to upgrade the local stock			
(B)	Piggery			
i.	Multiplying intensively improved breeds of pig weaners for sale to farmers			
ii.	Rehabilitating moribund piggeries for farmers in the State			
iii.	Promoting cassava production for supplementary feed			
(C)	Sheep and Goats			
i.	Sensitizing and empowering farmers on intensive rearing of sheep and goats			
ii.	Providing improved breeds of goat and sheep by government or distribution to farmers			
iii.	Promoting improved feeding through the use of feed concentrates, mineral licks, wheat or grain offal			
iv.	Promoting routine health management			
(D)	Cattle			
i.	Making government to aid in the production of cattle to subsidize the cost of meat production by livestock farmers.			
(E)	Micro-Livestock			
	(a) Cane-rat Production			
i.	Sensitizing farmers and capacity building for cane-rat farming			
ii.	Empowering outgrowers to produce cane-rat families for distribution to farmers			
	(b) Snailry			
i.	Creating awareness on snail farming through campaigns, training workshop and demonstration farms			
ii.	Empowering outgrowers to multiply and distribute desirable species			
	(c) Apiculture (Bee-keeping)			
i.	Creating awareness in apiculture through campaigns and training workshop and demonstration farms.			
ii.	Empowering apiculture farmers to set up apiaries across the State			
2.2.5	Fisheries			
i.	Assisting small-scale fish farmers in the construction of new ponds and rehabilitation of old ponds			

- ii. Building of ultra modern fish hatchery to train fishfarmers in the production of fish fingerlings and brood -stock
- iii. Encouraging and empowering private sector participation in fingerling production through subsidy programmes
- iv. Expanding the existing loan scheme, which has a low interest rate and favourable payback conditions to reach more fish farmers and fishermen

STRATEGIES		EXTENT OF IMPLEMENTATION		
		Low	Moderate	High
v.	Providing fishing inputs like nets, hooks, twines, water pump and fish farmers at affordable rates			
vi.	Installing cold rooms for fish preservation and storage in the riverine areas.			
vii.	Putting in place effective enforcement machinery for the implementation of the State Fisheries Regulations			
viii.	Providing for biostatistical data collection, collation and analysis on fish production			
ix.	Providing shore-based facilities such as jetties, ice plants etc for use by sea-bound vessels and other artisanal fisherman operating mechanized craft in coastal waters.			
2.3	INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS			
2.3.1	Crops			
i.	Introduction and adoption of appropriate technologies for more efficient utilization of farm resources			
ii.	Timely supply of production inputs such as seeds, seedlings, fertilizers, credit, agrochemicals, technology support and extension services and provision of other incentives for commercial production			
iii.	Promotion of agricultural commodities development and marketing			
iv.	Promotion to cottage industries for the processing of agricultural produce			
2.3.2	Agricultural By-Products			
i.	Promotion of appropriate technology for the processing and utilization of agricultural byproducts			
ii.	Standardization of product quality			
3.1	AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION			
i.	Strengthening the linkage between policy, extension and the farmers			
ii.	Strengthening the links in the Research -Extension-Farmer-Input-Linkage-System (REFILS) to include the use of demonstration farms and adoption of integrated production and pest management system			
iii.	Making adequate and timely release of funds			
iv.	Motivating extension workers through the provision of incentives			
v.	Providing adequate training facilities and infrastructure for effective extension services			
vi.	Encouraging the private sector to finance or provide extension services			
vii.	Giving effective supervision of extension delivery			
viii.	Strengthening the Fisheries Contact Unit for effective extension delivery			
ix.	Reinvigorating the use of mass media as a viable means of reaching out to farmers (through audio cassettes, video cassettes, leaflets, posters and pamphlets)			
3.2	VETERINARY SERVICES			
i.	Providing veterinary clinics and extension services in the headquarters of all LGAs of the State, and major towns as centres for the treatment of animal diseases and veterinary extension and advisory services			
ii.	Empowering private veterinarians and other stakeholders for development of veterinary services to expand the general animal health delivery system			
iii.	Providing veterinary public health services through the construction of modern abattoirs in major towns in the State where meat inspection can			

	be done to prevent the transmission of zoonotic diseases from animals to man			
iv.	Organizing state-wide anti-rabies campaign on regular basis to control rabies and sensitize the general public on its dangers			
v.	Carrying out state-wide mass vaccination of livestock against diseases at affordable prices			
vi.	Establishing a Veterinary Investigation and Diagnostic Centre (VIDC) for the laboratory diagnosis of animal diseases in the State			
STRATEGIES		EXTENT OF IMPLEMENTATION		
		Low	Moderate	High
vii.	Establishing veterinary control posts in strategic border towns to serve as animal disease surveillance and monitoring centres to prevent the			
viii.	importation of animal diseases into the State Developing grazing reserves, corridors and stock routes in order to eliminate pastoralists/farmers conflict, encourage sedentary approach and control of spread of livestock diseases			
ix.	Providing timely and adequate supply of veterinary drugs and vaccines to government veterinary clinics in the State			
3.3	AGRICULTURAL CREDIT			
i.	Providing adequate and timely fund through annual budgetary allocation to the existing government loan scheme			
ii.	Promoting self-help groups for savings, mobilization and credit delivery			
iii.	Integrating and linking rural farmers and farmers cooperatives to finance institutions such as Nigerian Agriculture and Cooperative and Rural Development Bank (NACRDB) and Community Banks			
iv.	Providing Agricultural Credit Guarantee Schemes			
3.4	AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE			
i.	Maintaining the existing Agricultural Insurance Subsidy Scheme, which is co-funded by the Federal and State Governments			
ii.	Making Agricultural Insurance compulsory for agricultural loan beneficiaries			
iii.	Mounting publicity and awareness campaigns on the importance of agricultural insurance			
3.5	AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKETING AND INSPECTION SERVICES			
i.	Establishing Produce Inspection Services in all LGAs of the State to ensure that all agricultural produce are checked and certified			
ii.	Removing hindrances to exportation of agricultural commodities from the State			
iii.	Grading and certifying all exportable produce to maintain acceptable quality standards			
iv.	Providing Agricultural Produce Quality Control Posts in strategic border towns throughout the State to closely monitor and regulate all agricultural commodities' movement into and out of Delta State			
v.	Reviewing existing legislation to ensure effective agricultural produce inspection and marketing			
vi.	Providing adequate infrastructure for agricultural produce marketing, e.g., good network of rural roads and markets			
vii.	Providing a buffer stock scheme by government to stabilize prices			
viii.	Providing an appropriate framework for market information dissemination			
ix.	Establishing a Buyer-of-Last Resort mechanism			
3.6	AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY STORAGE			
i.	Revitalizing the State buffer stock food storage programme to help stabilize price			
ii.	Promoting and assisting farmers in the use of simple but effective on-farm storage facilities			
iii.	Complementing the National Strategic Grains Reserve Scheme through the building Grain's Processing and Storage facilities in strategic locations in the State			
iv.	Encouraging private sector's active participation in agricultural commodity storage			

- v. Encouraging the processing of agricultural products to increase shelf life
- 3.7 AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY PROCESSING
- i. Promoting investment in agro-processing through provision of incentives
 - ii. Sourcing for appropriate agro-processing technologies and promoting their adoption in the State
 - iii. Promoting the formation of agro-processing cooperatives
 - iv. Building the capacity of agro-processors

STRATEGIES

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH		EXTENT OF IMPLEMENTATION		
		Low	Moderate	High
3.8				
i.	Forging a closer link between the needs of the State and the agricultural research activities of the Delta State University			
ii.	Increasing funding of agricultural research and information dissemination			
iii.	Encouraging private sector participation in agricultural research			
iv.	Establishing more centres in the State for adaptive research and seed multiplication			
v.	Improving fisheries hydro-biological research and investigation			
vi.	Establishing a pest and disease surveillance and control service			
3.9	WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT			
i.	Surveying irrigation potential in the State			
ii.	Providing institutional development for agricultural irrigation and drainage			
iii.	Forming/strengthening Water Users and Fadama Users Association as grassroots organization in irrigation development			
iv.	Exploiting ground and surface water for irrigation through boreholes, stream diversion and dams			
v.	Protecting agricultural land from erosion through construction of storm drains, terracing and agronomy programmes			
vi.	Reclaiming the fertile wet lands for agricultural purposes through drainage			
vii.	Mounting surveillance of water bodies against pollution			
3.10	AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION			
i.	Expanding the existing government subsidized farm machinery hire services			
ii.	Encouraging private sector participation in the provision of farm machinery hire service			
iii.	Developing farmland to facilitate mechanization			
iv.	Sourcing for appropriate low cost mechanization technologies and promoting their adoption			
v.	Promoting local fabrication of appropriate farm machinery through provision of incentives			
vi.	Encouraging the propagation and commercialization of locally designed prototypes of agricultural machinery			
3.11	AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVES			
i.	Encouraging the formation of co-operatives as a vehicle for resource mobilization			
ii.	Maintaining an up-to-date inventory of agricultural co-operatives in the State to facilitate co-operative education and enlightenment			
iii.	Promoting democratic ideas in the management of co-operatives			
iv.	Intensifying the use of agricultural cooperatives for the production of food and fibre and the distribution of farm inputs, farm products and other commodities			
v.	Maintaining a conducive socio-economic framework and environment within which co-operators can operate			

