

Nigeria

Special Agro-Industrial processing zones Programme Supervision Report

Mission Dates: 26 October to 29 November, 2024

Document Date: 26/12/2024

Project No. 2000003342

Report No. 7089-NG

West and Central Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Abbreviations and Acronyms

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AfDB	African Development Bank
AGTF	Africa Growing Together Fund
AIHs	Agro-Industrial Hubs
AMIS	Agricultural Market Information Systems
ATCs	Agricultural Transformation Centers
AWPB	Annual Work Plan and Budget
CADA	Commodity Apex Development Association
CAF	Commodity Alliance Forum
CC	Climate Change
COSTAB	Cost Table
CPAT	Country Programme Advisory Team
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FC	Financial Controller
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
FI	Financial Inclusion
FM	Financial Management
FMAFS	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
FMARD	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
FMF	Federal Ministry of Finance
FMFBNP	Federal Ministry of Finance Budget and National Planning
FMoF	Federal Ministry of Finance
FO	Farmers' Organisation
GALS	Gender Action Learning System
GALS	Gender Action Learning System
GAP	Good Agronomic Practice
GHG	GHG Greenhouse Gases
Ha	Hectare
IASC	Inter-Agency Steering Committee
ICO	IFAD Country Office
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IITA	International Institution for Tropical Agriculture
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standard
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
KM	Knowledge Management
LGA	Local Government Area
LIFE-ND	Livelihood Improvement Family Enterprises Project in the Niger Delta of Nigeria
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDDW	Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women
MG	Matching Grant
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NAIC	National Agricultural Insurance Corporation
NATIP	National Agricultural Technology Investment Policy
NGN	Nigerian Naira
NIASC	National Inter-Agency Steering Committee

NiMET	Nigerian Meteorological Agency
NIRSAL	Nigerian Incentive Based Risk Sharing System for Agricultural Lending
NPC	National Programme Coordinator
NPCO	National Project Coordination Office
NPO	National Procurement Officer
ORMS	Operational Results Management System
PCO	Project Coordination Office
PCR	Project Completion Report
PCU	Projects Coordinating Unit
PDR	Project Design Report
PESP	private extension service provider
PPA	Public Procurement Act
PPPP (4Ps)	Public-Private-Producer Partnership
PSIUs	Participating State Implementation Units
PwD	People with Disabilities
REOI	Request for Expressions of Interest
SAPZ	Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone
SECAP	Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures
SON	Standards Organization of Nigeria
SPCO	State Project Coordination Office
SSC	State Steering Committee
SSC	State Steering Committee
TSC	Technical Steering Committee
USD	United States dollar
VCDP	Value Chain Development Project
VFM	Value for Money

A. Project Overview

Region:	West and Central Africa Division	Project at Risk Status:	Not at risk
Country:	Nigeria	Environmental and Social Category:	Moderate
Project Name:	Special Agro-Industrial processing zones Programme	Climate Risk Classification:	Moderate
Project ID:	2000003342	Executing Institution:	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Project Type:	Rural Development	Implementing Institutions:	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
CPM:	Dede Ekoue		
Project Director:	not available yet		
Project Area:			

Approval Date:	30/12/2021	Last audit receipt:	21/06/2024
Signing Date:	08/07/2022	Date of Last SIS Mission:	29/11/2024
Entry into Force Date:	19/09/2022	Number of SIS Missions:	3
Available for Disbursement Date:	24/03/2023	Number of extensions:	0
First Disbursement Date:	28/03/2023	Effectiveness lag:	9 months
MTR Date:	not available yet		
Original Completion Date:	30/09/2029		
Current Completion Date:	30/09/2029		
Financial Closure:	not available yet		

Project total financing

IFAD Financing breakdown	IFAD	\$49,970,000
Domestic Financing breakdown	National Government	\$18,320,000
	Beneficiaries	\$2,890,000
Co-financing breakdown,	Green Climate Fund-To be determined	\$60,000,000
	Africa Growing Together Fund	\$50,000,000
	African Development Bank	\$160,000,000
	Islamic Development Bank	\$150,000,000
Project total financing:		\$491,180,000

Current Mission

Mission Dates: 26 October to 29 November, 2024

Days in the field: 5

Mission composition: IFAD: Dede Ekoue, Country Director, Team Leader; Patrick Nya Opono (Prog. Team Lead/ Lead Reg. Tech. Spec. Market/Value Chains/); Austin Tatah (Fin. Mgt. Officer); Isaac Mensah (Programme Officer); Adebayo Ogunniyi (Country Prog. Analyst); Adeline Muheebwa (Team Lead/Prog. Mgt.); Ndawazhile Kaluwa (M&E/Know. Mgt.); Timothee Tabapssi (Farmer Org./ Institutions); Franklin Ibemessie (Procurement); Donald Yakumbur (Agricultural Productivity); SAPZ: Yusuf Kabir (NPC, SAPZ); SAPZ NPCO and SPIU Teams; Priscilla (Gender/Social Inclusion/Nutrition); Chinonso Bathlomeo Agbo (Env. Climate Change) PCU/FMAFS: Bukar Musa (Director) CPAT: Ameh Onoja (Lead Advisor) FMFBNP: Adebayo Babatunde (Deputy Director)

Field sites visited: Sites visited include: (a) Governor's office, Commissioner for Agriculture and the Emir's representative for Courtesy call in Kano State; (b) Visits to key rice off-takers, including Mafa Rice Mill Ltd, Gerava Rice Mill, and Al-Hamsad Rice Mills Limited in Nasarawa LGA, Kano State (c) Visit to Dangote Tomato Limited and rice farmer groups in Bagwai Community, Salewa Women Rice Association, and women involved in nutrition home gardening in Kura LGA, Kano State.

B. Overall Assessment

Key SIS Indicator #1	∅	Rating	Key SIS Indicator #2	∅	Rating
Likelihood of Achieving the Development Objective		3.88	Assessment of the Overall Implementation Performance		3.92

Effectiveness and Developmental Focus		4	Project Management		4
Effectiveness		3	Quality of Project Management		5
Targeting and Outreach		4	Knowledge Management		5
Gender equality & women's participation		4	Value for Money		4
Agricultural Productivity		4	Coherence between AWPB and Implementation		3
Nutrition		4	Performance of M&E System		4
Adaptation to Climate Change		4	Social, Environment, and Climate Standards requirements		4

Sustainability and Scaling-up		4	Financial Management and Execution		4
Institutions and Policy Engagement		4	Acceptable Disbursement Rate		3
Partnership-building		4	Quality of Financial Management		4
Human and Social Capital and Empowerment		4	Quality and Timeliness of Audit		3
Quality of Project Target Group Engagement and Feedback		4	Counterparts Funds		4
Responsiveness of Service Providers		4	Compliance with Loan Covenants		4
Environment and Natural Resource Management		4	Procurement		4
Exit Strategy					
Potential for Scaling-up		4			

Relevance		5
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C. Mission Objectives and Key Conclusions

Background and Main Objective of the Mission

1. The 1st joint Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) supervision mission of the Special Agro-processing Zones (SAPZ) Programme was conducted between 26 October to 29 November 2024.
2. The Special Agro-processing Zones (SAPZ) Programme was declared by IFAD on September 19, 2022, as effective is now in its third year, with completion expected by September 2029. Due to initial delays, implementation began in 2023 after the first disbursement on November 27, 2023. With a total budget of USD 538.05 million, SAPZ is funded by multiple financiers, including IFAD (USD 100 million), IGREENFIN (USD 60 million), the Federal Government (USD 2.04 million), and State Governments (USD 16.01 million) among others. As of the mission, USD 500,000 had been accessed as a startup fund. The 2024 pilot in Bagwai and Kura LGAs of Kano State targeted 1,000 farmers, engaging 1,009 (500 rice, 500 tomato) and 9 lead farmers, with an intention to expand its outreach to 24 LGAs (8 in Ogun and 16 in Kano).
3. **Mission objectives.** The overall objective of the first supervision mission is to assess the progress to date following the technical launch (start-up) workshop conducted on (19-24 June 2023) and provide implementation related guidance where needed. The specific objectives will be the following: (a) Assess the implementation progress of the project by comparing achievements with the qualitative and quantitative objectives laid down in the appraisal report and the Annual Work Programme and Budget (AWPB); (b) To assess the implementation progress and achievement of outputs by component and outcome indicators as per the Log-frame. In addition, the mission will assess the implementation progress of the project by comparing achievements with the qualitative and quantitative objectives highlighted in the first Annual Work Programme and Budget (AWPB); (c) Review the project management modalities and whether the project management structure has been established according to the Project Design Report (PDR) and project implementation manual (PIM); (d) Review the appropriateness of project implementation modalities (staffing, MIS, audit, financial management, monitoring and evaluation etc) provide recommendations for implementation and (e) To identify bottlenecks and challenges in the implementation activities and provide solutions to resolving them.
4. On October 28, 2024, the mission reviewed SAPZ progress reports and held discussions with the IFAD Country Office. This was followed by a technical SAPZ update at NPCO and an inception workshop in Abuja on October 29, gathering key stakeholders, including representatives from the PCU/FMAFS, FMFBNP, CPAT, IsDB, AfDB, and program staff. On October 31, a state-level inception and launch took place in Kano, involving officials from the Ministry of Agriculture, off-takers, academia, CSOs, and program staff. The team then visited key rice off-takers, including Mafa Rice Mill Ltd, Gerava Rice Mill, and Al-Hamsad Rice Mills Limited in Nasarawa LGA, and on November 1, visited Dangote Tomato Limited and rice farmer groups in Bagwai Community, Salewa Women Rice Association, and women involved in nutrition home gardening in Kura LGA. Preliminary findings and scale-up actions were discussed on November 2 with programme staff, followed by a visit to the Emir's representative on November 3 and courtesy calls to the State Agriculture Commissioner and Governor's office on November 4. The mission concluded with a technical meeting on November 6 and a wrap-up meeting on November 7, attended by PCU/FMAFS representatives, Kano State officials, AfDB representative, programme staff and the media team.

Key Mission Agreements and Conclusions

5. Strengths of SAPZ: The major areas of strength for SAPZ include: In agricultural productivity, 409 hectares are under climate-resilient practices, with 12.9 metric tons of drought-resistant seeds and 3,070 litres of non-persistent agrochemicals distributed, and 98 individuals trained in climate-smart agriculture. Market and value chain initiatives: (a) A successful project start up with pilot phase, (b) Leveraging on lessons from other IFAD supported projects (VCDP & LIFE-ND), (c) use of CAF model for early-stage market linkage with signed MoU between Farmer Organizations and agro-industrial companies (d) Training of FO leaders, CDAs, to equip them to set-up inclusive farmers/industries Multi-Stakeholder Forum (MSF) for policy dialogues and market access. (e) Gender equality is promoted, with 44.5% female and 28.8% youth beneficiaries receiving GAP training, seeds and home gardening support. (f) Financial management is robust, with automated, IPSAS-aligned reporting, and timely submission of financial and audit reports. (g) Program management demonstrates successful progress in staffing, active governance through the steering committee, strong support from IFAD Regional and Country Office, CPAT and proactive ministerial engagement to address program challenges effectively.
6. The key areas for improvement of SAPZ include: (a) Delayed approval of AWPB affecting project execution and absence of a performance-based allowance system and a staff evaluation framework; (b) inconsistent counterpart contribution at federal and state levels; (c) insufficient formalization of coordination processes among SAPZ co-financiers and the lead implementing agency (s).
7. The key policy level recommendations of the supervision mission are presented below: (a)
 1. Ensure the timely approval of the 2025 AWPB by the NSC before January 2025 .
 2. To fast-track project scale-up and compliance of farmers with agro-industrial standards, competitively select experienced implementing partners (IPs) and conduct independent evaluations (IEs) of their performance through competitively selected firms;
 3. Strengthen the linkages of farmers with existing agro industrial facilities in anticipation of the construction and operationalization of the new Agricultural Transformation Centres (ATCs) and the Agro-Industrial Hubs (AIHs).
 4. Strengthen the project implementation capacity including through mobilisation of high level technical / specialised assistance for effective oversight, regular monitoring, evaluation, while enhancing policy advocacy and dialogue through farmer-industries multistakeholder forum (MSF)
 5. Leverage on existing institutions, projects and state investments to scale up access of farmers to productive resources

6. Strengthen staff performance evaluation and accountability, and implement staff performance based allowances to enhance motivation and productivity.

D. Overview and Project Progress

8. Key Achievements

- **Outreach:** Exceeding the pilot target of 1,000 beneficiary farmers, SAPZ has reached out to 1,009 pilot farmers (rice- 500 and tomato- 500) and 9 lead farmers drawn from 77 Farmer Organizations (FOs) through training on good agronomic practices (GAP) for rice and tomato production and group dynamics for sustainability. The pilot initiative consists of program activities in two (2) LGAs of Kura and Bagwai in Kano State, with focus on two priority value chains: rice and tomato. Although current outreach remains at 1% of the 100,000 LoP target due to initial delays in approvals, recruitment, and onboarding for accelerated scaling to meet 2025 goals
- Among the profiled actors, 5,557 (75%) male and 1,841 (25%) female. The youth representation of profiled youth includes 953 (13%) male youth, and 440 (5.9%) female youth. This is below the target of 50% females 80% of the target number of women should be women of reproductive age and 40% youth.
- Among the pilot 1,000 beneficiaries in Kano, 45 women leaders of women Farmer Organizations in the nine clusters have been supported with roselle seeds and trained as trainers on the establishment and management of home gardens using home-generated organic manure for improved household nutrition. This training has been cascaded to 150 women beneficiaries across the clusters of Bagwai and Kura LGAs of Kano State.
- The mission observed increased demand for higher acreage for Roselle growing beyond the home gardens thus opening opportunities for additional source of income while meeting the nutritional needs of the reproductive youth more specifically the female youth.
- The project continues to provide production support to participating farmers in the form of trainings, sensitization and provision of production inputs (seeds fertilizers and agrochemicals) to accelerate productivity.
- The project has intensively supported capacity building efforts across the components through the FOs, CADAs and clusters to effectively meet and align with industry requirements.
- SAPZ was approved in December 2021. It met the disbursement effectiveness in September 2022. However, it realized its first disbursement in November 2023. Therefore, it is in its very early years of actual implementation, but it is noted that it suffered from initial time lags that obviously affect the benefit flow to the ultimate beneficiaries.
- The costing structure of SAPZ is very complex, and, at management level, to be able to contextualize any value for money analysis, a deeper understanding of the costab structure is very crucial. For instance, understanding which positions are funded under IFAD within the overall SAPZ cost structure is not easily discernible to the implementing teams. It is very important that a working session be held between the project team and ICO to fully appreciate the costab structure (which for VFM means input level) of the SAPZ and to understand which financier is financing what, where and when.