Annex 2.1

3.12	RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE
i.	Articulating and implementing rural development by accelerating the provision and maintenance of rural infrastructures such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Rural water supply b. Rural markets c. Rural electricity d. Rural telephone e. Rural institutions, and f. Rural transport and travel
ii.	Putting in place a mechanism to mobilize and empower the rural population to create wealth through both improved agricultural production and skills acquisition for non-agricultural enterprises.
3.13	AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS AND DATA BANK
i.	Strengthening the Planning, Research and Statistics Department (PRSD) in the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MANR) to provide on a continuous basis accurate and timely data on agricultural inputs, outputs, prices, income, production cost, etc.
ii.	Educating stakeholders on record keeping and statistics
iii.	Liaising with Agricultural Research Institutions and other relevant bodies for information update on agricultural development
iv.	Establishing Agricultural Statistics and Data Bank unit in all the LGAs of the State for effective data collection
3.14	AGRICULTURAL MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING
i.	Enhancing the capacity of the existing tertiary agricultural institutions in the State for the training of the various cadres of agricultural professionals
ii.	Establishing relevant institutions for training in agricultural vocations e.g. College of Agriculture
iii.	Providing on-the-job and in-service training for serving agricultural personnel
3.15	AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT AND MANAGEMENT ADVISORY SERVICES
i.	Creating a centre for dissemination of agricultural investment information
ii.	Linking private investors to sources of agricultural investment opportunities

Annex 2.1 Agricultural Sector Projects and Programmes– Implementation Features

Name of intervention	Period of implementation	Intervention objectives	Proposed activities	Outputs
Rapid Food Production Programme (RFPP)/Increasing Food Production Programme (IFPP) [Source: End of Administration Status	2001-03 (Started in 2001 as RFPP and christened IFPP in 2002)	RFFP aimed at quickly bridging the gap in food production and demand and prevent imminent famine in 2001. In 2002, IFPP aimed at raising productivity of a	(a) Selection of participating farmers; (b) Crop development - mechanized land preparation, provision of improved seeds/seedlings of maize, cowpea, tomato, cassava cuttings, and	-Crops: (a) 246ha. maize planted in 55 locations with 182 participants with production of 600T, (b) 225ha. cowpea in 22 locations with 260 participants and production of 208T, (c) 210ha. of cassava planted, (d) 150ha. of tomato planted in 52 locations by 300 participants, (e) 8ha of rice planted, (f) 4,000 bags of fertilizer distributed to farmers at 50% subsidy*, (g) repair of 2 tractors, 13 ploughs and 3 harrows - Livestock: (h) 1,136 pig weaners raised and sold to farmers, (i) 40,000 broilers and 5,000 cockerels distributed to farmers at

Name of intervention	Period of implementation	Intervention objectives	Proposed activities	Outputs
Report, 2003 and additional information provided by MANR*]		large number of cash-strapped farmers who could serve as reference models to other farmers for increased production and productivity. This was expected to sustain food security and increase rural incomes.	herbicides, pesticides and fertilizers at 50% subsidy; (c) Piggery and poultry development – supply of improved breeding stock at 50% subsidy; and (d) Fisheries development – provision of fingerlings and inputs at 50% subsidy	50% subsidy for upgrading local chicken to raise meat quality and quantity*; (j) 108,000 chicks purchased and sold to farmers at 50% subsidy - Fisheries: (k) 52ha. abandoned fishponds resuscitated at 50% subsidy, (l) 5 private fish hatcheries commissioned to produce 1.44m. fingerlings while the Ministry's two hatcheries at Agbor and ADP, Ibusa produced 150,000 fingerlings, (m) total of 1.55m fingerlings sold to farmers at 50% subsidy, (n) for artisanal fisheries, distribution of inputs at 50% subsidy: 16 outboard engines, 24 water pumps, 433 pkts of thread, 3,925 pcs of floats, 922 pkts of hooks, 595 bundles of net, 687 bags of fish feed to 33 fishermen cooperatives - Communal Farm, Ogwashi-Uku: (o) 30 ha of cowpea and 140 ha of cassava planted, (p) feeding and management of 83 pigs for 50 days with payment of 5-month labour wages, (q) feeding and management of 3,000 semi matured broilers, 40,000 day-old-chick pullets and 20,000 day-old-chick broilers. - Expenditures: (r) N150m. was spent in 2001. Out of the N145.5m approved for 2002, only N50m was released, making a total release of N200m as at May 2003 out of the approved N295.5m. The N50m released in 2002 was distributed as follows: N13.5m. (crop), N1.5m. (piggery), N20m. (poultry), N15m. (fisheries)
Oil Palm Development Programme [Source: End of Administration Status Report, 2003 and additional information provided by MANR*]	2001 to date	Revive the dwindling production of oil palm in the State by developing within 3 years, 5000ha tracts of oil palm plantations	- Loans to farmers at low interest rates - Replanting/planting plantations - Supporting individual farmers to plant oil palm	- In 2001, N91.7m disbursed to 396 oil palm farmers at interest rate of 5% and moratorium of 5 years; 1000 ha. cultivated. - In 2004, 260 ha. oil palm plantation replanted/planted in the 3 farm settlements (120ha. at Mbiri, 80ha. at Utagba-Uno, 60ha. at Okunigho) at N30.7m. - In 2009 50ha. planted by 44 beneficiaries at N10m. - Statistics: in 2012, 957 farmers planted 6,029ha. of oil palm plantations, with a total output of 47,273T.
Live and Own a Farm (LOAF) [Source: Report on LOAF 2006 and additional information provided by MANR*]	2004-07	To encourage all Deltans to farm and increase agricultural productivity and income	- Identifying beneficiaries and allocating enterprises based on area of comparative advantage. - Assisting farmers to source land - Providing farm inputs and fertilizer to farmers at subsidized rates - Providing soft loans to farmers - Providing extension services to farmers	- Programme launched at former Governor Ibori's Farm on the Oghara-Agbor Highway, Otefe-Oghara, by Minister of Agriculture on 15 March 2005. - N10.8m. was used for land preparation and farm inputs in 2005 on the Governor's Farm, N3.5m. for cultivation of 20ha of cassava, and N1.1m. handed over to the Governor for maintenance of the farm for one year. At 50% subsidy, the Governor was expected to repay to LOAF N7.5m. from the first harvest of the crop. - Total of N475.6m. was approved for LOAF. N422.8m. was released, while the remaining N50m. for oil palm production was not released. - Owing to late release of funds, many food crops could not be cultivated and funds were directed to areas of high demand such as oil palm, poultry, piggery and agro-processing. - A total of 1,382 farmers were assisted by LOAF, including participants in farm settlements and communal farms, and agro-processors. - Some 220ha of cassava, 1,593ha of oil palm, 100ha of plantain, 41ha of pineapple were established in 2005-2006. - 1,309 pig weaners and 144,500 chicks were distributed to farmers at 50% subsidy. - 2.34 million oil palm seedlings raised and distributed to farmers at 50% subsidy to plant 15,350ha. of

Name of intervention	Period of implementation	Intervention objectives	Proposed activities	Outputs
				<p>plantation in 2005 only.*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 8 modern water re-circulatory fish farms of 3 tonnes capacity each (6,000 table size fish annually) were established for 8 individual large-scale fish farmers in 2006.* - Sourcing of planting materials and broodstock: (a) plantain suckers and cassava cuttings from other farmers, oil palm seedlings from the Ministry's nurseries; (b) fingerlings from fish hatcheries within the state; (c) day-old-chicks from two designated farms were raised to 4-weeks old broilers and 6-weeks old pullets by 17 outgrowers; (d) pig weaners from 7 outgrowers. - Prospective beneficiaries applied in person and their farms were verified and needs assessed Names of qualified farmers were published in the print media before assistance was rendered. - Constraints: (a) late release of funds – approval of LOAF in February 2005 but (a) (a) Release of funds in June 2005; (b) Dearth of fertilizers – paid for in 2005 but delivered late 2006; (c) No insurance of the farms as planned due to intermittent release of funds; (d) High mortality of chicks due to diseases and wrong sexing at the hatcheries.
<p>Farmers Support Programme (FSP) [Source: Memorandum by the Chairman of the Committee on Farmers Support and Youth Empowerment Through Agriculture Programme. October 2009, and additional information from MANR*]</p>	<p>2008, and then managed jointly with YETA</p>	<p>Empower farmers to improve agricultural production</p>	<p>Soft loans for working capital and provision of farm inputs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government approved N600m in August 2008. - Following the development of the Road Map for Agricultural Development in the State, an Implementation Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of the Governor to implement FSP and YETA. MANR was mandated to brief the State Executive Council regularly on the achievements of FSP/YETA. - Between September 2008 and April 2009: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Loans and farm inputs costing N480m. at 50% subsidy to 3,921 farmers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For crops: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 1,250 cassava farmers got 62,500 bundles of cassava cuttings to plant 1,250ha; (ii) 4.5T of rice seed were given to 71 farmers to plant 75ha; (iii) 500 farmers assisted to plant 500ha. of vegetables; (iv) 400 farmers assisted to plant 40ha of yam; (v) Crop farmers got total of 10,600 bags of fertilizer in addition to agrochemicals for rice farmers. For livestock: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (vi) 60,000 broilers raised to 4-week- olds and 40,000 pullets raised to point-of-lay distributed to 500 poultry farmers, (vii) 4,000 pig weaners distributed to 200 farmers. For fisheries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (viii) 20,000 bags of fish feed distributed to 1,000 fish farmers. (b) Repayment was low. As at April 2009, only N19.5m. (8%) had been recovered from the 50% value of cash/kind inputs/insurance amounting to N254m. (c) Poor recovery attributed to some crops not harvested yet at that time, and poor recovery performance of the microfinance banks. During the field visits, some beneficiaries claimed that the microfinance banks only released 50% of the package to them, meaning that the banks retained the 50% subsidy upfront. If the retained subsidy portion was returned to government, it would have reflected a better repayment performance. - For the second phase of the FSP, two models are proposed: (e) Trust Fund Model of the CBN Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme under which the State will place N50m. in trust with a selected commercial bank and the loans for farmers will be secured 25% by the Trust Fund, 25% by the farmers, and CBN guarantees 75% of the

Name of intervention	Period of implementation	Intervention objectives	Proposed activities	Outputs
Youth Empowerment Through Agriculture [YETA] [Source: Memorandum by the Chairman of the Committee on Farmers Support and Youth Empowerment Through Agriculture Programme, October 2009, and additional information provided by MANR*].	2008 to date	To encourage youths to take up agriculture as a profession	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organizing youths in clusters - Training - Enterprise packages (inputs) - Farm infrastructure - Insurance - Monthly stipends for participants 	<p>remaining 50%; and (f) FSP model to support 2,580 farmers, all at a cost of N549.6m. (compared with N550m. in the approved 2009 Budget).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It was expected that 50% of the year 2008 participants of YETA would benefit from the second phase of FSP. <p>- Government approved N600m. for YETA in October 2008 and Programme implementation started in November 2008.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In November/December 2008, 450 youths (18-40 years, 18 youths per LGA were selected and trained in Songhai-Delta, Amukpe in agricultural vocational skills: 214 in aquaculture, 137 in poultry, 40 in crop, 59 in piggery. Two youths absconded from training. - Remaining 448 youths were empowered through provision of farm inputs and cash using 2 project models – cluster and individual. - Under cluster model, infrastructure for poultry, piggery and fisheries were provided in 20 LGAs for 237 participants (53% of participants). - 211 individual youths (47% of participants) were empowered to establish crops, poultry, piggery and fish farms on their own land. - As at October 2009: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 19 out of 22 cluster sites have been stocked and fully operational. 3 clusters were yet to be fully operational due to: (i) Patani – access road flooding. Poultry relocated to Boys Model Secondary School, Patani; (ii) Uvwie – site destroyed by family who claimed the land donated; (iii) Warri North – due to difficult terrain, 3 clusters being constructed: Poultry house at Abigorodo completed and stocked, piggery house yet to be completed; Tarpaulin fish tanks supplied to Abigorodo and Ogbudugbudu but yet to be installed. Construction of 2 piggery houses at Jakpa stalled because of death of participant who had received N1.2m. for the construction. (b) Participants from Oshimili North, Oshimili South, Burutu, Warri South and Warri South-West LGAs were de-clustered due to difficulty in obtaining suitable land. (c) Generally, delay in implementation due to difficulty in land acquisition, and shortage of funds due to undercosting of infrastructure. - Plan for phase 2 (2010/2011) (d) Complete the cluster sites of 2008: extend old cluster sites in 8 LGAs and build new sites in 17 LGAs. (e) Select and train 500 youths, 20 per LGA and empower them. (f) Distribute on basis of agro-ecology, 100 poultry, 25 piggery, 315 fisheries, 10 snailery/grasscutter, and 50 crop enterprises. (g) Budget provision for 2010 is N1.1 billion. Actual expenditure for 2008 not given. (h) Proposed that participants pay back 50% of empowerment package beginning from harvest to elicit commitment from them. - Additional information from MANR* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 28 YETA cluster farming sites established with at least 3 enterprises (poultry, fishery, piggery) in each of 25 LGAs. (j) Jobs created for 950 youths in agri-business in 2-yearly programmes of 450 and 400 in 2008/2009 and 2010/2011 respectively. (k) 950 youths empowered through trainings, provision of inputs and fund to make agriculture more attractive.

Name of intervention	Period of implementation	Intervention objectives	Proposed activities	Outputs
				(l) Monthly stipend of N7,000 per participant, the then minimum wage. (m) Purchase of 8 Hilux Vans and 2 Buses for YETA Project in 2009 at N5.5m each. - The programme is currently under review to resolve the issues that made its performance not very satisfactory.
Tree Crops Nurseries Development Programme [Source: Additional information from MANR]	1999 to date	To produce hybrid and high quality seedlings of major crops for plantation development	- Raise hybrid seedlings of oil palm, rubber, cocoa - Distribute seedlings to farmers at subsidy	- N932.6m. released between 1999 and 2011 of which N100m. for rubber in 1999; N57.5m., N80m. and N501.6m. for oil palm in 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively; and N31m. and N80m. for cocoa in 2006 and 2009, respectively. - 2.34 million seedlings of oil palm distributed under LOAF in 2005 at 50% subsidy to plant 15,350ha of plantation. - 385,000 cocoa seedlings distributed to farmers free of charge by State Committee on Cocoa (TCU produced 100,000 each in 2004-2006, 85,000 in 2007, 30,000 each in 2010 and 2012, and 60,000 each in 2011 and 2013). - 500,000 oil palm seedlings distributed to farmers at 50% subsidy (TCU produced 310,000 seedlings during 2004-2013: 80,000 in 2004, 70,000 in 2005, 30,000 each in 2008-2011, 10,000 in 2012, and 30,000 in 2013). - Rubber stumps produced by TCU: 32,000 in 2006, 60,000 in 2009, 30,000 in 2010.
Tree Crops Plantation Development Programme [Source: Additional information from MANR]	2002-05	To revive the dwindling fortunes of export crops production	Re-planting and rehabilitation of old plantations and opening up of new ones – for oil palm, rubber and cocoa	- Replanting/rehabilitation: (a) Oil palm 220ha. in 2002, 235ha. in 2004, 50ha. in 2005. (b) Rubber: 1,235 farmers in 2002, 280 farmers in 2004; over 1,850ha. rehabilitated. Between 1999 and 2003, 40,000 budded rubber stumps obtained from Rubber Research Institute of Nigeria distributed to 21 farmers to plant 90ha. Cost was N8.3m.
Seeds Multiplication Programme [Source: Additional information from MANR]	1999 to date	Increase farmers' productivity and incomes	Improved planting varieties are multiplied and introduced to farmers to replace old varieties	- Cassava Seed Multiplication: (a) In 2004, 12ha. cultivated at Agbarho. N1m. was released. (b) In 2006, 10ha. cultivated at Ogwashi-Uku and Owanta, N2m. released. (c) In 2010, 9ha. cultivated at Ogwashi -Uku. N3.3m. released. (d) In 2012, 7ha. cultivated at Ogwashi -Uku. N3.3m. released. The cuttings were distributed at 50% subsidy. - Seed Yam Multiplication: (e) In 2009, 1ha. cultivated and 45,000 seed yam planted. N1.17m was released. The seed yam was distributed at 50% subsidy.
Agricultural Mechanization [Source: End of Administration Status Report, 2003 and additional information provided by MANR*]	1999 to date	To make mechanized farm services available and affordable to farmers	- Establish Tractor Hire Centres - Provide services to farmers at subsidized rate for land clearing and preparation	- Between May 1999 and May 2003: (a) 3 new centres opened at Patani, Oleh and Oghara making a total of 6 centres (old ones at Asaba, Agbor and Agbarho) (b) 3,847ha. was tractorized at 75% subsidy for 300 farmers (c) 20 tractors and associated implements bought at N122.4m (d) Number of beneficiaries serviced increased from 43 in 1999 to 870 in 2003, and hectareage covered from 145ha. to 3,131ha. as a result of increased availability of tractors. Annual revenue also increased from N0.2m in 1999 to N3.5m (e) 9 tractors refurbished at N12.9m