(i) Component Overview and Project Progress

9. **Component 2- Agricultural Productivity, Production, Market Linkages and Value Addition in SAPZ Catchment Areas .** IFAD is directly contributing to objective two. From January 1 to October 25, the Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) initiative has successfully profiled over 7,398 individuals across 374 farmer organizations, surpassing the initial target of the 2024 pilot 1,000. SAPZ has put in place mechanisms to effectively implement the IFAD-VCDP CAF model, which emphasizes the 4 Ps (Private Public Producers Partnership) as a framework for enhancing market linkages and integrating value chain actors. The program aims to promote four key value chains in Kano: Sesame, Rice, Tomatoes, and Groundnuts. Currently in its pilot phase, two (Rice and Tomatoes) of these value chains are promoted. During this pilot phase, the project has already identified several pathways for advancement, underscoring the urgency to scale activities and extend support to over 14,000 beneficiaries. The program has in addition, established collaborations with off-takers/processors, research institutions, such as IITA - Agrihub, as well as implementing organizations such as Sasakawa Africa Association (SAA) as well as contacts with Fidelity Bank for financial inclusion. These efforts are designed to enhance productivity and market access for farmers while fostering sustainable agricultural practices within the region.
10. **Sub-Component 2.1: Agricultural market linkages and value addition:** The SAPZ startup adopts an inclusive approach in its pilot phase, effectively integrating the CAF model to connect value chain actors and create market opportunities for farmers. This foundational strategy is commendable, as it lays the groundwork for sustainable growth. To date, 04 Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) have been signed with processors/offtakers, including Al Hamsad Rice Mills, Mafa Rice Mill, Gware NG Tomato, and Simkey Food Limited. During discussions with Al Hamsad and Mafa Rice, it was revealed that their respective processing capacities are 500 and 420 metric tons per day respectively. Notably, Mafa Rice Mill operates a vertical supply chain strategy through its Mafa Integrated Farm, which manages 2,000 hectares. However, this acreage is insufficient to meet the volume requirements of the Mafa Processing Plant. The partnership with SAPZ offers an opportunity to reduce the sourcing volume necessary for factory operations. Generally, mills maintain contracts with aggregators or super aggregators who either self-finance or receive credit from processors to secure rice supplies.
11. All processors unanimously emphasize the critical importance of paddy quality, which remains a significant challenge. For instance, while Mafa employs a blended sourcing strategy and oversees quality standards across their 2,000 hectares of secured farmland (through Mafa Integrated Farming) an outgrowing scheme, this only accounts for 10% of their total sourcing portfolio. Quality is fundamental to the profitability of the entire value chain; customers are willing to pay a premium for superior quality.

12. The CAF model presents an excellent platform for all stakeholders to discuss these critical elements and foster trust among actors as a foundation for business continuity. The project has already developed Terms of Reference (TOR) for an Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) to enhance farmer market orientation, highlighting the importance of ICT4D. While the pilot engagements are a promising step towards improved market access, comprehensive stakeholder mapping, especially for upstream market players, is key to diversify market opportunities. Conducting market studies to understand market dynamics and segmentation will enable farmers to adapt their production practices and standards to meet market requirements. Scaling up the CAF model and facilitating engagements with other value chain actors, such as service providers (harvesters, transporters, input suppliers, etc.) will promote greater inclusivity for sustained agricultural value chain.
13. **Sub-Component 2.2:** Smallholder productivity/production enhancement: The SAPZ project provided 1,009 farmers in Kura and Bagwai LGAs with 268 metric tons of fertilizer, 13.2 metric tons of seeds, and 3,190 litres of agrochemicals. This enabled the cultivation of 409 hectares of land, with 205 hectares for rice and 204 hectares for tomato. Additionally, farmers received training on GAP and group dynamics to improve yields and sustainability. The use of demonstration plots to showcase the best practices is useful for learning. While the project aims to reach all LGAs in 2024, it is essential to scale up GAP and group dynamics training and deepen the curriculum to better align with the skill demands of agro-industries. The training should begin with the 7,398 farmers profiled as a quick win. In our exchange with two clusters in Kura, it was revealed by farmers that they are now knowledgeable to spacing requirements now, seedling transplanting, they now can optimize the rice quantity utilized on a ha (25kg used after the training vs 75kg used before). During our visit, we were not able to assess the Yield, but the program targets to reach 6MT/ha vs 2.5-4ha (60-80 bags per hectare) which is usually harvested. In addition to GAP training, the project has already developed TOR for financial and business skills (which should include marketing aspects) which are under review. The clusters are more assured with the signing of the MoU with Offtakers, which guarantees them access to the market thereby minimizing the need for storage at individual farms and reducing post-harvest losses.
14. One of the primary challenges identified the anticipation on significant post-harvest losses, which farmers often overlook or do not capture properly. As the project aims to expand cultivation areas, robust supply chain planning is crucial to mitigate these losses. Discussions with farmer clusters revealed limited access to harvesting equipment and storage facilities. This reliance on manual harvesting methods, which can take an entire day to cover just one hectare, poses a significant constraint. Considering the pilot project's 205-hectare rice cultivation and the ambitious goal of reaching 14,000 farmers next year, there's an urgent need for increased mechanization, particularly harvesters, and a reliable repair and maintenance network with equipment supplier support. Additionally timely transportation is limited because of the high demand, resulting in storing paddy at farmers house, exposed to quality deterioration. The offer of Post handling services such as aggregation storage, harvesting and transportation are fundamental aspect to ensure competitiveness of the rice and tomatoes value chains. The project must ensure that seed quality remains a top priority. This can be achieved by providing farmers with clear information on reliable sources for purchasing seeds.
15. **Sub-Component 2.3:** Access to finance and financial inclusion: Financial inclusion is one of the key drivers of project's success. Actual implementation under this sub-component has not yet commenced, however, preliminary planning of activities undertaken include: (a) engagements with financial service providers: Discussions with financial service providers have focused on developing SAPZ-tailored financial products beneficial to value chain actors. Extensive engagement with Fidelity Bank PLC has resulted in their willingness to provide financial services to SAPZ beneficiaries at affordable interest rates; (b) Bank account openings: Many Farmer Organizations (FOs) have opened accounts with Fidelity Bank as a precondition for further engagement and facilitated access to financial services;(c) Risk reduction and credit access: The SAPZ has engaged with the Nigeria Agricultural Insurance Corporation (NAIC) to improve insurance products and processes, thereby reducing production risks for value chain actors and protecting farmers against natural disasters such as floods and droughts; (d) Training of trainers: SAPZ organized a training program for members of Farmer Organizations on group dynamics and financial management to instil a culture of savings mobilization, thereby easing access to credit facilities. These efforts aim to prepare SAPZ beneficiaries for effective participation in the program and enhance their financial resilience and inclusion.
16. The project team has developed two key Terms of Reference (TORs) to advance financial inclusion for farmers. The first TOR focuses on establishing a Financial Services Association (FSA) to organize farmers at the community level, while the second TOR aims to develop innovative financial services by mapping existing market offerings. Additionally, the project team will conduct a landscaping exercise including mapping of their service offerings to assess existing financial services such as microfinance, insurance, and financial institutions operating in Kano and Ogun States. The findings from this exercise will inform future initiatives, such as: (i) Leveraging financial institutions already working with farmers, as identified in discussions with processors (e.g., Bank of Industry, Sterling Bank, JAIZ Bank, NIRSAL Microfinance Institutions); (ii) Proposing innovative financial products tailored to the needs of smallholder farmers; (iii) Developing targeted training programs for financial institutions and adapted training for farmers and other value chain actors on financial and business literacy. The SAPZ project also aims to leverage digitalization across all three subcomponents to achieve the programme objectives.
17. **Monitoring and Evaluation System:** With the delays in implementation that would have been beyond the M&E control, a baseline and a few achievements have been reflected in the current progress report. In the efforts to fast-track profiling, a timeline of activities has been developed during the mission and as a way forward, SAPZ will conduct the profiling activities in the remaining LGAs that will cover approximately 18000 beneficiaries but is estimated to an increase of beneficiaries to 25000 in 14 LGAs, (approx. 50% of the LoP target); after which a comprehensive baseline survey will be conducted. As of the mission, an SLA has been signed in Ogun resulting in a higher number of beneficiaries in the additional LGAs. It is recommended that a comprehensive baseline is conducted for all the targeted LGAs and the National Project team to ensure that the terms of reference encompass geospatial data collection and is in line with the IFAD Core Indicator guidelines.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
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<p>Fast track the approval processes for the two TORs</p> <p>Fast track the approval processes for the two TORs on establishing a Financial Services Association (FSA) and mapping of existing innovative financial services and their market offerings and support implementation.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	12/2024
<p>Establish formal partnerships with financial service</p> <p>Establish formal partnerships with financial service providers to address the unique needs of smallholder farmers and other value chain actors such as low-interest loans, input financing and crop insurance</p>	NPCO / PSIU	12/2024
<p>Continue with the profiling activities</p> <p>Continue with the profiling activities in the remaining LGAs in Kano and Ogun States</p>	NPCO / PSIU	12/2024
<p>Conduct a mapping exercise on existing financial institutions</p> <p>Conduct a mapping exercise on existing financial institutions and their market offerings to understand the market dynamics of different financial institutions.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	01/2025
<p>Enhance capacity building for smallholder producers</p> <p>Enhance capacity building for smallholder producers and primary processors to meet the quality and standards compliance for the agro industry.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	02/2025
<p>Strengthen the capacity of CAF members</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of CAF members to effectively identify market opportunities, negotiate for better prices, engage in policy and effectively serve their members with the required services.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	02/2025
<p>Strengthen capacity of smallholder farmers in financial literacy</p> <p>Strengthen capacity of smallholder farmers in financial literacy and to establish linkages with financial institutions. As well as to identify potential niches across the different segments of the value chain for viable diversified market segments.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	02/2025
<p>Enhance the capacity of smallholder farmers and other value chain actors</p> <p>Enhance the capacity of smallholder farmers and other value chain actors in post-harvest handling and storage to improve product quality and achieve a premium price.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	02/2025
<p>Facilitate the acquisition of small-scale equipment</p> <p>Facilitate the acquisition of small-scale equipment to enable smallholder farmers to meet the demands of agro industrialization effectively.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	02/2025
<p>Establish seed multiplication centers</p> <p>Establish seed multiplication centers to enhance the availability and accessibility of high-quality seeds, creating income-generating opportunities for youth.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	03/2025
<p>Leverage digital tools and ICT4D</p> <p>Leverage digital tools and ICT4D to streamline financial services for SAPZ beneficiaries, such as mobile banking, e-wallets, and digital credit scoring.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	03/2025
<p>Develop a comprehensive M&E plan and System</p> <p>Develop a comprehensive M&E plan and System that follows the IFAD guidelines.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	03/2025

Conduct a comprehensive baseline	NPCO / PSIU	03/2025
Conduct a comprehensive baseline for all the targeted LGAs and ensure compliance with IFAD guidelines.		

E. Project implementation

a. Development Effectiveness

Effectiveness and Developmental Focus

Effectiveness

Rating: 3

Justification of rating

18. At this early stage in implementation, SAPZ has reported to have fully initiated implementation in this reporting period after some delays. These have been mainly due to the complex approval processes the implementation teams had to go through both at Government of Nigeria levels and Donor Funders level. These implications have led to only 1% of overall outreach after 3 years of implementation mainly in some LGAs in only 2 out of 16 targeted. However, the mission found that the NPCO is working hard to improve implementation and have already developed a plan to fast-track implementation and reach more beneficiaries through profiling activities

Log-Frame Analysis & Main Issues of Effectiveness

19. In the early stages of implementation, 1,009 direct persons and 5,045 corresponding number of household members (approximately 1% end target) have been reached. With already 3 years in implementation, as per the original design, SAPZ has approximately 4 years to meet the projected targets in all targeted States.
20. **Outputs.** SAPZ are expected to fast-track implementation of outputs as, at this stage, very minimal have been achieved. Under output 2.1 Enabling economic infrastructure provided for value chain development, smallholder infrastructure at the IFAD level is supposed to be initiated and constructed to assess planned targets of IFAD COI 2.1.6 - Market, processing or storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated (480 end target). With MTR approaching and a full baseline that follows IFAD COI guidelines yet to be conducted for IFAD Core Outcome Indicators, SAPZ will need to accelerate implementation in all States and LGAs to ensure that all targeted outcomes are being met. In addition, under output 2.2 on farm-level infrastructure, the design involved the development of 300km of road constructed (IFAD COI 2.1.5) and the bringing of 5,692ha land under climate-resilient practices (IFAD COI 3.1.4). Under land under climate resilient practices, the Programme has reported 409ha, (7.18% of end target), attributed to the certified seeds so far provided, has been achieved. Regarding output 2.4 – ‘skills of value chain actors developed’, SAPZ has reported to have trained 98 farmer trainers as of the mission. It is planned that these farmer trainers will cascade this training to the 1,009 farmers after the supervision mission. For output 2.5 - development of a value chain support system, 374 (14% of end target) of Farmer Organizations have been formed. In addition, 77 producer organizations

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Accelerate the implementation of outputs Accelerate the implementation of outputs to address the current gap in achieving results. Prioritize strategic actions across all States and Local Government Areas (LGAs) to fast track implementation.	NPCO / PSIU	03/2025
Expedite the completion of the baseline study Expedite the completion of the baseline study aligned with IFAD Core Outcome Indicator (COI) guidelines to provide a comprehensive assessment of progress	NPCO / PSIU	03/2025

Development Focus

Targeting and Outreach

Rating: 4

Justification of rating

21. The project is effectively delivering in its targeting strategy such as the FOs, Youth Associations, and is very close to meeting the inclusivity target of SAPZ's commitment to 44.5%/50% female and 28.8%/40% youth representation of beneficiaries that are based in the targeted areas in Kano. The selection of the geographical areas and beneficiaries through established structures is in line with the criteria set in the PDR gender and youth strategy. Goods and services (seeds, fertilizer, agrochemicals) are responding to the needs of the target groups. At the startup stage collection/analysis of sex/age disaggregated data and gender sensitive indicators are implemented with guidance from PIM to implement participatory monitoring.