Name of intervention	Period of implementation	Intervention objectives	Proposed activities	Outputs
				<p>(f) Construction of equipment shed and fence at centres at N8.2m</p> <p>(g) Contribution of N0.45m to Animal Traction and Hand Tools Technology Programme which provides loans to farmers to acquire improved farm tools. Programme is co-funded on a ratio of 50:30:20 by federal, state and local governments.</p> <p>(h) Distributed 3,000 cutlasses and 1,000 hoes costing N2.7m at 50% subsidy. Realized N0.1m from the sales. - Overall results:*</p> <p>(i) Opening up of 35,066ha. of farmland at subsidy</p> <p>(j) Additional tractorization services on 1,418ha. for 574 farmers: 2009 173 farmers 346 ha.; 2010 194 farmers 384 ha.; 2011 164farmers 286 ha.; 2012 96 farmers 206 ha.; 2013 47 farmers 196 ha.</p> <p>(k) 200ha. of farmland infested with obnoxious weeds reclaimed</p> <p>(l) 45 units of 1T capacity metal cribs fabricated for farmers at subsidy.</p> <p>(m) In 2008/09 N83.3m paid (out of contract of N98.5m) for rehabilitation of tractors. 26 units repaired and delivered. A total of 46 tractors refurbished.</p> <p>(n) 155 farmers benefitted from loan scheme for hand tools</p> <p>(o) Subsidized service rates: Ploughing N8000/day; Harrowing N6000/day; Ridging N7000/day; Slashing N7000/day; Transportation N8000/day</p>
Agro-Service Centres Development [Source: End of Administration Status Report, 2003 and additional information provided by MANR*]	1999 to date	To provide agricultural services under one roof for farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitate 4 centres (Oleh, Owanta, Abbi, Koko) - Provide services such as farm inputs, tractor hire, crops processing and information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renovation of 2 centres. Cost N27.8m as at May 2003. - Rehabilitation of 2 centres. Koko in 2005 at N3m., Owanta in 2007 at N2.2m.* - Number of beneficiaries of services at the centres unknown.
Loans to Small-Scale Farmers/ Fishermen [Source: End of Administration Status Report, 2003 and additional information provided by MANR*]	1993-2004	To raise the capital base of farmers without collateral and, hence, increase production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Selection of beneficiary farmers and cooperatives - Provision of loans at low interest rate to farmers by the Ministry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 1993, N3.8m loan to 764 individual and 20 cooperative farmers/fishermen at 10% interest; Recovery only 19% . - In 1998, loan in-kind consisting of cassava grinding machines, cassava pelleting machines and cassava drying machines, amounting to N1.9m. to 37 individual farmers, at 10% interest rate; Recovery 0.1%. - In 2000, N12.5 million disbursed to 88 farmers/fishermen cooperatives and one large pineapple farmer at 5% interest; Recovery 32%. - In 2004, one cooperative society got a loan of N2 million for pineapple farming at 5% interest; Recovery 66%.* - Low repayment rates attributed to lack of mobility for field officers for effective loan recovery, and a sense of share of the 'national cake' by some beneficiaries.
Agricultural Insurance Scheme [Source: Additional information from MANR]	1999 to date	To encourage farmers in the State to insure their farming businesses against risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State Government contribution to the Reserve Fund of NAIC - Payment of insurance for farmers - Enlightenment campaigns on insurance benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N1m contributed to Reserve Fund of NAIC. - N9.2m paid as premiums for over 5,000 farmers from 1999 to 2009. - Last insurance premium subsidy paid to NAIC was N1.75m. for 869 farmers insured in the State in 2009. - Insurance premium subsidy owed NAIC for 2010-2013 totals N14.1m for 3,715 farmers. - NAIC has promptly settled the claims of farmers who suffered losses due to natural hazard.

Name of intervention	Period of implementation	Intervention objectives	Proposed activities	Outputs																																								
Young Farmers' Club [Source: Additional information from MANR]	1999 to date	To stimulate students to take interest in agriculture and gain farming skills at early age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formation of clubs - Provision of farm inputs - Provision of extension advice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formation of over 100 YFCs. - In 2006, distributed farm inputs (seeds, sprayers, tarpaulin ponds, fingerlings and fish feeds) to YFCs of 30 secondary schools at a cost of N2m. - In 2011/2012, distributed inputs to YFCs in 45 secondary schools at a cost of N4.5m 																																								
Farm Settlement Scheme [Source: End of Administration Status Report, 2003 and additional information provided by MANR*]	Pre-1991 to date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide contiguous land for medium-scale production to boost food security and improve the economy - Create employment for the youths and unemployed - Encourage trained youths to live in settlements for efficiency and effectiveness in production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation of 2 existing farm settlements (road network, housing units, water system, electricity, irrigation facilities, schools, health centres, agro-processing facilities, recreational facilities) - Establishment of new settlements - Development of rural enterprises and cottage industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Between 1999 and 2003: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) N21.6m spent on projects in 3 settlements (Mbiri, Utagbo-Uno and Okunigbo, the last a new development) (b) Rehabilitation of 85ha. of oil palm plantations at Mbiri and Utagbo-Uno (c) Demonstrations on cowpea, tomatoes, pineapple and plantain established for technology transfer to farmers (d) Introduction of bee keeping in 2001 - Summary statistics of the 4 farm settlements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (e) Mbiri established 1959, 200 settlers; Facilities: residential/off ice accommodation and town hall. Total land area of 1,820ha. - 225ha. rubber, 391ha. oil palm, and 1,106ha. arable farm land. (f) Utagbo-Uno established 1959, 77 settlers; Facilities: residential/ office accommodation and town hall. Total land area of 546 ha. - 74 ha. rubber, 186ha. oil palm, and 226ha. arable farm land. (g) Okunigbo Jesse established 1999, 42 settlers; Facilities: Total land area of 192ha. Of which 42ha. oil palm plantation. (iv) Owhelegbo established 2007, 7 settlers; Facilities: residential accommodation and 21 concrete fish ponds. - No information on cost of establishment or production. 																																								
Agricultural Inspection Services [Source: Additional information provided by MANR*]	1990 to date	To ensure that produce meet international standards for export	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of produce control posts at border towns - Check and control standard of produce brought into the State - Inspect produce within the State to ensure they meet export standard 	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Location/LGA</th> <th>Year built</th> <th>Cost (N'm)</th> <th>Year</th> <th>Quantity of produce (crops) inspected (T)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Asaba (Oshimili South)</td> <td>1990</td> <td>0.10</td> <td>2007</td> <td>150,368.73</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agbor (Ika South)</td> <td>1992</td> <td>0.01</td> <td>2008</td> <td>183,361.44</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ugbenu (Ethiope West)</td> <td>1992</td> <td>0.01</td> <td>2009</td> <td>165,147.51</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alifekede (Ika South)</td> <td>2001</td> <td>1.57</td> <td>2010</td> <td>196,840.89</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Abraka (Ethiope East)</td> <td>2005</td> <td>2.86</td> <td>2011</td> <td>221,302.29</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Issele-Azagba (Aniocha N.)</td> <td>2006</td> <td>2.86</td> <td>2012</td> <td>249,305.96</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2013</td> <td>219,824.58</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>- Poor quality produce encountered: Mainly excessive shells in palm kernels. The owner of the palm kernels is permitted to remove the shells and then re-inspection is done. No produce is really destroyed.</p>	Location/LGA	Year built	Cost (N'm)	Year	Quantity of produce (crops) inspected (T)	Asaba (Oshimili South)	1990	0.10	2007	150,368.73	Agbor (Ika South)	1992	0.01	2008	183,361.44	Ugbenu (Ethiope West)	1992	0.01	2009	165,147.51	Alifekede (Ika South)	2001	1.57	2010	196,840.89	Abraka (Ethiope East)	2005	2.86	2011	221,302.29	Issele-Azagba (Aniocha N.)	2006	2.86	2012	249,305.96				2013	219,824.58
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Ugbenu (Ethiope West)	1992	0.01	2009	165,147.51																																								
Alifekede (Ika South)	2001	1.57	2010	196,840.89																																								
Abraka (Ethiope East)	2005	2.86	2011	221,302.29																																								
Issele-Azagba (Aniocha N.)	2006	2.86	2012	249,305.96																																								
			2013	219,824.58																																								
Mobilization of Rural Women for Sustainable	2009 to date	To harness the potential of women for	Sensitization, mobilization and empowerment of women	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Activity</th> <th>Year</th> <th>Cost (N'm)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Activity	Year	Cost (N'm)																																					
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Name of intervention	Period of implementation	Intervention objectives	Proposed activities	Outputs															
Agriculture (MORWSA) [Source: Additional information from MANR]		agricultural production and processing		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Mobilization of 37 women groups/cooperatives in agricultural practices</td> <td>2014</td> <td>?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Distribution of 15 plantain processing machines to 15 women cooperative farmers' groups</td> <td>2014</td> <td>4.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Distribution of 15 melon shelling machines to 15 women groups</td> <td>2013</td> <td>3.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Distribution of 95 manual garri fryers</td> <td>2013</td> <td>?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Distribution of 60,000 fingerlings to 60 women farmers' groups, plus total of 420 bags of coppen feed</td> <td>2009</td> <td>4.8</td> </tr> </table> <p>Beneficiaries were selected from identified registered rural women cooperative groups distributed among the senatorial districts. The groups were sensitized on the free facilities provided.</p>	Mobilization of 37 women groups/cooperatives in agricultural practices	2014	?	Distribution of 15 plantain processing machines to 15 women cooperative farmers' groups	2014	4.2	Distribution of 15 melon shelling machines to 15 women groups	2013	3.0	Distribution of 95 manual garri fryers	2013	?	Distribution of 60,000 fingerlings to 60 women farmers' groups, plus total of 420 bags of coppen feed	2009	4.8
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Agro-Processing Programme [Source: End of Administration Status Report, 2003 and additional information provided by MANR*]	1999-2007	To produce alternative products of cassava and mop up excess cassava in the market which causes cyclical garri glut	Establishment of processing centres and processing mills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Between 1999 and 2003: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Established 9 cassava processing centres at the cost of N24.9m. - After 2003:* (b) Contract awarded for 3 modern cassava processing mills at Ubulu-Okiti, Oghara and Ogbe-Ijaw in 2005 for N8m. (c) State of completion as at 2007 is: Oghara 75%, Ubulu-Okiti 40% and Ogbe-Ijoh 30% (Source: 2007 MANR Annual Report). The equipment had been supplied but not installed. 															
Livestock Development Programme [Source: End of Administration Status Report, 2003 and additional information provided by MANR*]	1999 to date	To produce and multiply breeds of livestock and distribute to farmers for increased quantity and quality of protein intake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multiplication - Distribution at subsidy of improved breeds 	<p>Piggery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Between 1999 and 2003: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Renovation of government piggery houses at Agbarho and Ogwashi-Uku in 2000 at the cost of N2.5m. and stocking at N1.6m. (b) In 2001, vehicle, feed, drugs bought for piggeries at N6m.; and 22 gilts and 2 boars (along with feed/drugs) for N4m. (c) Distribution of 1,136 pig weaners to farmers at 50% subsidy. - Overall* (d) Distribution of 638 pig weaners, 450 in-pigs and 75 sows to 39 farmers in 2001-2006, 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2013 at 50% subsidy at a cost of N8.6m. (e) Renovations: Ogwashi-Uku 2002 at N0.2, 2006 at N4m.; Agbarho 2008 at N1.2m. <p>Poultry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Between 1999 and 2003: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (f) Renovation of 2 poultry houses at ADP Ibusa. (g) Distribution of 108,000 birds. - Overall* (h) Distribution of 291,000 day-old-chicks and point-of-lay birds to 1,066 farmers in 2001-2006 and 2012 at 50% subsidy at N18.8m. (Rapid Food Production Programme 2001), N9.3m. (Increasing Food Production Programme 2002), N2.8m. (2005), N7.5m. (2006), N1m. (2012). Cost figures not available for 2003 and 2004. 															