Main issues

22. The SAPZ project is on track with its targeting strategy, actively engaging key groups like FOs, Youth Associations, PWD, and IDPs within the intended geographical areas through well-established structures and farmer associations. Goods and services are tailored to meet the specific needs of these groups, aligning with self-targeting and direct targeting goals to reach intended households and individuals. Management arrangements, staffing, and partner selection are structured to support effective implementation.
23. The project activities are being adopted by targeted sub-groups, and the M&E system integrates participatory monitoring with sex- and age-disaggregated data and gender-sensitive indicators to measure targeting performance. While outreach stands at 1% of the 100,000-target due to delayed AWPB approval, corrective monitoring supports ongoing alignment with project objectives.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Conduct a learning field visit to VCDP and LIFE ND sites Conduct a learning field visit to VCDP and LIFE ND sites on inclusion of PWDs, Youth and Women (reproductive age)	NPCO / PSIU	02/2025
Accelerate profiling of the direct beneficiaries Accelerate profiling of the direct beneficiaries in all the LGAs in Kano and Ogun States	NPCO / PSIU	03/2025
Facilitate inclusive partnership with CSOs, PWD, IDP, Facilitate inclusive partnership with CSOs, PWD, IDP, Private Sector, Women Organizations, Public sector (traditional and religious leaders) for training in agric business and community dialogues	NPCO / PSIU	03/2025
Identify and Map out youth only, women-only and PWD Identify and Map out youth only, women-only and PWD only focussed initiatives for the specific gender categories in order to improve inclusivity and effectiveness	NPCO / PSIU	09/2025

Gender equality & women's participation

Rating: 4

Justification of rating

24. The SAPZ project is effectively expanding women's access to essential assets such as land, knowledge, and technology, emphasizing economic empowerment through targeted training in Good Agricultural Practices. With 50% women's participation targeted (currently at 44.5%), the project supports women's roles in decision-making, enhancing their agency and representation in institutions like LGAs, CDAs, CAFs, FOs. Integrating youth for provision of services offers mechanisms for equitable workload distribution. SAPZ has trained 448 female producers on GAP and provided input support for rice and tomato production. Disaggregated data and gender sensitive results and impact are collected. The PMU includes gender-focused staff with specific responsibilities for gender mainstreaming.

Main issues

25. Measures to strengthen the inclusion of profiling of PWD and IDPs in the project is in the process, while initial training was provided, however there is a need to expand access to specialized training for women in financial literacy and climate-smart agriculture. Participatory monitoring mechanisms, collecting gender-sensitive data and tracking progress is being implemented. The program is progressively identifying niches for the youth along the value chain especially the acquisition of small equipment to support the transportation and primary processing which will eventually reduce the workload for women.
26. However, the structural barriers such as the cultural norms that perpetuate unequal workloads and limit women's decision-making roles are yet to be addressed. Given the traditional norms prevalent in many communities, employing the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) could be an effective approach to address these challenges and amplify women's voice. In addition to proactive measures, such as engaging male family members and implementing community sensitization.
27. The programme's focus on promoting gender-balanced participation offers opportunity for specialized groups comprising of women, youth, PWD and IDPs and youth only groups to participate in the leadership and decision-making within farmer organizations and community groups thereby building their agency. Promoting women's leadership would empower them to influence resource allocation, workload management, and program priorities effectively.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Introduce Labor-Saving Technologies Introduce Labor-Saving Technologies: Provide women and youth with access to labor-saving agricultural tools (e.g., mechanized threshers, small tractors) to reduce physical burden and save time	NPCO / PSIU	03/2025
Advocate to traditional and religious leaders Advocate to traditional and religious leaders to address the specific challenges experienced by women and youth, especially -access to land, financing and representation in leadership positions for women	NPCO / PSIU	03/2025
Scale up capacity building Scale up capacity building in record keeping, governance and leadership for value chain actors	NPCO / PSIU	06/2025

Agricultural Productivity

Rating: 4

Justification of rating

28. During the pilot phase, the project focus was on two value chains: tomatoes and rice in 2 LGAs. The project adopted the 4Ps model resulting in the signing of four Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with processors and off-takers. Mafa Rice Mill, a key partner, employs a vertical supply chain through its 2,000-hectare Mafa Integrated Farm. However, this acreage falls short of the Mafa Processing Plant's volume requirements, necessitating an additional supply of high-quality paddy rice. SAPZ provides a solution to bridge the existing supply gap, allowing processing firms to meet volume requirements and improve value chain efficiency, while preparing for the establishment of the new agro industrial facilities by African Development Bank (AFDB) and Islamic Development Bank (ISDB).

Main issues

29. The pilot (1,000 beneficiaries) is a lower sample than targeted, requiring a scale-up plan to accelerate progress on Component 2. This includes obtaining NO Objection for pending ToRs. FBO formation and strengthening are critical, and SAPZ must secure operational and financial plans to train more farmers in technical, operational, and business skills. Addressing FBO sustainability is essential, along with identifying and contracting implementing partners promptly to avoid delays.
30. The project should prioritize creating value-added activities for FBOs. As land is cleared for production, services like post-harvest handling (harvesting, transport, seed multiplication) are needed to enhance efficiency and reduce post-harvest losses. For example, FBOs in Iwama face delays in securing harvesters, resorting to labor-intensive manual harvesting (1 day/ha), compounded by insufficient storage and transport facilities. For the 205ha pilot (1,000–1,200MT), supply chain infrastructure is crucial.
31. Ensuring quality inputs and linking youth to agribusiness activities will build a robust ecosystem, maintaining quality and securing premium prices. Market access is advancing, but stakeholder mapping and market studies for targeted value chains are essential to connect farmers to markets effectively.
32. TORs for value chain assessment, financial inclusion, baseline, training, and FSA development have been reviewed and cleared during the mission, expediting the NO Objection process.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Leverage preliminary profiling of beneficiaries Leverage preliminary profiling of beneficiaries for scaling up - Start scale up production of VCs crops with 6,000 farmers from the 7,826 farmers profiled for rice and tomatoes during the pilot, then conduct global profiling of another 6,000 farmers for groundnut and Sesame	NPCO / PSIU /Productivity and Rural Institution	01/2025
Feasibility studies needed for value added activities Feasibility studies needed for value added activities - Post handling Services providers – Seed multiplication, Transportation, harvesting, digital offers) with youth community implication. - Exchange with ongoing programs having similar patterns for lessons learnt (VCDP)	NPCO / PSIU/PO	01/2025
Reinforcement of signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) Reinforcement of signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) - Contract farming - Agreed quantities, - standards quality requirements criteria and price grading system, -Service Level Agreement	NPCO / PSIU	01/2025
Roll out capacity building programs Roll out capacity building programs focusing on: - Management skills for farmer-based organizations (FBOs) - Business and financial literacy training; - Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) to improve productivity and sustainability.	NPCO / PSIU	03/2025
Market Landscaping and market studies assessment Market Landscaping and market studies assessment - Map out upstream market actors - Market studies needed	NPCO / PSIU	03/2025
Resource identification, planning and inputs distribution Build on the scale up exercise done during the SM - Identify extension service for training of trainers. Out of the identified 70 trainers, - Financial resources Planning and chronogram deployment.	NPCO / PSIU /Productivity and Rural Institution	
Assess and Inform Investments Assess and Inform Investments in renewable energy for irrigation, and affordable farm mechanization solutions (tractors and harvesters)	NPCO / PSIU	

Nutrition

Rating: 4

Justification of rating

33. The SAPZ project targets nutrition support for 17,325 individuals, focusing on women of reproductive age (80%). The project has trained 225 women farmers and enhanced their skills in Climate Smart Good Agricultural Practices and home gardening using compost. The project reports its nutrition contributions through progress reports and has supplied vegetable seeds like roselle to 150 women aimed at improving household nutrition. Documented progress is reported regularly, with the NCO's gender-dedicated staff overseeing nutrition initiatives at both national and state levels. Financial resources are aligned to support these activities, fostering sustainable nutrition impacts.

Main issues

34. Currently, the SAPZ program focuses on vegetable production through home gardens, which supports nutrition but remains somewhat limited in scope. Expanding this initiative to include a wider range of nutrient-dense crops and comprehensive dietary education would significantly bolster the program's contribution to nutrition improvement. Given SAPZ's emphasis on rural development, there is considerable potential to strengthen nutrition activities by partnering with local health and agriculture extension services. This would foster a more integrated approach, combining nutrition education with increased access to diverse foods. However, these efforts currently constitute a minor part of the program's overall objectives, limiting their broader impact on nutritional outcomes.

35. During the first SAPZ mission's farm field visit on November 1st 2024 in the Kura LGA cluster, women highlighted challenges related to land ownership. Many women are compelled to rent land, with costs at NGN 40,000 for dry land and NGN 60,000 for land with access to water. These financial constraints exacerbate the issue, as women often lack the resources needed for such expenses, further hindering their ability to secure land for cultivation. This limited financial capacity poses a significant barrier to

women's effective participation and ownership in agricultural production, impacting their potential to fully benefit from the program's initiatives.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
<p>Engagement with Nutrition Partners:</p> <p>Engagement with Nutrition Partners: Exploring partnerships with organizations like the Civil Society Scaling Up Nutrition in Nigeria (CS-SUNN), Harvestplus and HortiNigeria to extend resources, technical expertise, and community support for ongoing nutrition activities</p>	NPCO / PSIU	06/2025
<p>Home Gardening Training and Support</p> <p>Home Gardening Training and Support: Training more women leaders from farmer organizations on establishing and managing home gardens. This training is further cascaded to beneficiaries to create sustainable household vegetable gardens, using locally sourced organic manure. This supports improved access to vegetables and nutrient-dense foods.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	09/2025
<p>Distribution of Vegetable Seeds:</p> <p>Provision of seeds, such as roselle, to help women initiate and sustain home-grown vegetable gardens, encouraging consistent access to fresh produce.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	09/2025
<p>Community Sensitization on Nutrition</p> <p>Community Sensitization on Nutrition: Raising awareness on nutrition sensitive behaviors in communities and demonstrations, targeting women with knowledge on dietary diversity and nutritious food choices for household well-being.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	09/2025
<p>Media and Campaign Support</p> <p>Media and Campaign Support, production of knowledge management: Using media campaigns to promote nutrition awareness and best practices, thereby broadening reach and reinforcing nutrition-related messages across participating communities.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	09/2025

Adaptation to Climate Change

Rating: 4

Justification of rating

36. Activities are well articulated and about 80% of the pilot project intervention implemented at the time of the SM are climate adaptation measures in line with SAPZ identified risks and vulnerabilities. Livelihood resilience was built through 409ha (7.2%) brought under climate resilient practices, 12.9mt of drought resistant seeds distributed, 3,070L of high degradable non-persistent agrochemical used in targeted farms, 98 persons trained in CSA practices, climate information services provided in partnership with Nimet. Significant progress has been noticed in the geo-mapping exercise of intervention sites to enable provision of targeted climate and early warning services to farmers. NPCO and implementing partners have adequate capacity for CC mainstreaming through the project.

Main issues

- 37. The uneven adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices, sustainable land management, conservation and flood control (half-moon) and other CSA technologies limit project's ability to build resilience and scale the pilot achievement. Limited capacity to interpret and apply climate and early warning information, in critical periods like pre-season, hinder effective decision-making as partnership with Nimet is still at an early stage. Minimal integration of accessible climate insurance products to safeguard farmers against financial losses caused by unpredictable weather conditions such as droughts and floods discussion NAIC is still at early stages and no defined strategies for integrating products into the programme. Without insurance protection, farmers remain vulnerable, which discourages investments in adaptive practices and threatens the sustainability and scalability of climate-resilient interventions promoted by the project.
- 38. The fragmented delivery of climate and early warning information, coupled with slow integration of key agencies (NIMET, NAIC, and NIHSA) limits farmers' ability to prepare for and respond to droughts, floods, and other climate risks. Minimal access to localized weather monitoring system and data Existing resilient infrastructure gaps, insufficient feeder roads, storage facilities, and water systems constrained agricultural productivity and resilience for youth and women who face greater barriers to accessing resources critical for managing post-harvest losses, meeting agro-industrial standards. Limited water for irrigation even in the basins increased significantly in the dry season leading to rationing which can impact on overall productivity of the rice field if rotation cycle is delayed, limited adoption of solar water pumps and tube wells increase energy cost for pumping (average NGN 750,000) for dry season, insufficient promotion of waste utilization and alternative energy solutions such as briquettes and mini-biogas systems. Paucity of agroforestry initiatives and tree nurseries near farm clusters slow adoption of sustainable practices that can restore ecosystems, enhance soil health, and provide economic benefits to farmers, PWDs.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Deepen Stakeholder Partnerships for Climate and Early Warning Systems and insurance Deepen Stakeholder Partnerships for Climate and Early Warning Systems and insurance: Strengthen partnerships with Nimet, NAIC, NIHSA (Nigeria Hydrology Services Agency) deploy climate, early warning (drought and flood) information using digital tools, insurance, setup weather stations in all LGAs	NPCO / PSIU	04/2025
Expand Training on Climate-Smart Agricultural Practices Conduct in-depth training for farmers and key stakeholders on sustainable land management, flood control, soil conservation practices (halfmoon etc), climate information. Produce manuals in local languages.	NPCO / PSIU	06/2025
Develop CC strategy, phased action plan Develop CC strategy, phased action plan, training manuals- to address cc impacts, training manuals to build the capacity of stakeholders, FOs, women, and youth.	NPCO / PSIU	08/2025

b. Sustainability and Scaling up

Institutions and Policy Engagement

Rating: 4

Justification of rating

39. The Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zones (SAPZ) project is in its start-up stage, laying the foundation for institutional and policy engagement at the national, state, and local government authority (LGA) levels. Key federal partners include the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (FMAFS) and the Federal Ministry of Finance (FMF). Additionally, SAPZ collaborates closely with the Kano State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, the Kano State Agricultural and Rural Development Authority, the Kano State Agro-pastoral Development Programme, and the LGAs to ensure alignment with community needs. SAPZ initiatives are also focusing on creating a conducive socioeconomic environment for participation in dialogue and policy discussion with local authorities.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Knowledge sharing Document the successful startup process and the pilot initiatives (best practices and lessons learned) to offer a strong basis for knowledge sharing, scaling up the SAPZ program across the remaining LGAs, thereby expanding its reach and impact.	NPCO / PSIU	02/2025
Policy Engagement Build capacity of smallholders and key stakeholders in policy processes especially members of CAF for improved market access.	NPCO / PSIU	02/2025

Partnership-building

Rating: 4

Justification of rating

40. Efforts undertaken by Project Unit to secure key partnerships liaise with private sector processors engagement for both rice and tomatoes value chains. Early signing of MoUs with Al Hamsad Rice Mills, Mafa Rice Mill, Gware NG Tomato, and Simkey Food Limited during the pilot phase will support the expectations of the value chain actors and in turn will provide off take support for better access to markets and knowledge of key elements such as customer preferences in terms of rice varieties, quality standard grading system (to be showcased) for alignment with the producers. The project has engaged in mapping out the financial institutions in order to provide targeted financial literacy and information to enable the smallholders be aligned to the requirements of these institutions.