Name of intervention	Period of implementation	Intervention objectives	Proposed activities	Outputs
				<p>Goats*</p> <p>(i) 59 goat growers distributed to 3 goat breeders in 2011 at 50% subsidy, at N1.5m.</p> <p>Snail and Cane Rat*</p> <p>(j) 2000 snails and 70 canerats (14 families) procured in 2012 and distributed for breeding at cost of N0.9m.</p> <p>Cattle*</p> <p>(k) 8 bulls and 4 heifers purchased in 2013 at N3m. and stocked at Agro-Service Centre, Owanta.</p> <p>(l) Maintenance of ASC Owanta in 2013 for N12,000.</p>
Fisheries Development Programme [Source: End of Administration Status Report, 2003 and additional information provided by MANR*]	1999 to date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of fisheries potentials of the State - Promotion of aquaculture - Reduction of protein deficiency in the diet of citizenry - Improving fish processing, storage and marketing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production of improved quality of fingerlings and distribution to farmers - . Fishing inputs/equipment sold at 50% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Between 1999 and 2003: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Under Fisheries Surveillance and Direct Assistance to Fishermen – N9.9m. spent to provide 14 outboard engines, 717 bundles of net, 68 pkts of hooks, 11 water pumps, and 100 rolls of rope/thread, to fishermen at 50% subsidy. (b) In aquaculture – rehabilitation of Agbor fish hatchery at N7.5m. (c) Under Hydrobiological Fisheries Research – speed boat and accessories bought at N1.5m. (d) In Coastal Fisheries – rehabilitation of Warri Jetty at N9m., with N0.6m. generated as landing fees from the jetty. (e) In Fish Preservation, Distribution and Marketing – 10T cold rooms and generators installed at Patani for N9.5m. N0.4m. generated from Warri project. (f) Under Rapid/Increasing Food Production Programme – N74m. spent in 2001 and 2002 to provide 1.55m seedlings, inputs (10 outboard engines, 24 water pumps, 595 bundles of net, 433 rolls of thread, 922 pkts of hooks, 3,925 pcs of float, 687 bags of fish feed) to 33 fishermen cooperatives . N4m. was paid by the cooperatives. - After 2003* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (g) Procurement of 25 motorcycles at N4.95m. in 2007 and distribution to officers in the 25 LGA field offices for monitoring. (h) Sale of inputs - 180 bundles of nets and 150 pkts of hooks purchased in 2007 at N5m. and sold to 17 artisanal fish cooperative groups at subsidy. (i) Establishment of 2 modern fish clustered farms – In 2008, 22 clusters with 214 beneficiaries producing 545,700 table fish; In 2009, 24 clusters with 315 beneficiaries producing 803,250 table fish. (i) Distribution of 2.99m seedlings and fish feed at subsidy – 50% after first cycle of harvest (6 months). (j) Ongoing reactivation of Aviara Fish Farm – Inherited from Bendel State, the farm was approved for renovation in 2010 at N99.9m. Only N43.9m. has been released so far and work is yet to be completed. Thus , there is no production yet. (k) 50 Burkinabe fish smoking kilns purchased in 2008 at N4.95m. and sold at subsidy to fish processors at N10,000 each. (l) Warri cold room and ice plant renovated in 1998 at N6m. Patani electricity generator repaired in 2011 at N1m. Both facilities are rented to private operators.
FAO Intervention for Fish Farmers Affected	2012-13	To mitigate the losses suffered by fish farmers		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A total of 289 beneficiaries were reached.128 collected their inputs at ADP Ibusa and 181 collected at Oleh LGA. - In 2013, 173,400 fingerlings, 2,390 bags of copen feed and 289 bags of fish meal distributed to beneficiaries