Main issues

41. The project will have to expand its landscaping of other private sector actors to ensure that they create diversity and value proposals for farmers to choose their right marketing strategy. On the other hand, in its pilot phase, the project has not mobilized fully the potential input suppliers and other private sector players that will support production to meet the agro industry requirements in terms of volumes and quality.
42. For improved access to financial services, the project is in the process of mapping out different al inclusion, financial institutions as entry points namely Bank of Industry, sterling Bank, JAIZ Bank, Nirsal Microfinance Institutions etc.. Following the mapping,

the project will engage in possible partnerships and will build capacity of the beneficiaries to gainfully participate in the services offered.

43. The project will explore the operationalization of the CAF model with a clear agenda for engagement in order to explore win-win collaborations between the beneficiaries and key partners. Leveraging the VCDP CAF model will enhance the 4Ps (Private-Public-Producers Partnership) to benefit from synergies by fostering stronger market linkages, improving value chain integration, and creating opportunities for co-investment and shared benefits among stakeholders. This approach will also ensure a sustainable framework for collaboration, driving mutual growth, and delivering long-term impact for all parties involved.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Mapping of VC actors Conduct a mapping of value chain actors including Financial Institutions (Banks, Microfinance Institutions, Insurance, other Processors, other services providers (transporters, inputs dealers, Post harvest handling), wholesalers, Inputs dealers, transport to identify potential partnerships and entry points for engagement	NPCO / PSIU	02/2025
Develop a clear agenda Develop a clear agenda for engagement for win-win collaborations between the beneficiaries and key partners	NPCO / PSIU	02/2025
Conduct field visits Conduct field visits to best performing VCDP sites with well-functioning CAF platforms for learning and replicating the model to SAPZ sites.	NPCO / PSIU	03/2025

Human and Social Capital and Empowerment

Rating: 4

Justification of rating

44. The project is building the capacity of poor rural women, men and youth in Good Agricultural Practices, financial literacy, and group dynamics, empowering smallholder farmers and enhancing community skills participate in local decision-making processes. The project has trained women in leadership skills to improve their control over economic assets, increase agency and manage their groups and associations. The project will leverage existing women and youth forums and CDAs to improve their collective voice and advocacy efforts for increased access to resources such as land, financial services and opportunities such as training and representation in leadership positions in institutions like LGAs, CDAs, CAFs, and FOs.

Main issues

45. While SAPZ provides valuable technical training, it currently places limited emphasis on social empowerment activities, such as leadership training and community engagement. These activities are crucial for enhancing the beneficiaries' agency, influence, and participation in community decision-making processes.
46. The existing design of SAPZ includes potential components that, if expanded, could greatly enhance social capital and beneficiaries' empowerment. For example, integrating women's leadership training, hosting community forums, and supporting the formation of cooperatives could build community cohesion, strengthen social ties, and amplify beneficiaries' voices in economic and social arenas.
47. Availability of land among households often poses challenges due to inheritance customs that lead to smaller, fragmented plots of land. To address this, the training for home gardening can incorporate vertical standing and circular gardening methods, optimizing limited space and ensuring more households can benefit from these nutrition and productivity-boosting practices.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Establishing in-grower and out-grower Establishing in-grower and out-grower scheme and creating B-2-B linkage enabling participants to generate income	NPCO / PSIU	04/2025
Skills Training Workshops Conduct regular workshops on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), financial literacy, and entrepreneurship to enhance technical and economic skills.		06/2025
Digital Literacy for Rural Communities Introduce basic digital literacy sessions, including mobile-based agricultural tools and financial apps, to improve access to information and resources.	NPCO / PSIU	06/2025
Mentorship and Peer Learning Networks Set up mentorship programs that connect experienced farmers with newer participants, facilitating skill transfer and reinforcing knowledge.	NPCO / PSIU	06/2025

Quality of Project Target Group Engagement and Feedback

Rating: 4

Justification of rating

48. The SAPZ project is implementing measures and processes to promote social inclusion, through engaging key sub-groups such as farmers' Organizations (FOs), Youth Associations, Associations for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in order to empower them to address their own challenging situations. Efforts have been made to build the capacities of these groups in group dynamics and conflict resolution so as to promote cohesiveness among the individuals and address grievances. Additionally, feedback mechanisms are in place to enable beneficiaries to express their needs and satisfaction, which contributes to ongoing program adjustments and improvements for better outcomes.

Main issues

- 49. The SAPZ project employs a structured approach to target group engagement through community profiling, needs assessments, and collaboration with local farmer associations. This approach ensures the inclusion of key stakeholders, including women, youth, persons with disabilities, and internally displaced persons.
- 50. However, the project's activities reflect commitments to maintaining engagement with diverse target groups, demonstrating an effort to foster social inclusion. The project emphasizes supporting marginalized and disadvantaged groups through participation-focused activities. Although specific measures for language dissemination or digital access are less apparent, engagement with local farmer groups, women's forums, and youth suggests a focus on inclusivity. To strengthen social inclusion, strategies such as using local languages, adapting formats to literacy levels, and accommodating women's schedules and responsibilities could be more explicitly adopted. Broadening participation by involving target groups in consultative or advisory roles and empowering local champions to lead in planning and decision-making would ensure deeper involvement across all development stages, including policy discussions, program design, implementation, and evaluation. This would also enhance community ownership of the project.
- 51. Capacity-building efforts target agricultural practices, financial literacy, and group dynamics. However, the presence of a comprehensive plan covering engagement and feedback processes for facilitators remains unclear. Strengthening the capacities of project participants and facilitators in line with formal capacity-building plans would enhance project impact.
- 52. The project's feedback mechanisms lack detailed documentation, making it unclear whether feedback is consistently communicated back to target groups. Closing the feedback loop by explaining actionable and non-actionable feedback, as well as sharing implemented changes, would enhance transparency and build trust among stakeholders.
- 53. Currently, feedback is primarily gathered through engagement activities and field visits. However, integrating this feedback into the M&E system for adaptive learning and progress assessment is necessary. Leveraging feedback to inform project learning, adaptation, and reporting on empowerment and social accountability outcomes would significantly benefit future project phases

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Co-Design of Program Activities Involve target groups in designing specific interventions, such as crop selection for home gardens or scheduling training sessions, to ensure activities are relevant and accessible.	NPCO / PSIU	03/2025
Appoint Local Community Champions Select representatives from various groups (women, youth, PWDs) to serve as "engagement champions" who regularly gather feedback, facilitate communication, and promote participation within their groups.	NPCO / PSIU	03/2025
Responsive Communication Develop and produce pamphlets in English, Hausa and Brail on the project activities. Identify media channels that suit the time and language of the target groups.	NPCO / PSIU	03/2025
Community Visioning Workshops Facilitate sessions where community members, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities, can articulate their needs and goals through the GALS visioning tool.	NPCO / PSIU	09/2025
Monthly Feedback Forums Establish regular in-person forums in each community where beneficiaries can share feedback on SAPZ activities, voice challenges, and discuss solutions.	NPCO / PSIU	09/2025

Responsiveness of Service Providers

Rating: 4

Justification of rating

54. SAPZ successfully collaborated during the pilot with private sector to achieve the following outcomes: (a) delivery of inputs to smallholder farmers through a service provider were largely considered to be of acceptable quality, with the use of non-persistent agrochemicals. Reports are somewhat informative, mostly delivered with delay (more than one month). Services provided do not wholly engage all gender categories, hence the need to conduct participatory monitoring to explore some of the challenges experienced. There has been great success in training of the FOs by extension agents on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs), group dynamics and financial management to promote savings by the extension agents responding to the beneficiary demands

Main issues

55. In the procurements reviewed across all categories of Goods, Works and Services, a great show of responsiveness is observed. SAPZ also successfully collaborated with key service providers who served as valuable extension agents. In the procurement for Goods reviewed, there is outstanding responsiveness with 98% of bidders invited submitting an offer for evaluation. This percentage is slightly down for consulting services but only by a little margin. In contract implementation, suppliers for goods have all delivered their goods within the contracted delivery time. For consulting services however there has been some serious delay, and in one of the procurements (for the Development of a PIM) the contract took a whole year to complete, for a simple assignment that was only contracted for 60 days.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Conduct Capacity Building for Contract Management a Conduct Capacity Building for Contract Management and timely reporting in order to address gaps in delayed reporting and contract management especially in consulting services.	NPCO / PSIU	03/2025

Environment and Natural Resource Management

Rating: 4

Justification of rating

56. The project ensures that SAPZ operations do not lead to natural resource degradation, clearing of tropical forests, unsustainable use of natural resources, threat/loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services, or threats to resources of historical, religious, or cultural significance. High-standard environmental norms are being followed for project activities and there has not been any negative impact on the environment recorded. There is sustainable natural resource base and no incidences of noticeable negative impacts, whether on resettlement of the people and livelihoods. Additionally, IFAD activities will not support the opening of lands in virgin forest and/ or new clearing of contiguous areas of above 100 ha in a single location.

Main issues

57. Deforestation, woodland degradation and biodiversity loss are major issue in both Ogun and Kano State. Selective logging is the most important driver of deforestation and forest degradation in the forest zone. Ogun State's economy significantly depends on revenue from forest and forest resources. Agriculture and grazing induced land degradation is very high in the Sudan savanna where Kano is situated. In such context, the promotion of agroforestry practices in the framework of SAPZ is key for its sustainability.
58. Other major ecological issues in the savanna include wind and water erosion and vegetation degradation, declining soil fertility, flooding and dam sedimentation, drought and dry spells, pest infestations, poor agro-waste management, and environmental pollution and mining-induced land degradation and resource conflicts. In this regard, it is critical for SAPZ to support the adoption of circular economy practices and solar technology promotion.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
<p>Promote Early Maturing Tree Planting and Establish Nurseries close to clusters</p> <p>Initiate training programs for Farmer Organizations (FOs), women, and youth to promote the planting of early maturing trees, establish nurseries, and sustainable agroforestry practices located at farm clusters.</p>	NPIU/SPIU	02/2025
<p>Accelerate Procurement and Deployment of Solar Water Pumps and other Technology Demonstration Deploy solar water pumps and</p> <p>Deploy solar water pumps and tube wells in LGA's lacking basin irrigation facilities present in Kura and Bagwai, provide training on their use and maintenance, promote crop waste utilization- briquettes, mini-biogas systems (to offer alternative energy sources, and reduce deforestation.), composting, and solar dryers to reduce post-harvest losses.</p>	NPIU/SPIU	09/2025

Exit Strategy

Rating:

Main issues

59. While the project has already enrolled CAF as a good start, it should also ensure all structures of the value chains are also integrated including transporters, inputs suppliers, financial institutions, Post handling services providers, market players etc...). This will allow to have an inclusive approach and also be in a position to influence the relevant policy issues affecting the smallholder value chain actors.
60. SAPZ's will continue to promote elements on which the programme's exit strategy is built. `Some of the elements include profitable value chains, knowledge exchange, improved access to quality services and access to key equipment and facilities at production, post-harvest

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
<p>Leveraging the documented successes</p> <p>Leveraging the documented successes from Kano's pilot to guide the scaling up.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	01/2025
<p>Prioritize and fast track the implementation</p> <p>Prioritize and fast track the implementation of the scale up plan adopted during the Supervision Mission through use of Implementing Partners with expertise and capacity for outreach.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	01/2025

Potential for Scaling-up

Rating: 4

Justification of rating

61. SAPZ is a highly strategic program for the country, holding a prominent position within the National Economic Council. It benefits from the dual advantage of strong interest and commitment from both the Federal and State Governments, providing a robust foundation for effective implementation and impactful policy influence. The SAPZ initiative builds on the successes of previous projects such as VCDP and LIFE-ND, which have championed proven market models that provide smallholder farmers with diverse opportunities to engage across the value chain. The commitment of smallholder farmers, off-takers, and key value chain actors has generated immense demand to accelerate the scaling of these piloted initiatives, setting the momentum for project implementation.

Main issues

The demand for SAPZ project products among beneficiaries and value chain actors underscores the relevance of these

62. initiatives, with a focus on improving smallholder farmer productivity in a profitable manner. Emphasis on improving access to farm inputs such as disease-tolerant and drought-resistant crop varieties, fertilizers and small equipment coupled with linkages to research institutions and academia ensures that smallholder farmers can meet industry requirements while enhancing their access to markets.
63. Infrastructure investments from previous IFAD-supported projects such as rural roads, processing facilities, and small-scale irrigation demonstrate the potential for scaling up. These investments have proven effective in providing farmers with improved productivity, essential infrastructure and creation of jobs, enhanced profits and access to markets. In addition, the need to bridge the supply gap through accelerated seed multiplication offers a market led enterprise especially for the youth,
64. The emphasis on capacity development by the project ensures that the technical, leadership, entrepreneurial and networking skills of the beneficiary groups including the farmer organizations, CDAs, clusters and the gender specific apex organizations are enhanced to empower. By equipping these groups with the necessary skills they are empowered to drive sustained productivity and rural economic growth, creating a strong foundation for scaling up and replicating successful models.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Strengthen capacities of smallholder producers Strengthen capacities of smallholder producers and value chain actors to build trust among themselves as well as in areas of quality control, grading, and standardization to ensure compliance with commodity standards and regulations to fit within the requirements of the agro industry.	NPCO / PSIU	09/2025

c. Project Management

Quality of Project Management **Rating: 5**

Justification of rating

65. The project demonstrates robust coordination mechanism, significant progress and a strong commitment to achieving its objectives. With approximately 70% of start-up workshop recommendations completed and extensive ongoing efforts on the remaining, the trajectory for effective implementation is well established. Key milestones, including the PIM, accounting software deployment, and capacity development in finance and procurement, are advancing operational efficiency. The establishment of the M&E MIS ensures robust monitoring and coordination. The successful inauguration of federal and state-level steering committees has proactively and effectively addressed implementation challenges through progressive problem-solving approach. The FGN/IFAD Country Programme Advisory Team (CPAT) support further reinforce the project's capacity, complemented by strong capacity building with all key position duly filled.

Main issues

66. SAPZ's program management structure is another key strength, with a National Project Coordinating Office (NPCO) established in Abuja and SPIU in Kano and Ogun states to facilitate effective coordination at the national and state levels. Critical foundational tools, including the Project Implementation Manual (PIM), accounting software, and finance and procurement training, have been completed, strengthening the project's administrative backbone.
67. The project management team has actively addressed implementation challenges, including funding delays, and introduced a geo-referenced M&E tool to track progress accurately from the start, further enhancing the project's responsiveness and accountability
68. Delays in the approval of the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) for the SAPZ project have significantly impacted activity execution, causing a slowdown in both disbursement levels and the achievement of planned physical targets. Furthermore, the complexity of SAPZ, with multiple financiers supporting different components, adds an additional layer of coordination challenges.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Timely and compliant submission of AWPB i Timely and compliant submission of AWPB in line with PDR and fast track progress for timely approval of AWPB	NPCO / PSIU	09/2025
Competitively recruit Implementation Partners Competitively recruit Implementation Partners with expertise and capacity for outreach to accelerate the scaling up. Additionally, engage an independent evaluation firm to monitor, assess and provide feedback on the activities of the Implementing Partners.	NPCO / PSIU	09/2025
Conduct annual performance evaluations for all staff Conduct annual performance evaluations for all staff and explore the possibility of introducing performance-based allowances to retain and motivate high-performing staff, ensuring their continued contribution to the accelerated implementation of project activities.	NPCO / PSIU	09/2025
Strengthen Steering Committee Structure Strengthen Steering Committee Structure through Regular engagement, sensitization and workshops on the program implementation to support the timely review and approval of AWPBs.	NPCO / PSIU	09/2025
Recruit the Technical support Recruit the Technical support at the technical and strategic functions	NPCO / PSIU	09/2025

Knowledge Management

Rating: 5

Justification of rating

69. The SAPZ project has a robust Knowledge Management (KM) system by developing a draft comprehensive KM strategy. Guided by a clear KM action plan with execution budget captured in the AWPB, the project integrates KM into implementation to foster continuous learning and enhance policy support. This approach ensures systematic collection, analysis, and dissemination of evidence-based data to create impactful KM products for policy influence and innovation (e.g. knowledge product on Multi-Stakeholder Forum). Efforts of the project to document lessons demonstrate the program's commitment to scalability and sustainability, reinforcing its role as a catalyst for transformative change.

Main issues

70. Implementation Progress. In the reporting period, SAPZ has achieved the following key activities: (i) designed and developed a website using MS Office tools; (ii) developed and disseminated promotional materials to increase the visibility of the project; and (iii) produced a project newsletter (that is awaiting final approval). Going forward, some key activities that SAPZ KM have planned to implement in the current AWPB are: (i) produce a baseline video documentary to capture before situation of interventions at several project sites; (ii) continue promotional materials and project awareness through several media avenues such as television, radio and newsletters; and (iii) translation of materials of brochures that will teach beneficiaries about nutrition, women and youth inclusion. Though these are very commendable activities, it is still critical that KM processes and implementation of activities should be guided by a KM Strategy.
71. KM Strategy. The need for a SAPZ KM Strategy is key if KM implementation is to be evidence-based and effective. The success of SAPZ Knowledge Management will depend on the development of an integrated Knowledge Management, Communication, and Visibility Strategy that will guide the entire SAPZ team both at National and State levels in improving project performance and results that must focus on the following key aspects: (i) enhanced learning; (ii) sharing and communication; (iii) using communication strategically and systematically to reach and engage different stakeholders and key implementing partners, to fulfil the project goals and development objectives through established feedback mechanisms. Therefore, it is recommended that SAPZ finalizes the development of the KM strategy with close and joint collaboration amongst all stakeholders.

Value for Money

Rating: 4

Justification of rating

72. SAPZ started physical implementation in 2023 and rolled out a pilot scheme in 2024 in two Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Kano with 1000 producers (500 rice and 500 tomatoes) and 9 lead farmers. The project team was at full capacity since inception in 2023 resulting in total operation cost of USD 168 161 (21%). While high initial operating cost is typical of most projects in their early years of implementation, SAPZ is achieving significant cost savings on land development and activities that are least affected by the high level of inflation (32.5% in 2024 compared to 11.4% at design) and currency depreciation. Thus, as the

project investment activity intensifies, the recurrent cost ratio is expected to reduce significantly. Meanwhile, the project is saving cost through partnership with local institutions. For instance, the use of local institutions (such as Sasakawa Africa Association) for the accelerated pilot intervention in Kano.

Main issues

73. **Inflation and currency depreciation:** Aside from the two years of effectiveness lag, SAPZ has been affected by the high level of inflation and currency depreciation in 2024, which has doubled the cost per unit of key inputs (eg. certified seeds) compared to the estimates at design. For example, the cost per unit (mt) of certified seeds is at USD 2 524 compared to the design estimate of USD 1 000. This cost deviation can affect the achievement of the LoP target of 80 000 mt should the price hikes persist through out the life of the project. This trend of cost inefficiency due to inflationary pressure and currency depreciation may also affect other inputs such as fertilizers and agrochemicals, etc. which are mostly imported from external markets. For the pilot of 1 009 producers supported, the project distributed 12.9 mt of certified seeds.

Project activities	LoP target	Achievement (number)	Achievement (%)	Financial Progress (Naira' 000)	Financial Progress (USD)	Unit cost (USD)	Unit cost at design (USD)
Ha of land	2 700	409	7.74	32 720	20 450	50	5 000
Certified seeds (mt)	80 000	12.9	0.02	52 086.7	32 554	2 524	1 000
Fertilizer (mt)		260.35		268 163	167 602	643.8	n/a
Agrochemicals (litres)		3 070		23 128	14 455	4.7	n/a
FOs- member	2 750	374	13.6	19 457	12 161	32.5	n/a

74. **Cost saving through in-kind contribution:** Despite the price hikes, the project is making progress on cost saving through in-kind contribution. For example, the cost of land preparation (USD 50) remains significantly low compared to the estimate at design (USD 5000). This is due to the in-kind contribution of beneficiaries in preparing the 409 ha of land covered under the pilot scheme. This level of commitment and ownership of beneficiaries may have good outlook on their adaptation of good agricultural practices and ultimately their productivity which will be assessed against cost (cost effectiveness) by mid-term.

75. **Recurrent cost ratio:** The recurrent cost covers 21% of the total actual expenditure in 2023 and 2024 compared to the IFAD benchmark of 15%. While inflation and currency depreciation remain critical key factors, the intensification of investment activity in the next few years is expected to push down the recurrent ratio. Moreover, the project team is at full capacity with no significant recruitment expected at NPMU and Kano SPMU.

Coherence between AWPB and Implementation Rating: 3

Justification of rating

76. In the reporting period on this first Supervision mission report, the SAPZ physical progress reported is approximately 39% on the planned physical activities in the annual period. Cumulatively, SAPZ has reported approximately 14.7% of the planned physical appraisal targets. This is specifically to the IFAD Indicators under SAPZ Component 2 and Component 3. Indeed, the Project delays have contributed to this performance in physical AWPB execution. Going forward, as the processes to ensure accelerated implementation are finalized during the mission and the 2025 AWPB has been reviewed, it is hopeful that the SAPZ implementation will be improved going forward.

AWPB Inputs and Outputs Review and Implementation Progress

77. **Component 2 – Agricultural Productivity, Production, Market Linkages and Value Addition in SAPZ Catchment Areas.** Approximately 35% overall physical progress has been achieved in the reporting period. In terms of cumulative overall physical performance, Component 1 have achieved approximately 14% of the appraisal physical targets on activities. Regarding sub-component 2.1 - Agricultural market linkages and value addition, approximately 37.5% of the planned activities in the reporting period have been achieved. Regarding sub-component 2.2 - Smallholder productivity/production enhancement, approximately 33.3% of planned physical activities have been achieved in the annual reporting period. Regarding sub-component 2.3 - Access to finance and financial inclusion, SAPZ team reported to have yet initiate activities for this sub-component. These have been seen to commence on the upcoming 2025 AWPB.

78. **Component 3 - Policy and Institutional Development Support.** In the reporting period of 2024, SPAZ has reported to have achieved approximately 48.9% on the planned activities. Cumulatively, this is 16% of the appraisal targets.

Performance of M&E System**Rating: 4****Justification of rating**

79. With the delays in implementation that would have been beyond the M&E control, a baseline and a few achievements have been reflected in the current progress report. However, in terms of a comprehensive M&E plan and System that follows the IFAD guidelines, SAPZ is yet to implement these critical activities. Though SAPZ is commended for an in-house pilot of a small baseline study in Kano, which will now extend to Ogun. With outputs starting to be realized, it is important that an overall baseline is conducted per the design in all States and the National Project team will ensure that a baseline, in line with IFAD Core Indicator guidelines will be conducted. In addition, the MIS is yet to be developed and operationalized.

M&E System Review

80. M&E Plan. SAPZ has developed an M&E framework that outlines information on indicators, such as the following: (i) indicator definitions; (ii) means of verification; (iii) frequency; (iv) targets; (v) responsible parties. The mission concluded that the SAPZ M&E plan will need to be thoroughly revised to reflect the following: (i) additional information on processes and activities; (ii) description of the M&E approach; (iii) provide the tools for data collection; and (iv) more detailed definition of responsibilities and accountabilities. It is therefore critical for the SAPZ M&E to develop this 'living' document, in-house, with close support and collaboration from the IFAD Country Office, CPAT and relevant stakeholders.
81. Beneficiaries Profiling. In the efforts to fast-track profiling, a timeline of activities was developed during the mission and agreed. Going forward, SAPZ will conduct the following activities: (i) beneficiaries' sensitization in the remaining LGA with the support of an implementing; (ii) conduct the profiling activities in the 14 LGAs that will cover approximately 18000 beneficiaries but is estimated to an increase of beneficiaries to 24000, (approx. 50% of the LoP target); (iii) After the profiling, a comprehensive baseline survey will be conducted.
82. Comprehensive Baseline. SAPZ is commended for an in-house pilot baseline study in Kano of 1000 beneficiaries. As of the mission, an SLA has been signed in Ogun resulting in a higher number of beneficiaries in the additional LGAs. It is recommended that a comprehensive baseline is conducted for all the targeted LGAs and the National Project team to ensure that the terms of reference encompass geospatial data collection and is in line with the IFAD Core Indicator guidelines. Moreover, it is strongly recommended to involve IFAD for peer-review support in the process from ToRs to inception and draft baseline report stages. The mission found that SAPZ are already in a process to conduct a baseline for the 1000 beneficiaries already identified. The mission agreed for this to continue as the procurement process has already started. However, SAPZ should also be planning for a comprehensive baseline and the ToR formulation should commence.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
M&E Software (MIS). Engage with Service Provider to develop and operationalize the set-up of the MIS and closely collaborate with the LIFE-ND team in its development.	NPCO / PSIU / M&E Coordinator	02/2025
Baseline Survey (i) Procure Service Provider to conduct and finalize a baseline survey for all targeted LGAs ensuring it adheres to the IFAD COI guidelines and incorporates treatment and control groups. (ii) Ensure ToRs are in line with IFAD COI guidelines and involve IFAD in the peer-review process at each stage.	NPCO / PSIU / M&E Coordinator	04/2025
M&E Plan With support from IFAD and CPAT, build on the existing M&E framework to develop a thorough M&E plan that will guide implementation.		

Social, Environment, and Climate Standards requirements**Rating: 4****Justification of rating**

83. The project has prepared comprehensive SECAP-related documents, including ESIA, ESMF for the 2 clusters (Kano and Ogun), have been diligently produced and meet the necessary standards of quality. These documents have been effectively integrated into operational plans, such as PIM, procurement, and monitoring frameworks and AWPB (there are some operational shortcomings due to delayed approval of the AWPB requires further integration into the 2025 budget). SECAP Standards requirements are in place and are partially integrated into the AWPB, PIM, and procurement and monitoring plans of the project as well as the measures are being implemented.

SECAP Review

84. The SAPZ project has demonstrated progress in implementing SECAP procedures, though challenges persist. SECAP-related documents such as ESIA, ESMF, and operational guidelines have been developed and reviewed with input from relevant stakeholders, including technical experts from partner organizations. However, while the documents are aligned with SAPZ's

objectives, the quality varies, requiring further refinement to meet comprehensive environmental and social safeguards. Integration of SECAP requirements into the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) and operationalizing the recommendations in PDR, ESMF has been initiated, to enable alignment with procurement and monitoring plans. There is a need for clear stakeholder engagement plan with defined activities and timelines, while there are existing operational setbacks, women and youth should be well mainstreamed into the activities, other setbacks due to cultural barriers, limiting the full application of SECAP measures. Efforts to mitigate risks such as climate vulnerability and sexual harassment (SH/SEA) w defined in the

GRM, should be strengthened though implementation is at an early stage, with actions still required to enhance stakeholder training, community sensitization, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The use of screening tools for subprojects should be adopted, all checklists completed and documented with associated mitigation plans. Monitoring and reporting, and annual environmental audit should be integrated into the AWPB.

85. The project team were trained on sexual harassment awareness, reporting mechanisms, and escalation processes. Roll-up banners in offices enhanced visibility of reporting guidelines (present at both the national and state office). The project management offices implemented health and safety standards, including strategic signage, fire extinguishers, and proper lighting at key points. Training on health and safety will be required for project beneficiaries for activities in the processing facilities, village markets, and aggregation centers. Preliminary training on pesticide and herbicide management, spraying techniques, and waste container disposal strategies were conducted for beneficiaries during the pilot.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
NPIU/SPIU Strengthen Use of Environmental, Social, and Climate Screening Tools: Implement and support the application of screening tools for SAPZ subproject approvals and develop Environmental and Social Management Action Plans for sub projects to anticipate and mitigate potential risks and impacts. Strengthen routine monitoring of ESMP recommendations and routine environmental audit of facilities.	NPIU/SPIU	06/2025
Formalize Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) Socialize the established structured GRM at national, state, and local levels, publish and promote the GRM Manual through public dialogue for effective awareness, adoption and application.	NPIU/SPIU	06/2025

d. Financial Management & Execution

Acceptable Disbursement Rate **Rating: 3.0**

Justification of rating

86. The disbursement performance of the project, which began on 19 September 2022 is currently unsatisfactory falling short of expectations. At 30.2% of the project’s duration, only 6.57% of the total approved amount of IFAD financing of \$49.97 million has been disbursed, translating to approximately \$3.28 million. This rate is considerably below the sector benchmark of 23.71%, indicating underperformance in fund utilization. The disbursement performance of other financiers such as AFDB, ISDB and AGTF is very low at a cumulative average of 3.3% which is below the IFAD rate.