Name of intervention	Period of implementation	Intervention objectives	Proposed activities	Outputs																																																
by Flood in the State		during the 2012 flood		at estimated cost of N20m.																																																
Veterinary Services [Source: End of Administration Status Report, 2003 and additional information provided by MANR*]	Pre-1991 to date	To prevent and control animal diseases in the State and increase productivity of livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clinical and extension services - Public health services - Investigation and diagnostics - Control posts and abattoirs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Between 1999 and 2003: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 7 existing clinics renovated and equipped; Asaba clinic started in 1993 and Orerokpe started in defunct Bendel State were completed; and a clinic underconstruction at Isiakolo at total cost of N32.5m. (b) 1 Vet control post at Agbor renovated and new post built at Ugbenu at N2.1m. (c) N3.1m. spent on vet public health. (d) N3m. spent on first phase of Veterinary Investigation and Diagnostic Centre (VIDC), Agbarho. - Between 2000 and 2005: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (e) 9 modern abattoirs (see table below) awarded at N239m; 8 abandoned and 1 completed at Ugbolokposo. N140.8m spent and outstanding balance of N98m. <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Modern Abattoir</th> <th>Contract Sum (N'm)</th> <th>Amount Paid to Date (N'm)</th> <th>Balance (N'm)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Ugbolokposo</td><td>34.4</td><td>35.0</td><td>1.4</td></tr> <tr><td>Asaba</td><td>22.5</td><td>9.9</td><td>12.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Boji Boji Owa</td><td>22.5</td><td>17.3</td><td>5.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Ughelli</td><td>22.5</td><td>14.9</td><td>7.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Oghara</td><td>22.5</td><td>15.4</td><td>7.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Ogwashi-Uku</td><td>22.5</td><td>21.6</td><td>0.8</td></tr> <tr><td>Abraka</td><td>22.5</td><td>7.6</td><td>14.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Bomadi</td><td>22.5</td><td>8.3</td><td>14.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Kwale</td><td>22.5</td><td>10.5</td><td>12.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Orerokpe</td><td>22.5</td><td>NIL</td><td>22.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Total</td><td>239.0</td><td>140.8</td><td>98.1</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After 2003: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (f) Public campaigns on rabies, bird flu, African Swine Fever with vaccinations and other treatment were conducted in 2003-2008 at a cost of N83.3m. (g) Control post at Agbor, built 1997 still operational; Patani post built in 2004 at N4.6m. Asaba post built in 2006 at N4m. also demolished; and Ugbenu post built in 2000 at N1.6m. is not in use due to lack of staff and equipment. (h) Equipment and drugs purchased: 2000 N1.5m., 2002 N2.1m., 2006 N4.8m. Vet public health input state-wide: 2009 N4.5m. (i) Ugbolokposo abattoir built 2004 at N36.4 is not operational, Koko abattoir just completed in 2014 at N25m. (j) 6 vet clinics renovated: Ogwashi-Uku in 2005 at N2.7m., Agbor in 2005 at N1.7m., Warri in 2006 at N4.4m., Sapele in 2006 at N4.8m., Agbarho in 2006 at N4.3m., Asaba in 2013 at N11m., 	Modern Abattoir	Contract Sum (N'm)	Amount Paid to Date (N'm)	Balance (N'm)	Ugbolokposo	34.4	35.0	1.4	Asaba	22.5	9.9	12.5	Boji Boji Owa	22.5	17.3	5.2	Ughelli	22.5	14.9	7.6	Oghara	22.5	15.4	7.0	Ogwashi-Uku	22.5	21.6	0.8	Abraka	22.5	7.6	14.9	Bomadi	22.5	8.3	14.2	Kwale	22.5	10.5	12.0	Orerokpe	22.5	NIL	22.5	Total	239.0	140.8	98.1
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(k) Summary of 14 operational government vet clinics: Effurun built 2004 at N6.1m., Ughelli built 2004 at N6.1m., Agbarho, Warri, Sapele, Asaba, Ogwashi-Uku, Kwale, Issele-Uku, Agbor, Oleh, Orerokpe, Oghara and Koko. However, all the clinics are poorly staffed, lack essential equipment, water and power facilities.

(l) Summary of 3 non-operational government vet clinics: Isiokolo built 2001 at N4.2m., Bomadi built 2005 at N7.6m., Ozoro built 2005 at N4.5m., all due to lack of staff and equipment.

(m) Vaccination of poultry birds against New Castle Disease, Fowl Pox, Mareks, Gomboro Disease, Fowl Typhoid, CRD, Influenza Virus, etc. is usually by private vets. Due to dearth of skilled manpower and mobility, farm visitation is very difficult and most farmers therefore rely on private practitioners.

(n) Summary of clinical, slaughter and control post activities on animals:

Total (2005-2013): 344,838 animals treated at N8.4m. fee; 1,530,212 animals inspected at N30.9m. fee; 740,375 animals passed at N13.7m. fee.

Year	Vet clinics		Abattoirs		Control posts	
	Animals treated	Fees (N'm)	Animals inspected	Fees (N'm)	Animals passed	Fees (N'm)
2005	115,227	0.7	76,831	2.1	54,763	1.4
2006	18,296	0.5	149,031	1.7	63,720	1.0
2007	19,745	0.5	182,703	1.3	68,238	1.3
2008	27,370	0.7	164,164	1.4	76,032	1.6
2009	31,970	0.4	173,214	1.6	37,898	1.2
2010	35,301	1.0	210,917	0.5	111,997	0.2
2011	18,434	1.4	190,038	3.0	115,760	2.0
2012	55,627	1.5	195,497	9.6	103,820	2.5
2013	22,868	1.7	187,817	9.7	108,146	2.5
Total	344,838	8.4	1,530,212	30.9	740,375	13.7

Others: (o) Renovation of VIDC, Agbarho at N14.9M in 2007, (p) Purchase of equipment in 2012 at N3.5m., (q) Ongoing block-wall fencing of VIDC's premises at N12.8m. However, the place is not operational because of lack of personnel and equipment.

Delta State Agricultural Procurement Agency (DAPA) [Source: End of Administration Status Report, 2003 and additional information provided by MANR*]

1999 to date

To supply price competitive, high quality agricultural inputs to farmers (focus on fertilizer)

- Procurement and distribution of agricultural inputs
- Bulk purchase of food items and redistribution in times of scarcity to stabilize price
- Market through 10 zonal offices/sales outlets

- Between 1999 and 2003:

(a) Spent N143.7m. for procurement and distribution of 20 trucks of fertilizer at 27% subsidy and 123 trucks of fertilizer at 30% subsidy; construction of office and storage facilities.

- After 2003 business statistics:*

Year	Fertilizer		Agro-chem.	Seed		Imple-ments	Benefi-ciaries	Total
	T	N'm	N'm	T	N'm	N'm	No.	N'm
2007	1,560	79.6	3.9	15.3	2.5	2.4	15,600	88.4
2008	2,760	226.2	8.5	15.0	2.9	0.9	27,600	238.5
2009	2,970	226.2	8.8	-	3.5	1.6	29,700	240.1
2010	6,024	47.8?	3.4	20.0	4.0	2.3	60,240	57.5
2011	2,520	186.4	9.1	10.0	2.0	1.5	25,100	199.0
2012	390	35.5	6.6	5.5	2.3	1.3	3,700	45.7
2013	221	11.6	6.3	-	0.1	0.6	2,207	18.6

- Operational modalities:

(b) Each beneficiary farmer was entitled to 2 bags of fertilizers.

(c) Farmers paid for agrochemicals and other inputs at competitive market prices.

(d) Costs indicated above are for procurement and distribution.

Delta State Communal Farming [Source: End of Administration Status Report, 2003 and additional information provided by MANR*]

Pre-1991 to date

To assist youths in communities to establish farms as business ventures, to provide employment, curb youth restiveness, reduce rural-urban migration, and reduce poverty

Through the Delta State Task Force on Communal Farming:
- Reactivation of existing farms at Deghele and Ogwashi-Uku
- Establishment of new farms

- Between 1999 and 2003:

(a) Over 2,000ha. of land cultivated by 223 participant farmers in 3 communal farms (Ogwashi-Uku, Irri/Aviara and Deghele)

(b) Farmers employed estimated at 2,678 persons annually (employment generation)

(c) N4m spent on purchase of vehicles, farm implements, repair of tractors and rehabilitation of farm house at Deghele.

- After 2003:*

(d) In 2004, 10 earthen fish ponds, 5 concrete fish ponds and farm house built in each of Tamigbe and Abigborodo.

(e) In 2006: (i) renovation of farm house at Ugwashi-Uku, (ii) establishment of farm and processing house at Ute-Ogbeje, (iii) establishment of fish farm at Kokori (1.5ha), Bomadi (0.3ha) and Owelogbo (with 22 concrete fish ponds).

(f) In 2007, establishment of fish farm at Ovade-Oghara (2.3ha).

- Summary statistics of communal farms:

(g) Ogwashi-Uku – 100ha., 83 farmers, cassava/ maize/yam

(h) Deghele – 100ha., 80 farmers, cassava

(i) Tamigbe – 50ha., 90 farmers, fish/plantain/cassava

(j) Abigborodo – 50ha., 85 farmers, fish/plantain/cassava

(k) Ute-Ogbeje – 25ha., no farmers, fish

(l) Kokori – 1.5ha., no farmers, fish

(m) Bomadi – 0.3ha., no farmers, fish (Heterobronchus)

(n) Owelogbo – 20 farmers, fish (Clarias)/fluted pumpkin

(o) Ovade-Oghara – 2.3ha., 26 farmers, fish

Agricultural Development Programme (ADP) [Source: End of Administration Status Report, 2003 and

1991 to date

Major extension arm of the Ministry to ensure accelerated agricultural production through empowerment of small-scale farmers

- WIA, seeds multiplication, crop adaptive research, land management, livestock and fisheries production, farm road rehabilitation, rural water schemes, Fadama farming.