Main issues

87. An analysis of the disbursement-to-approval ratio (D/A) and the sector rate (S) shows that the current ratio of 6.57% is markedly below the prorated benchmark of 23.71%, resulting in a disbursement-to-sector rate (R/S) of 27.718%. This highlights a performance lag of more than threefold, reinforcing the need for corrective actions to bring disbursement closer to sectoral expectations.
88. The disparity between the current disbursement rate and the sector standard stem from several factors, such as delays in project setup, administrative bottlenecks, and slow execution of planned activities. These challenges, if not addressed promptly, could hinder the project’s ability to meet key deliverables and achieve its developmental objectives within the scheduled timeframe. Despite the timely set up of the national project coordination office, the project witnessed several delays in the signing of the SLAs by the State governments which was a condition for disbursement. While Kano was quick in signing the SLA, the putting in place of the State Project Implementation Unit faced significant challenges and the first team that oversaw the project start-up encountered significant fiduciary setbacks and was dismissed by the authorities, and for a period of almost 8 months there was no team in placed to manage disbursement. Contrary to the Kano which had signed the SLA, Ogun State SLA process dragged on for a long time and was only signed in April 2024 and the setting of the staffing and personnel is yet to be finalized.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Implement a Disbursement Acceleration Plan Develop a detailed implementation plan with clear timelines and milestones for each activity. Prioritize critical activities and allocate adequate resources to ensure timely execution.	FC	12/2024
Enhance Coordination and Collaboration Strengthen coordination and collaboration among all stakeholders, including government agencies, implementing partners, and beneficiaries. Regular meetings and effective communication can help resolve issues and facilitate timely decision-making.	NPC	03/2025

Fiduciary aspects

Quality of Financial Management

Rating: 4

Justification of rating

89. The financial management quality is moderately satisfactory, reflecting mixed performance. While the National Coordination Team is fully staffed, State SPIUs remain incomplete. The project uses Flexible accounting software under IPSAS cash basis, with automated IFRs enhancing accuracy. Basic controls like monthly bank reconciliations exist, though gaps persist. The 2024 AWPB shows only 13% execution due to delays in AWPB approval. Internal audit exists but lacks robust methodology. IFAD disbursement is \$3.2M (7%), with funds flowing through scheduled advances. Key improvements include asset register maintenance, SOE documentation, and budget coding for effective monitoring.

Main issues

90. **Personnel and Organization**
Project staffing arrangements remain incomplete, especially at the State level, where SPIU teams are not yet fully established. The National Coordination Team is fully staffed and operational for nearly two years. Some appointees from government services lack formal contracts specifying employment terms; appointment letters cannot serve as employment contracts. Annual contracts tied to performance evaluations are recommended, but the absence of clear criteria means evaluations have not been conducted,.
91. **Budgeting**
The 2024 Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) was approved mid-Q2, delaying project execution due to the late national steering committee meeting. Initially set at USD 6.2 million, the AWPB was revised to USD 3.8 million in September 2024 to account for implementation delays, but this adjustment was not resubmitted for the steering committee information. The financial execution rate stands at 13%, with USD 477,000 spent out of the USD 3.7 million budgeted.
92. **Budget performance reveals significant underutilization.** For Category V (Recurrent Costs), only USD 33,749 of the USD 335,640 budget was spent (10.1%). Similarly, Category 3 (Services) saw expenditure of USD 92,804 against a USD 2.94 million budget (3.2%). These gaps highlight delays in service procurement and execution, critical to achieving project goals.
93. Overall, the 2024 budget underscores underutilization and the urgent need for better execution and timely approvals.
94. **Funds flow and Disbursement**
The basis of disbursement of funds to the state has not yet been established. This should be driven by activities and backed by quarterly cash forecast cascaded to state level. Cashflow needs should be discussed and reviewed in monthly project meetings.
95. The Remita platform, as configured for the project, does not allow for dual approval of payments or withdrawals from the project bank account. This limitation poses a risk to the integrity and security of financial transactions. Dual approval is a fundamental control mechanism designed to safeguard against unauthorized or erroneous transactions by requiring independent verification by two signatories.
96. **Accounting and Internal Control**
The project's financial management system is defined in its finance and accounting manual, with transactions processed via the automated Flexible accounting software in compliance with IPSAS cash-basis standards. The financial statements and interim financial reports have been automated in the accounting software.
97. While monthly bank reconciliations are standard, the Kano SPIU faced delays in preparation and approval due to staffing and transition issues. Additionally, an unexplained USD 13K receipt in the Designated Account (DA) was not properly documented in the reconciliation.
98. The project lacks a reliable fixed asset register, currently maintained in a Word document. It omits crucial details such as unique IDs, descriptions, categories, purchase dates, costs, and locations, hampering effective asset tracking.
99. The internal audit function, staffed by national and state auditors, operates without proper tools or methodology, limiting its ability to assess controls effectively.

100. Review of SOEs:

- Checklists for required documents are either missing or poorly completed.
- There is no evidence of budget review prior to expenditure initiation, and activity codes are not indicated.
- The AWPB lacks unique activity codes, hindering effective budget monitoring and tracking.
- Vehicle purchases are missing essential documentation, such as the manufacturer's certificate of origin or VIN verification.
- No audit trail exists for journal vouchers or bank statements generated from the accounting software.
- Invoices do not include tax details, such as VAT, making tax exoneration recording as counterpart fund contributions unjustifiable.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
<p>Strengthen Authorization Procedures over payments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require all payment requests to be pre-approved by two authorized personnel before being entered into the Remita system i. e payment request should be initiated and approved electronically and only when the payment voucher is printed should the transaction be processed in Remita • Bank reconciliation duties should be properly segregated between preparer, reviewer, and approver 	FC	12/2024
<p>Standardize SOE and Documentation Processes</p> <p>Implement a comprehensive checklist for Statement of Expenditure (SOE) reviews to ensure all required documents are complete and accurate. Ensure invoices include tax details (e.g., VAT) to justify counterpart fund contributions and maintain an audit trail for journal vouchers and bank statements.</p>	FC	12/2024
<p>Enhance the Effectiveness of the Internal Audit Function</p> <p>Develop a comprehensive internal audit plan, clearly defining its scope, objectives, and methodology. This will ensure that audits are focused on high-risk areas and that the audit team has a clear roadmap for conducting efficient and effective audits.</p>	NPC	12/2024
<p>Enable the Audit Trail Feature:</p> <p>Activate the audit trail feature in the accounting system to allow for time, date and user stamps on documents generated from the software</p>	FC	03/2025
<p>Strengthen Accounting and Internal Controls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a digital, detailed fixed asset register in the accounting software, including unique IDs, asset descriptions, categories, purchase dates, costs, and locations. - Ensure monthly reconciliations are completed on time and documented, and investigate any discrepancies, such as the unexplained USD 14K K receipt.in DA 	FC	03/2025
<p>Reinforce budget control</p> <p>Establish budgetary control checkpoints before any expenditure initiation, linking activities to AWPB codes for effective budget monitoring</p>	FC	03/2025
<p>Improve counterpart fund accounting</p> <p>The project should develop a comprehensive tax management system that properly documents all tax implications of transactions, maintains clear records of tax exonerations, and ensures proper validation of counterpart fund contributions.</p>	FC	05/2025
<p>Strengthen Contractual and Personnel Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish formal, standardized employment contracts for all project staff, including civil servants, to clarify terms, roles, and performance expectations. Ensure these contracts include KPIs, terms of reference (TOR), and are formally approved by IFAD. - Create a comprehensive HR file checklist ensuring all personnel files contain required documentation (educational credentials, civil status, contact information) 	NPC	06/2025

<p>Strengthen State-Level Financial Management</p> <p>Given the specific challenges noted at the Kano SPIU level, there's a need to strengthen state-level financial management capacity. Offer regular training to project and SPIU staff on financial management policies, including budgeting, SOE preparation, and procurement processes, to ensure compliance with donor and internal standards.</p>	FC	06/2025
<p>Assess FM capacity of implementing partners</p> <p>The FM capacity of implementing partners identified during implementation should be assessed prior to signature of any conventions. IFAD minimum fiduciary clauses should be included in all contracts/conventions with partners</p>	FC	06/2025

Quality and Timeliness of Audit

Rating: 3

Justification of rating

101. The report is not in full compliance with IPSAS

Main issues

102. This the first audit of the project. The following issues were noted:

1. Incorrect Terminology: The phrase "give a true and fair view" is appropriate for general purpose financial statements, but the specific wording used in the opinion is not precise enough to meet ISA requirements. ISA 700 (Revised) requires the use of either "true and fair view" or "presents fairly, in all material respects"
2. Reference to IFAD Guidelines: Including a reference to IFAD guidelines in the opinion for general purpose financial statements is inappropriate.
3. the structure and content of the auditor general's report is not in compliance with ISSAI; the opinion, and basis of opinion sections appear in reverse order, part of the text that should form the opinion appears at the beginning of the report while the opinion appears in the last paragraph, there is no key audit matters paragraph, the responsibilities of management, and those charged with governance, and the those of the auditor are presented in the same heading and paragraph
4. The audit report does not mention the specific standards used to conduct the audit. It rather mentions 'approved auditing standards, guidelines, and procedures'. **ISSAI 1700**, which mirrors ISA 700, also mandates that the audit report should clearly indicate the framework of standards used during the audit. This is crucial for ensuring transparency and allowing users of the report to understand the basis on which the audit was conducted.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Investigate inflow of funds in DA The sum of \$14,300.00 was paid into the Project's Designated Account as Miscellaneous Receipts via pv. No. RV/2023/FP11/000000002 dated 01/12/2023. ii. The note to the accounts disclosed that these were "receipts other than Funds from 'FAD'", and iii. The source and purpose of the funds were not provided for audit.	FC	10/2024
ii. Account for N3,970,204.65 being payment for the supply of stationery and office consumables The project procured store items via two (2) paid vouchers of N3,181,837.21 (Three million, one hundred and eight one thousand, eight hundred and thirty seven naira, twenty one kobo) and N788,367.44 (Seven hundred and eighty eight thousand, three hundred and sixty seven naira, forty four kobo), totalling N3,970,204.65	FC	12/2024
Follow the due process for staff recruitment as stipulated in the PIM. The project procured store items via two (2) paid vouchers of N3,181,837.21 (Three million, one hundred and eight one thousand, eight hundred and thirty seven naira, twenty one kobo) and N788,367.44 (Seven hundred and eighty eight thousand, three hundred and sixty seven naira, forty four kobo), totalling N3,970,204.65	FC	12/2024
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Counterparts Funds

Rating: 4

Justification of rating

103. Counterpart fund performance can be rated as moderately satisfactory. Overall, counterpart funding from the Federal government and state governments has been provided as per the amounts envisaged in the AWPB in 2022, and 2023 where the FGN provided 100% of its obligations. State government of Kano provided NGN130 million compared to the budgeted NGN 424 million in 2023 only.

Main issues

104. The counterpart remains a major obligation on the part of the FGN and the participating states and its timely release is important for the project activities. This is principally because payment of staff performance allowances is supposed to be paid from these funds including other coordination costs. Despite meeting its obligations in 2022 and 2024, the FGN has not paid any contribution to the project in 2024. The situation in Kano state is similar; 30% of the contribution only came in 2023, and non for 2024. The impact has been the inability of the project to pay performance allowances to staff in the course of 2024. Staff motivation and implementation is likely to be significantly affected. In addition, there is no record on the assessment of government contribution by way of tax exonerations, and beneficiary contribution has not been accounted for.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Assessment of counterpart contribution FGN counterpart contribution by way of tax exoneration should be adequately captured and recorded	FC	12/2024
Beneficiary in-kind contribution Develop beneficiary in-kind contribution manual that should take into account the following: - procedures for identifying and documenting in-kind contributions - templates/forms for recording beneficiary contributions - Clear guidelines for valuing different types of in-kind contributions (labor, materials, land use, etc.) - Integrate in-kind contribution tracking into the project's financial management system	FC	03/2025
FGN and state counterpart funds Continuous advocacy with FGN and State for release of counterpart funds. Explore options with Lead project agency to remedy situation of overdue staff performance allowance	NPC	06/2025

Compliance with Loan Covenants

Rating: 4

Justification of rating

105. Compliance with key legal covenants. Non-compliance could affect project implementation or achievement of development objective(s) but does not violate IFAD's statutory requirements. Compliance is expected in the near future. Some of the areas where the project has not fully complied with include: the recruitment of project staff, setting up of M & E systems, Insurance of property etc.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Registration of lease contract NPCO should refer to the competent authorities to ensure that the office lease contract is registered the purpose of making in legally enforceable in case of dispute	NPC	03/2025
Compliance Tracking Mechanism Create a Covenant Compliance Register that includes: • A list of all loan covenants and their corresponding obligations. • Current compliance status (e.g., compliant, partially compliant, non-compliant). • Deadlines for compliance. • Assigned responsible parties	NPC	03/2025

Procurement

Procurement

Rating: 4

Justification of rating

The procurement processes are for the most part consistent with the IFAD procurement framework. The national procurement office acts as a supervision filter for the state offices in reviewing and approval of documentation and processes before IFAD's review. Processes and procedures applied exhibited only minor shortcomings that had no significant impact on project implementation and performance.

Procurement Review

Desk Review of Big Ticket Contracts and Contract Portfolio: Management Capacity of the PMU

For the purpose of procurement, SAPZ comprises a national project management unit (NPMU) in the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) in Abuja and seven (7) participating states, 2 of which (Kano and Ogun) are covered under the IFAD funds for the Project. Procurement in the NPMU is championed by a National Procurement Officer (NPO) assisted by a Procurement Assistant. The Project procurement units (both national and states), undertake procurement processes that are for the most part consistent with the

provisions, processes and procedures provided in the IFAD Procurement Guidelines, and by extension, the Handbook. The NPO acts as a supervision filter for the state offices in reviewing and approval of documentation and processes before IFAD's review. There were no big-ticket procurements undertaken for the period of review.

SECAP Risks

There has been some progress in implementing SECAP processes, including those within procurement. Some SECAP initiatives – especially relating to ESIA and ESMF - are being developed and reviewed by internal stakeholders.

Procurement Strategy/Planning Process

The Procurement Plan written in Excel is not using IFAD format. The document does not have any Actual rows; only the Planned rows are evident. In addition the date format used (M/DD/YY) is not the one approved by IFAD (DD-MMM-YY). Because of the absence of actual rows, this document cannot be used as a monitoring tool. The procurement activities are however entered in OPEN, and monitoring can take place online.

Processes and Procedures from Pre-Qualification/Shortlisting to Receipt of Bids/Proposals

While there are no formal requisitions, each procurement file showed a request (by a requestor) that is approved by the head of the procuring entity. For Goods, there is a Request for Quotation (RFQ) document in every file, complete with specifications. For one procurement for Vehicles however, the Programme used specifications with a brand name. The RFQ is issued to 4 bidders and there is proof in the file that the RFQ was sent to the bidders. Many of the RFQs have inconsistent delivery timeline, for instance in many cases the RFQ would report a delivery period in the body of the RFQ and have a different delivery period in the annexed Information sheet, which would confuse bidders. For Consulting Services reviewed, there is a well-written Request for Expressions of Interest (REOI) but a simpler document requesting the successful bidder to submit a Technical and Financial Proposal is required.

Processes and Procedures for Evaluation and Contract Award

The Programme uses the evaluation report template by IFAD. However, there are some defects in the evaluation reporting documentation. The evaluation reports don't review preliminary examination compliance (e.g. registration, tax clearances, etc.) as this area in the Reports is always evaluated as not applicable. The evaluation scoring framework used for consulting services is not congruent or scientifically accurate. This is compounded by the fact that the evaluators seem to have ascribed scores in an arbitrary manner. In addition, during the evaluation process, the prices are not checked for arithmetic errors. In most cases for the evaluation of Goods, except notably, for the procurement of vehicles where the evaluation sorely erred and awarded to the wrong bidder, the process and the reporting were smooth. After the evaluation reports were approved, the unsuccessful bidders were not notified of the outcome of the evaluation, and so were not afforded the opportunity to request a debrief or protest the process. In all cases, the evaluation panel members are presented with the declaration of impartiality and confidentiality, the signed copies of which are evident in the file.

Contract Management and Administration and CMT accuracy and timeliness

The contract award process is done well, with a signed contract being in every file. The contract format used for Shopping for Goods is a bit too sophisticated and is only required when national or international competitive bidding is being done, but the contract is properly used. With the exception of one but even then not filled properly, none of the procurements reviewed have a signed Self-Certification form.

Record Retention

The record retention process is dismal. Flimsy paper files with a thin file tie is used to keep the documents together in the form of a record. While these may work for Programme files with a few papers in it, this is not an appropriate way to record procurement transactions. Uneventful review of the files is impossible. The papers come loose at the tie and may then be ripped apart where the punched holes are. The Programme has been advised to use lever arch files and dividers to properly catalogue procurement records, in reverse chronological order.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Training for Procurement Officer procurement staff Training on Terms Of Reference and Evaluation Criteria for Consulting Services and on Records Management for IFAD Projects	Procurement Officer	12/2024
Inception Report use Cessation of use of Inception Reports as a deliverable when hiring Individual Consultants	SAPZ	12/2024
Procurement and Contract Files Archive Set up a chronological order and provide material to install a fully fledged archive for procurement and contract documents.	Procurement Officer	04/2025

e. Key SIS Indicators

Likelihood of Achieving the Development Objective

Rating: 3.88

Assessment of the Overall Implementation Performance

Rating: 3.92

F. Relevance

Justification of rating

106. SAPZ is consistent with the National Agricultural Technology and Innovation Policy (NATIP, 2022-2027) which emphasises economic diversification through agriculture, private sector led economy, commodity competitiveness and job creation especially for youth and women. The project is aligned to the Presidential Emergency Declaration on Nigeria’s Food Security which emphasizes the critical need for government to strengthen and expand existing development efforts. It is also aligned to the IFAD Country strategic opportunities programme 2024–2029 of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, which aims at deriving prosperity and benefit from economic growth. There is high demand for the piloted initiatives by the smallholder farmers and other value chain actors.

Main issues

- 107. Aligned to Vision 20:20 and explicitly relevant to this Project design are the Green Alternative Roadmap for Agriculture and the Strategic Framework for Youth Employment and Job Creation in Nigeria. The Green Alternative prioritizes four pillars: food security, job creation, import substitution and economic diversification. SAPZ is aligned to the IFAD Country strategic opportunities programme 2024–2029 of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, which aims at supporting a rural economy in which the targeted population can derive prosperity and benefit from economic growth.
- 108. SAPZ is a key investment project towards achieving the goal of the National Agricultural Technology and Innovation Policy. Effectively, the policy seeks to commercialize existing diverse agriculture and to create rural jobs. It foresees decentralization of agricultural development authority from Federal to State level with the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD) engaging in coordination and quality control with projects meant to be implemented by State and local administrations.
- 109. The Strategic Framework for Youth Employment and Job Creation emphasizes that the greatest opportunity for youth employment is found in agriculture. Employment creation should be driven by opportunities for food production, import substitution and cash commodity exports. Beyond these strategies, Nigeria has extensive and coherent policies for youth and gender inclusion, improved nutrition, promotion of rural financial inclusion and others. The Project design firmly aligns to these strategies and policies.
- 110. Some of the outstanding areas that SAPZ will focus on are: replicating the CAF Model, to become self-sustaining in order to serve as a platform for business transaction, knowledge sharing and policy dialogue for the women and youth entrepreneurs. And improving capacity building on environment sustainability, conflict resolutions, nutrition and leadership promotion in order to influence policies for business communities and public institutions.

G. Lessons Learned

Business Environment

111. (a) Partnering with large off-takers, business entrepreneurs and other value chain actors empowers smallholder farmers to engage in competitive markets and build stronger farmer associations to address challenges related to the agro-industry. (b) Youth engagement in seed production within the Value Chain Development Program (VCDP) supports long-term value chain growth.

Macroeconomic Environment

112. Synergies with government programs and leveraging on initiatives of existing IFAD supported projects accelerates change, adding momentum to project outcomes.

Governance & Politics

113. Strong commitment and support from the steering committees, federal, state and local leadership as well as traditional leaders strengthens project implementation and presents significant opportunities for project scalability.

Coordination & Engagement

114. (a) Engaging village heads, religious leaders and building partnerships enhances project complementarity and fosters trust towards increasing project’s effectiveness; (b) Strengthening the membership of the Commodity Alliance Forum (CAF) empowers its members to negotiate for favourable prices with the off-takers, builds collective voice to influence policy change and provides a platform to address smallholder farmers’ needs.

H. Agreed Actions

<i>Agreed Action</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Agreed Date</i>
Overview and Project Progress		

<p>Fast track the approval processes for the two TORs</p> <p>Fast track the approval processes for the two TORs on establishing a Financial Services Association (FSA) and mapping of existing innovative financial services and their market offerings and support implementation.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	12/2024
<p>Establish formal partnerships with financial service</p> <p>Establish formal partnerships with financial service providers to address the unique needs of smallholder farmers and other value chain actors such as low-interest loans, input financing and crop insurance</p>	NPCO / PSIU	12/2024
<p>Continue with the profiling activities</p> <p>Continue with the profiling activities in the remaining LGAs in Kano and Ogun States</p>	NPCO / PSIU	12/2024
<p>Conduct a mapping exercise on existing financial institutions</p> <p>Conduct a mapping exercise on existing financial institutions and their market offerings to understand the market dynamics of different financial institutions.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	01/2025
<p>Enhance capacity building for smallholder producers</p> <p>Enhance capacity building for smallholder producers and primary processors to meet the quality and standards compliance for the agro industry.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	02/2025
<p>Strengthen the capacity of CAF members</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of CAF members to effectively identify market opportunities, negotiate for better prices, engage in policy and effectively serve their members with the required services.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	02/2025
<p>Strengthen capacity of smallholder farmers in financial literacy</p> <p>Strengthen capacity of smallholder farmers in financial literacy and to establish linkages with financial institutions. As well as to identify potential niches across the different segments of the value chain for viable diversified market segments.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	02/2025
<p>Enhance the capacity of smallholder farmers and other value chain actors</p> <p>Enhance the capacity of smallholder farmers and other value chain actors in post-harvest handling and storage to improve product quality and achieve a premium price.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	02/2025
<p>Facilitate the acquisition of small-scale equipment</p> <p>Facilitate the acquisition of small-scale equipment to enable smallholder farmers to meet the demands of agro industrialization effectively.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	02/2025
<p>Establish seed multiplication centers</p> <p>Establish seed multiplication centers to enhance the availability and accessibility of high-quality seeds, creating income-generating opportunities for youth.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	03/2025
<p>Leverage digital tools and ICT4D</p> <p>Leverage digital tools and ICT4D to streamline financial services for SAPZ beneficiaries, such as mobile banking, e-wallets, and digital credit scoring.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	03/2025
<p>Develop a comprehensive M&E plan and System</p> <p>Develop a comprehensive M&E plan and System that follows the IFAD guidelines.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	03/2025

<p>Conduct a comprehensive baseline</p> <p>Conduct a comprehensive baseline for all the targeted LGAs and ensure compliance with IFAD guidelines.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	03/2025
Development Effectiveness		
<p>Leverage preliminary profiling of beneficiaries</p> <p>Leverage preliminary profiling of beneficiaries for scaling up - Start scale up production of VCs crops with 6,000 farmers from the 7,826 farmers profiled for rice and tomatoes during the pilot, then conduct global profiling of another 6,000 farmers for groundnut and Sesame</p>	NPCO / PSIU /Productivity and Rural Institution	01/2025
<p>Feasibility studies needed for value added activities</p> <p>Feasibility studies needed for value added activities - Post handling Services providers – Seed multiplication, Transportation, harvesting, digital offers) with youth community implication. - Exchange with ongoing programs having similar patterns for lessons learnt (VCDP)</p>	NPCO / PSIU/PO	01/2025
<p>Reinforcement of signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)</p> <p>Reinforcement of signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) - Contract farming - Agreed quantities, - standards quality requirements criteria and price grading system, -Service Level Agreement</p>	NPCO / PSIU	01/2025
<p>Conduct a learning field visit to VCDP and LIFE ND sites</p> <p>Conduct a learning field visit to VCDP and LIFE ND sites on inclusion of PWDs, Youth and Women (reproductive age)</p>	NPCO / PSIU	02/2025
<p>Accelerate the implementation of outputs</p> <p>Accelerate the implementation of outputs to address the current gap in achieving results. Prioritize strategic actions across all States and Local Government Areas (LGAs) to fast track implementation.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	03/2025
<p>Expedite the completion of the baseline study</p> <p>Expedite the completion of the baseline study aligned with IFAD Core Outcome Indicator (COI) guidelines to provide a comprehensive assessment of progress</p>	NPCO / PSIU	03/2025
<p>Accelerate profiling of the direct beneficiaries</p> <p>Accelerate profiling of the direct beneficiaries in all the LGAs in Kano and Ogun States</p>	NPCO / PSIU	03/2025
<p>Facilitate inclusive partnership with CSOs, PWD, IDP,</p> <p>Facilitate inclusive partnership with CSOs, PWD, IDP, Private Sector, Women Organizations, Public sector (traditional and religious leaders) for training in agric business and community dialogues</p>	NPCO / PSIU	03/2025
<p>Introduce Labor-Saving Technologies</p> <p>Introduce Labor-Saving Technologies: Provide women and youth with access to labor-saving agricultural tools (e.g., mechanized threshers, small tractors) to reduce physical burden and save time</p>	NPCO / PSIU	03/2025
<p>Advocate to traditional and religious leaders</p> <p>Advocate to traditional and religious leaders to address the specific challenges experienced by women and youth, especially -access to land, financing and representation in leadership positions for women</p>	NPCO / PSIU	03/2025

<p>Roll out capacity building programs</p> <p>Roll out capacity building programs focusing on: - Management skills for farmer-based organizations (FBOs) - Business and financial literacy training; - Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) to improve productivity and sustainability.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	03/2025
<p>Market Landscaping and market studies assessment</p> <p>Market Landscaping and market studies assessment - Map out upstream market actors - Market studies needed</p>	NPCO / PSIU	03/2025
<p>Deepen Stakeholder Partnerships for Climate and Early Warning Systems and insurance</p> <p>Deepen Stakeholder Partnerships for Climate and Early Warning Systems and insurance: Strengthen partnerships with Nimet, NAIC, NIHSA (Nigeria Hydrology Services Agency) deploy climate, early warning (drought and flood) information using digital tools, insurance, setup weather stations in all LGAs</p>	NPCO / PSIU	04/2025
<p>Scale up capacity building</p> <p>Scale up capacity building in record keeping, governance and leadership for value chain actors</p>	NPCO / PSIU	06/2025
<p>Engagement with Nutrition Partners:</p> <p>Engagement with Nutrition Partners: Exploring partnerships with organizations like the Civil Society Scaling Up Nutrition in Nigeria (CS-SUNN), Harvestplus and HortiNigeria to extend resources, technical expertise, and community support for ongoing nutrition activities</p>	NPCO / PSIU	06/2025
<p>Expand Training on Climate-Smart Agricultural Practices</p> <p>Conduct in-depth training for farmers and key stakeholders on sustainable land management, flood control, soil conservation practices (halfmoon etc), climate information. Produce manuals in local languages.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	06/2025
<p>Develop CC strategy, phased action plan</p> <p>Develop CC strategy, phased action plan, training manuals- to address cc impacts, training manuals to build the capacity of stakeholders, FOs, women, and youth.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	08/2025
<p>Identify and Map out youth only, women-only and PWD</p> <p>Identify and Map out youth only, women-only and PWD only focussed initiatives for the specific gender categories in order to improve inclusivity and effectiveness</p>	NPCO / PSIU	09/2025
<p>Home Gardening Training and Support</p> <p>Home Gardening Training and Support: Training more women leaders from farmer organizations on establishing and managing home gardens. This training is further cascaded to beneficiaries to create sustainable household vegetable gardens, using locally sourced organic manure. This supports improved access to vegetables and nutrient-dense foods.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	09/2025
<p>Distribution of Vegetable Seeds:</p> <p>Provision of seeds, such as roselle, to help women initiate and sustain home-grown vegetable gardens, encouraging consistent access to fresh produce.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	09/2025
<p>Community Sensitization on Nutrition</p> <p>Community Sensitization on Nutrition: Raising awareness on nutrition sensitive behaviors in communities and demonstrations, targeting women with knowledge on dietary diversity and nutritious food choices for household well-being.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	09/2025