- 200 motorcycles provided for extension workers in 2008 for N40m.

- 150 frontline Extension Officers trained and retrained in modern agricultural technologies.

- 4,273 farm families reached through extension visits, on-farm demonstrations, field days and trainings.

- Fingerling production, cassava multiplication.

- Installation of rice processing and cassava processing equipment for farmer groups.

- Rehabilitation of rural roads.

additional information provided by MANR*]			- Collaboration in implementation of RTEP and NPFS	- Provision of potable water to communities. - Support to implementation of the National Food Security Programme (NFSP) which focused on rainy season and dry season crops, livestock, fisheries, poultry and food processing. - Support to implementation of the Root and Tuber Expansion Programme (RTEP) with focus on cassava and yam. - Of the budgeted N1,022.8m during 1996-2014, only N673.7m released (66%). In 2003, 2007 and 2009-2012 there was no release.
Oil Palm Company Ltd (OPC) [Source: End of Administration Status Report, 2003 and additional information provided by MANR*]	1992 to date. Incorporated in 1972 by defunct Bendel State and assets shared in 1992 between Delta and Edo	Effective management of the four oil palm estates, covering 6,866ha., and the production of palm oil and its associated products	- Supervising and monitoring compliance with the provisions of the lease agreements by the lessee - Regular visits to leased estates to monitor progress in expansion programmes - Development of two new estates*	- The leases, each for 25 years, were done between 1996 and 1997 in line with the government policy on privatization and commercialization. All the assets of the company were transferred to the lessees. - Total of N17.5m was expected from the leases: N12.8m as land rent (paid to government) and N4.7m as mill rent (paid to the company). - As at May 2003, a total of N48.3m had been realized from the leased estates. An additional N45.2m was also paid to the government for the transfer on two estates. - N3m. paid as rent to government in 2013.
Agro-Statistics and DataBank [Source: End of Administration Status Report, 2003 and additional information provided by MANR*]	1999 to date	- To provide statistical information for policy formulation - To provide baseline data for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of agricultural programmes	Conduct of sector surveys and storage and retrieval of data for planning, monitoring and evaluation	- Between 1999 and 2003: (a) N8m. spent to conduct agricultural survey to obtain baseline data for agricultural development, purchase of 18 computers and 3 printers, 5 photocopiers and repair of 15 faulty computers. Also training of 35 officers on computer appreciation and application. - Overall: * (b) 1999 - N1m. on 6 computers and training. (c) 2000 - N0.5m. on 10 computers and training (d) 2001- N1.2m. on 1 computer and 2 photocopiers (e) 2005 -Conduct of agricultural survey.
Crop Protection/ Improvement Programme[Source: End of Administration Status Report, 2003 and additional information provided by MANR*]	Pre-1991 to date	To maintain crop pest and disease surveillance, conduct adaptive research trials for new and improved crops at the Agricultural Research Station Obior	- Adaptive research - Training - Seed multiplication	- Between 1999 and 2003: (a) N15.3m spent on renovation and equipping of Obior Research Station. (b) Establishment of a rapid plantain sucker multiplication centre in 2000/2001 at a cost of N1m. Farmers and technical staff were trained on the rapid plantain sucker multiplication technique.* (c) In 2000, N1m used to conduct trials in collaboration with NIHORT for the control of tomato wilt. Disease tolerant cultivars were distributed to farmers (d) Sensitization workshop for farmers on Black Sigatoka Disease (BSD) and Cassava Mosaic Disease (CMD) in 1998 and 2001 at the cost N1.9m.* (e) Multiplication of 50,000 BSD-resistant plantain suckers for N2.3m. in 2001. (f) In 2003 multiplication of 30,000 BSD-resistant plantain suckers and 40,000 pineapple suckers at a total cost of N2.5m. - After 2003: (g) Conduct of a state-wide agricultural survey in collaboration with ARMTI at a cost of N1m. in 2005. (h) From 2004 to 2006 a minimum of 10,000 plantain suckers produced annually and distributed to farmers to

				replant their farm at a total cost of N1m.
Agricultural Publicity and Information [Source: End of Administration Status Report, 2003 and additional information provided by MANR*]	1991 to date	To educate, sensitize and inform the public and farmers on agricultural activities and developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organize World Food Day - Produce agricultural news magazines, radio/TV jingles and newspapers on activities of the Ministry - Organize State Council on Agriculture and ensure participation of the State at the National Council on Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Between 1991 and 2003: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Celebration of the World Food Day 1991-2011 at average cost of N0.8m annually. (b) 14 TV sets bought and connected to DSTV, cameras and accessories bought (c) Organization of State Council on Agriculture - After 2003: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) In 2004, printing of 400 copies of Agric News magazine at N0.5m. and 2,750 copies of LOAF booklets at N0.9m. (e) Quarterly TV/radio jingles and documentary on the Ministry's programmes in 2005 at a cost of N1m. (f) Production of 140,000 agricultural brochures in 2005 at N2m. (g) Avian Flu sensitization campaign in 2006 at a cost of N8.5m. (h) Production of 3,000 copies of Agricultural Policy in 2006. (i) Production of agricultural information leaflets for South-South Economic Summit in 2012.
Fadama III Project [FGN/WB-assisted] [Source: Additional information from MANR]	2008 to date	To increase the income of rural poor and users of rural land and water resources on a sustainable basis (40% increase in income for 75% of participants; 20% increase in yield of primary agricultural produce)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support for rural livelihoods - Support for rural infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Payment of counterpart funds: N247.7m. out of N281.8m. expected from 2009-2013 (88%): 2009: N56.3m., 2010: N40m., 2011: N65m., 2012: N86.4m, 2013: N0m. - Challenge of non-payment of LGA counterpart fund. - Summary achievements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Empowerment of 21,432 direct beneficiaries (52% male, 48% female) through support to 1,522 enterprises in 147 communities in 20 LGAs at cost of N585.9m. broken down as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Cassava N108.6m. for 406 subprojects; (ii) Other crops N59.9m. for 213 subprojects; (iii) Plantain N24.5m. for 69 subprojects; (iv) Poultry N73.7m. for 176 subprojects; (v) Piggery N33.5m. for 63 subprojects; (vi) Goats/Sheep/Cattle N5.8m. for 19 subprojects; (vii) Fishery N129.7m. for 299 subprojects; (viii) Oil processing N30.8m. for 95 subprojects; (ix) Cassava processing N15.5m. for 49 subprojects; (x) Plantain/Maize processing/feed mill N3.8m. for 9 subprojects; (xi) Snail/Cane rat/Grass Cutter/Bee keeping/Honey production N15.8m. for 38 subprojects; (xii) Marketing N2.5m. for 11 subprojects; (xiii) Rural infrastructure N68.4m. for 32 subprojects; (xiv) Non-agricultural ventures for vulnerable groups N13.2m. for 48 subprojects. (b) Rural Infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 3 wooden bridges and 1 concrete bridge, (ii) 44 new market stalls and 21 lock-up stores, (iii) 2 10-T capacity cold rooms, (iv) grading of 3 farm roads (9km each), rehabilitation of 2 farm roads (1km each), construction of 3 culverts, (v) construction of 7 VIP toilets, (vi) establishment of 2 tree nurseries, (vii) drilling of 10 boreholes, construction of 1 mini water scheme, (viii) construction of 2 markets, and rehabilitation of one market store. (c) Income increase of beneficiaries: Estimated at 39% (from N61,380.6 to N85,391.4) as against targeted 40% (d) Yield increase (2009-2013): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Cassava 18%, (ii) Maize 14%, (iii) Yam 13%, (iv) Goat 30%, (v) Egg 11%, (vi) Fisheries 247%. * Source: Adoption rate survey from SFCO(2012/2013). (e) Savings mobilization: 21,432 beneficiaries mobilized savings of N26m., i.e. 7% of the value of productive assets acquired by groups or enterprises. (f) Capacity building: 1,522 groups in 147 communities trained in livelihood enhancing activities.

				<p>*Source: State Fadama Coordination Office. Field report 2013.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delta Fadama III is working in collaboration with another World Bank assisted project, State Employment and Expenditure for Results (SEEFOR) to fund implementation of community subprojects in 5 LGAs (Bomadi, Burutu, Warri South, Udu and Warri South West) during the period 2014-2017.
Community Based Natural Resources Management Programme (CBNRMP) [FGN/NDDC/IFAD- assisted] [Source: Additional information from MANR]	2006 to date (8 years duration)	To improve the standard of living and quality of life of the rural poor with emphasis on women, youths and vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional strengthening - Community development in 3 disbursement effective LGAs (Isoko North, Ughelli South and Warri North) and 9 participating communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Payment of counterpart funds amounting to N169.5m. during 2006 to 2012, excluding 2010. - 2008: Skill acquisition (auto mechanics, welding/fabrication, generator and water pump repair, hair dressing, computer, farming etc) by 36 women and youths in 27 communities. Led to establishment of 36 enterprises - 2011-2013: 5,000 bundles of improved cassava cuttings distributed to 100 farmers in Oghenerurie, Oyaro, Tebu and Abigorodo communities. Yield increased from 10T/ha to 25T/ha with TME 419 variety. - 2008 and 2011: Distribution of fishing nets, canoes, outboard engines and lead to 71 artisanal fish farmers (42 male and 29 female) in Tebu, Ogbinbiri and Abigorodo communities. Increase in average fish catch per day from 11kg at baseline to 46kg. in 2013. - 2011: Construction of 10 earthen and concrete fish ponds in Esaba, Otutuoma and Abigorodo communities for 51 beneficiaries. 167% increase in yield from 300 table sized fish to 800 fish. - 2011-2013: Facilitated installation of oil palm and cassava processing equipment for 35 beneficiaries in Edhomoko and Oghenerurie communities in Isoko North LGA. Palm oil production increased from 60l. to 600l/day (i.e. now 30 20l. jerrycans /day) - 2011-2012: Facilitated provision of solar-powered borehole in Oyara for 30 households (210 beneficiaries) - 2012: Trained 503 fish farmers on: (i) Integrated fish management technique at Delta-Songhai Centre, (ii) Use of Burkinabe Smoking Kiln for Uvwie Fish Cluster farmers, and (iii) Step down training for 271 Uvwie Fish Cluster farmers. - 2012: Provided Uvwie Fish Cluster farmers 12 kilns 200,000 high breed fingerlings to 200 farmers in the Cluster. Fish weight increased from average of 0.5kg/fish to 2kg/fish. Increased sales of dry fish increased incomes of fish farmers. - The 2012 flood affected 80% of programme-assisted farms. - As at November 2013, a cumulative number of 26,201 households had been reached by the programme (58% of the target of 45,000 households).
OFN-Delta Farms Nig Ltd [Source: Additional information from MANR]	2010 to date	To encourage private sector investment in poultry production	N3 billion commercial poultry production and processing complex at Ugwashi-Ukwu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment for 60 persons from catchment area. - Over 50 egg distributors. - Farm has 50,000 birds in stock with a daily egg production of 1,000 crates
Cassava Development Initiative [FGN/State] [Source: Approved Budget for 2013 and presentation by Permanent Secretary at Assessment Preparatory Workshop]	2012 to date			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved 2013 budget of N1b. - MOU signed, 4,000ha. of land acquired, crop enumeration commenced.
State Cassava	2010 to date	To produce sufficient	- Use of 3 nucleus farms and	- 17ha. cassava multiplication farms established.

Programme [Source: Portfolio of projects that need funding, MANR March 2010, and presentation by Permanent Secretary at Assessment Preparatory Workshop]		quantity of cassava to meet local consumption and add value to cassava by processing	out-growers to produce cassava - Use high capacity cassava processing plant	- 100ha. mechanized farm established at Abraka on PPP.
N1billion Commercial Agriculture Credit Scheme (CACS) [Source: Additional information from MANR]	2012	A N200billion Fund introduced in 2009 by the CBN and the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to provide long-term credit to medium- and large-scale agricultural projects at a single digit interest rate. State governments are also eligible.	Loan to Delta State Government for on-lending to farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2012, 955 farmers' cooperatives in crops, livestock, fishery and agro-processing received total loan of N978.7m. N21.65 million paid for insurance of the scheme. - Long moratorium, so repayment expected to commence in 2014. - MANR has set up Committee to strategize on loan recovery approach. - Setback: Many farmers lost part or all their stock during the 2012 flood soon after the disbursement of the loans. - Loan tenor was 5-7years and interest rate 9%. - CBN in May 2014 liberalized access to the Fund as follows: (i) Scheme extended to 2025, (ii) Maximum tenure now based on gestation period of the enterprise plus 3 years cash flow allowance and/or working capital facility of one year with provision for roll over. Moratorium depends also on the gestation period of the enterprise, (iii) Asset base for corporate borrowers reduced to N100m. (from N350m.) with prospect to grow to N250m. in the next 3 years (from N500m.), (iv) Loan to a single project limited to N2b. per bank, and to a state government to N1b.
Growth Enhancement Scheme (GES) [Source: Additional information from MANR]	2012 to date	To provide support directly to farmers to enable them procure agricultural inputs at affordable prices, at the right time and place	Provision of subsidized fertilizers and grain seeds using an <i>e-Wallet</i> system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2012, 11,765 farmers got 1,184T of fertilizers (NPK and Urea) through <i>e-Wallet</i> system. Also 53,860 bags of maize seeds and 80,625kg of rice seeds. - In 2013, 83,512 farmers got 8,321T of fertilizer, 38,370 bags of maize seeds and 31,062 kg of rice seeds. - Subsidy of 50% on the fertilizer with federal and state governments contributing 25% each, but maize and rice seeds given free to farmers. - State Government's contribution is deducted at source by Federal Government, amounting to N459.3m.
Specialized Growth Enhancement Scheme (SGES) [Source: Additional information from MANR]	2013 to date	To support growth in production of special crops such as cassava, cocoa and oil palm	Provision of fertilizers and agrochemicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2013, 650 cocoa farmers received a total of N7m being cost of fertilizers and agrochemical. - Also, 2,000 cassava farmers got a total of 200T of fertilizer and 30,000 bundles of cassava cuttings, valued at N1.3m.
Delta State Oil Producing Areas Development	2007 to date	To receive and administer the 50% of the 13% Oil Derivation	Intervention projects informed by community needs in the areas of education, health,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overall budget for 2007-2013 of N243.6 billion, of which capital budget of N173.7 billion (71%) - N56 billion (32%) of the capital budget was spent on Education, Health and Water - Support for Agriculture was only a part of the Delta State Economic Re-integration Programme (DESERP) which

<p>Commission (DESOPADEC) [Source: DESOPADEC Executed Projects 2007-2011 and Additional information from DESOPADEC]</p>	<p>Fund accruing to the Delta State Government for: (a) the rehabilitation and development of oil producing areas in the State, and (b) other development projects as may be determined by the Commission.</p>	<p>water, transportation, energy, agriculture, erosion control, housing and urban development</p>	<p>provided training to the youths in various skills and provided start-up kits in areas such as piggery, fisheries and fish feed production</p>
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<p>Delta State Micro Credit Programme (DMCP) [Source: DMCP Profile]</p>	<p>2007 to date</p>	<p>To facilitate access of the economically weak and disadvantaged segments of the population to productive assets and services towards promoting self-employment, community development and economic diversification.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training of micro entrepreneurs with a focus on value addition -Basic micro-credit in partnership with microfinance banks, interest free - Cottage industry support with single digit soft loans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As at date, 111,312 persons (67,861 female and 43,451 male) in 10,429 cluster groups have been empowered - 22,713 persons (20%) in 2,123 cluster groups (20%) were supported in agricultural production activities - The Uvwie Fish Farmers Cluster at Ekpan (with over 3,500 farmers and 8,600 fish ponds) is one of the client groups
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Annex 2.2 Trend Data on Area, Output and Yield of Major Arable Crops (1999-2012)

Crop Output (metric tonnes)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2010
Cassava	795,380	750,300	872,000	902,590	902,000	961,460	1,332,540	1,356,340	1,401,400	1,734,298	1,727,810
Yam	404,590	434,652	415,200	417,300	417,300	441,790	917,750	1,069,000	1,112,250	1,137,170	1,230,000
Maize	87,490	81,490	101,042	113,670	113,670	132,680	195,990	192,630	201,100	193,680	163,230

Crop area (hectares)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2010-12
Cassava	71,720	64,000	76,010	78,000	78,000	81,480	99,000	97,000	100,100	123,790	135,730
Yam	38,350	40,530	39,100	39,200	39,200	41,250	73,420	85,520	87,510	89,400	104,260
Maize	51,120	50,380	62,990	62,995	62,995	66,340	88,480	87,450	90,480	91,500	91,900

Crop Yield (MT/ha)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Cassava	11.09	11.72	11.47	11.57	11.56	11.80	13.46	13.98	14.00	14.01
Yam	10.55	10.72	10.62	10.65	10.65	10.71	12.50	12.50	12.71	12.72
Maize	1.71	1.62	1.60	1.80	1.80	2.00	2.22	2.20	2.06	1.87

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