<p>Media and Campaign Support</p> <p>Media and Campaign Support, production of knowledge management: Using media campaigns to promote nutrition awareness and best practices, thereby broadening reach and reinforcing nutrition-related messages across participating communities.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	09/2025
<p>Resource identification, planning and inputs distribution</p> <p>Build on the scale up exercise done during the SM - Identify extension service for training of trainers. Out of the identified 70 trainers, - Financial resources Planning and chronogram deployment.</p>	NPCO / PSIU /Productivity and Rural Institution	
<p>Assess and Inform Investments</p> <p>Assess and Inform Investments in renewable energy for irrigation, and affordable farm mechanization solutions (tractors and harvesters)</p>	NPCO / PSIU	
Sustainability and Scaling up		
<p>Leveraging the documented successes</p> <p>Leveraging the documented successes from Kano's pilot to guide the scaling up.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	01/2025
<p>Prioritize and fast track the implementation</p> <p>Prioritize and fast track the implementation of the scale up plan adopted during the Supervision Mission through use of Implementing Partners with expertise and capacity for outreach.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	01/2025
<p>Knowledge sharing</p> <p>Document the successful startup process and the pilot initiatives (best practices and lessons learned) to offer a strong basis for knowledge sharing, scaling up the SAPZ program across the remaining LGAs, thereby expanding its reach and impact.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	02/2025
<p>Policy Engagement</p> <p>Build capacity of smallholders and key stakeholders in policy processes especially members of CAF for improved market access.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	02/2025
<p>Mapping of VC actors</p> <p>Conduct a mapping of value chain actors including Financial Institutions (Banks, Microfinance Institutions, Insurance, other Processors, other services providers (transporters, inputs dealers, Post harvest handling), wholesalers, Inputs dealers, transport to identify potential partnerships and entry points for engagement</p>	NPCO / PSIU	02/2025
<p>Develop a clear agenda</p> <p>Develop a clear agenda for engagement for win-win collaborations between the beneficiaries and key partners</p>	NPCO / PSIU	02/2025
<p>Promote Early Maturing Tree Planting and Establish Nurseries close to clusters</p> <p>Initiate training programs for Farmer Organizations (FOs), women, and youth to promote the planting of early maturing trees, establish nurseries, and sustainable agroforestry practices located at farm clusters.</p>	NPIU/SPIU	02/2025
<p>Conduct field visits</p> <p>Conduct field visits to best performing VCDP sites with well-functioning CAF platforms for learning and replicating the model to SAPZ sites.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	03/2025

<p>Co-Design of Program Activities</p> <p>Involve target groups in designing specific interventions, such as crop selection for home gardens or scheduling training sessions, to ensure activities are relevant and accessible.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	03/2025
<p>Appoint Local Community Champions</p> <p>Select representatives from various groups (women, youth, PWDs) to serve as “engagement champions” who regularly gather feedback, facilitate communication, and promote participation within their groups.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	03/2025
<p>Responsive Communication</p> <p>Develop and produce pamphlets in English, Hausa and Brail on the project activities. Identify media channels that suit the time and language of the target groups.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	03/2025
<p>Conduct Capacity Building for Contract Management a</p> <p>Conduct Capacity Building for Contract Management and timely reporting in order to address gaps in delayed reporting and contract management especially in consulting services.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	03/2025
<p>Establishing in-grower and out-grower</p> <p>Establishing in-grower and out-grower scheme and creating B-2-B linkage enabling participants to generate income</p>	NPCO / PSIU	04/2025
<p>Skills Training Workshops</p> <p>Conduct regular workshops on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), financial literacy, and entrepreneurship to enhance technical and economic skills.</p>		06/2025
<p>Digital Literacy for Rural Communities</p> <p>Introduce basic digital literacy sessions, including mobile-based agricultural tools and financial apps, to improve access to information and resources.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	06/2025
<p>Mentorship and Peer Learning Networks</p> <p>Set up mentorship programs that connect experienced farmers with newer participants, facilitating skill transfer and reinforcing knowledge.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	06/2025
<p>Community Visioning Workshops</p> <p>Facilitate sessions where community members, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities, can articulate their needs and goals through the GALS visioning tool.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	09/2025
<p>Monthly Feedback Forums</p> <p>Establish regular in-person forums in each community where beneficiaries can share feedback on SAPZ activities, voice challenges, and discuss solutions.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	09/2025
<p>Accelerate Procurement and Deployment of Solar Water Pumps and other Technology Demonstration Deploy solar water pumps and</p> <p>Deploy solar water pumps and tube wells in LGA’s lacking basin irrigation facilities present in Kura and Bagwai, provide training on their use and maintenance, promote crop waste utilization- briquettes, mini-biogas systems (to offer alternative energy sources, and reduce deforestation.), composting, and solar dryers to reduce post-harvest losses.</p>	NPIU/SPIU	09/2025

<p>Strengthen capacities of smallholder producers</p> <p>Strengthen capacities of smallholder producers and value chain actors to build trust among themselves as well as in areas of quality control, grading, and standardization to ensure compliance with commodity standards and regulations to fit within the requirements of the agro industry.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	09/2025
Project Management		
<p>M&E Software (MIS).</p> <p>Engage with Service Provider to develop and operationalize the set-up of the MIS and closely collaborate with the LIFE-ND team in its development.</p>	NPCO / PSIU / M&E Coordinator	02/2025
<p>Baseline Survey</p> <p>(i) Procure Service Provider to conduct and finalize a baseline survey for all targeted LGAs ensuring it adheres to the IFAD COI guidelines and incorporates treatment and control groups. (ii) Ensure ToRs are in line with IFAD COI guidelines and involve IFAD in the peer-review process at each stage.</p>	NPCO / PSIU / M&E Coordinator	04/2025
<p>NPIU/SPIU</p> <p>Strengthen Use of Environmental, Social, and Climate Screening Tools: Implement and support the application of screening tools for SAPZ subproject approvals and develop Environmental and Social Management Action Plans for sub projects to anticipate and mitigate potential risks and impacts. Strengthen routine monitoring of ESMP recommendations and routine environmental audit of facilities.</p>	NPIU/SPIU	06/2025
<p>Formalize Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)</p> <p>Socialize the established structured GRM at national, state, and local levels, publish and promote the GRM Manual through public dialogue for effective awareness, adoption and application.</p>	NPIU/SPIU	06/2025
<p>Timely and compliant submission of AWPB i</p> <p>Timely and compliant submission of AWPB in line with PDR and fast track progress for timely approval of AWPB</p>	NPCO / PSIU	09/2025
<p>Competitively recruit Implementation Partners</p> <p>Competitively recruit Implementation Partners with expertise and capacity for outreach to accelerate the scaling up. Additionally, engage an independent evaluation firm to monitor, assess and provide feedback on the activities of the Implementing Partners.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	09/2025
<p>Conduct annual performance evaluations for all staff</p> <p>Conduct annual performance evaluations for all staff and explore the possibility of introducing performance-based allowances to retain and motivate high-performing staff, ensuring their continued contribution to the accelerated implementation of project activities.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	09/2025
<p>Strengthen Steering Committee Structure</p> <p>Strengthen Steering Committee Structure through Regular engagement, sensitization and workshops on the program implementation to support the timely review and approval of AWPBs.</p>	NPCO / PSIU	09/2025
<p>Recruit the Technical support</p> <p>Recruit the Technical support at the technical and strategic functions</p>	NPCO / PSIU	09/2025

<p>M&E Plan</p> <p>With support from IFAD and CPAT, build on the existing M&E framework to develop a thorough M&E plan that will guide implementation.</p>		
Financial Management & Execution		
<p>Investigate inflow of funds in DA</p> <p>The sum of \$14,300.00 was paid into the Project's Designated Account as Miscellaneous Receipts via pv. No. RV/2023/FP11/000000002 dated 01/12/2023.</p> <p>ii. The note to the accounts disclosed that these were "receipts other than Funds from 'FAD'", and iii. The source and purpose of the funds were not provided for audit.</p>	FC	10/2024
<p>ii. Account for N3,970,204.65 being payment for the supply of stationery and office consumables</p> <p>The project procured store items via two (2) paid vouchers of N3,181 ,837.21 (Three million, one hundred and eight one thousand, eight hundred and thirty seven naira, twenty one kobo) and N788,367.44 (Seven hundred and eighty eight thousand, three hundred and sixty seven naira, forty four kobo), totalling N3,970,204.65</p>	FC	12/2024
<p>Follow the due process for staff recruitment as stipulated in the PIM.</p> <p>The project procured store items via two (2) paid vouchers of N3,181 ,837.21 (Three million, one hundred and eight one thousand, eight hundred and thirty seven naira, twenty one kobo) and N788,367.44 (Seven hundred and eighty eight thousand, three hundred and sixty seven naira, forty four kobo), totalling N3,970,204.65</p>	FC	12/2024
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<p>Implement a Disbursement Acceleration Plan</p> <p>Develop a detailed implementation plan with clear timelines and milestones for each activity. Prioritize critical activities and allocate adequate resources to ensure timely execution.</p>	FC	12/2024
<p>Assessment of counterpart contribution</p> <p>FGN counterpart contribution by way of tax exoneration should be adequately captured and recorded</p>	FC	12/2024
<p>Strengthen Authorization Procedures over payments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require all payment requests to be pre-approved by two authorized personnel before being entered into the Remita system i. e payment request should be initiated and approved electronically and only when the payment voucher is printed should the transaction be processed in Remita • Bank reconciliation duties should be properly segregated between preparer, reviewer, and approver 	FC	12/2024

<p>Standardize SOE and Documentation Processes</p> <p>Implement a comprehensive checklist for Statement of Expenditure (SOE) reviews to ensure all required documents are complete and accurate. Ensure invoices include tax details (e.g., VAT) to justify counterpart fund contributions and maintain an audit trail for journal vouchers and bank statements.</p>	FC	12/2024
<p>Enhance the Effectiveness of the Internal Audit Function</p> <p>Develop a comprehensive internal audit plan, clearly defining its scope, objectives, and methodology. This will ensure that audits are focused on high-risk areas and that the audit team has a clear roadmap for conducting efficient and effective audits.</p>	NPC	12/2024
<p>Training for Procurement Officer procurement staff</p> <p>Training on Terms Of Reference and Evaluation Criteria for Consulting Services and on Records Management for IFAD Projects</p>	Procurement Officer	12/2024
<p>Inception Report use</p> <p>Cessation of use of Inception Reports as a deliverable when hiring Individual Consultants</p>	SAPZ	12/2024
<p>Registration of lease contract</p> <p>NPCO should refer to the competent authorities to ensure that the office lease contract is registered the purpose of making in legally enforceable in case of dispute</p>	NPC	03/2025
<p>Compliance Tracking Mechanism</p> <p>Create a Covenant Compliance Register that includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A list of all loan covenants and their corresponding obligations. • Current compliance status (e.g., compliant, partially compliant, non-compliant). • Deadlines for compliance. • Assigned responsible partie 	NPC	03/2025
<p>Enhance Coordination and Collaboration</p> <p>Strengthen coordination and collaboration among all stakeholders, including government agencies, implementing partners, and beneficiaries. Regular meetings and effective communication can help resolve issues and facilitate timely decision-making.</p>	NPC	03/2025
<p>Beneficiary in-kind contribution</p> <p>Develop beneficiary in-kind contribution manual that should take into account the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - procedures for identifying and documenting in-kind contributions - templates/forms for recording beneficiary contributions - Clear guidelines for valuing different types of in-kind contributions (labor, materials, land use, etc.) - Integrate in-kind contribution tracking into the project's financial management system 	FC	03/2025
<p>Enable the Audit Trail Feature:</p> <p>Activate the audit trail feature in the accounting system to allow for time, date and user stamps on documents generated from the software</p>	FC	03/2025
<p>Strengthen Accounting and Internal Controls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a digital, detailed fixed asset register in the accounting software, including unique IDs, asset descriptions, categories, purchase dates, costs, and locations. - Ensure monthly reconciliations are completed on time and documented, and investigate any discrepancies, such as the unexplained USD 14K K receipt.in DA 	FC	03/2025

<p>Reinforce budget control</p> <p>Establish budgetary control checkpoints before any expenditure initiation, linking activities to AWPB codes for effective budget monitoring</p>	FC	03/2025
<p>Procurement and Contract Files Archive</p> <p>Set up a chronological order and provide material to install a fully fledged archive for procurement and contract documents.</p>	Procurement Officer	04/2025
<p>Improve counterpart fund accounting</p> <p>The project should develop a comprehensive tax management system that properly documents all tax implications of transactions, maintains clear records of tax exonerations, and ensures proper validation of counterpart fund contributions.</p>	FC	05/2025
<p>FGN and state counterpart funds</p> <p>Continuous advocacy with FGN and State for release of counterpart funds. Explore options with Lead project agency to remedy situation of overdue staff performance allowance</p>	NPC	06/2025
<p>Strengthen Contractual and Personnel Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish formal, standardized employment contracts for all project staff, including civil servants, to clarify terms, roles, and performance expectations. Ensure these contracts include KPIs, terms of reference (TOR), and are formally approved by IFAD. - Create a comprehensive HR file checklist ensuring all personnel files contain required documentation (educational credentials, civil status, contact information) 	NPC	06/2025
<p>Strengthen State-Level Financial Management</p> <p>Given the specific challenges noted at the Kano SPIU level, there's a need to strengthen state-level financial management capacity. Offer regular training to project and SPIU staff on financial management policies, including budgeting, SOE preparation, and procurement processes, to ensure compliance with donor and internal standards.</p>	FC	06/2025
<p>Assess FM capacity of implementing partners</p> <p>The FM capacity of implementing partners identified during implementation should be assessed prior to signature of any conventions. IFAD minimum fiduciary clauses should be included in all contracts/conventions with partners</p>	FC	06/2025

Nigeria

Special Agro-Industrial processing zones Programme Supervision Report

: Logical Framework

Mission Dates: 26 October to 29 November, 2024

Document Date: 26/12/2024

Project No. 2000003342

Report No. 7089-NG

West and Central Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Special Agro-Industrial processing zones Programme

Logical Framework

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2022)	Cumulative Result (2022)	Cumulative Result % (2022)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Outreach 1. Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project	1 Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project							M&E Report, Project Progress reports, Beneficiaries database	Semi Annually	IFAD-NPMU	Farmer Organizations are functional and have proper data management system
	Males (number)	0	25 000	50 000		0	0				
	Females (number)	0	25 000	50 000		0	0				
	Young (number)	0	20 000	40 000		0	0				
	Total number of persons receiving services (number)	0	50 000	100 000		0	0				
	1.a Corresponding number of households reached							M&E Report, Project Progress reports, Beneficiaries database	Semi Annually	IFAD-NPMU	
	Households (number)	0	50 000	100 000		0	0				
	1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members							M&E Report, Project Progress reports, Beneficiaries database	Semi Annually	IFAD-NPMU	
	Household members (number)	0	250 000	500 000		0	0				
Project Goal Rural poverty and unemployment reduction resulting in accelerated economic growth achieved by integrated value chain development for key commodities from production to manufacturing	Proportion of the population living below USD 1.90 per day							Baseline study, Impact Assessment Surveys, Midterm reports, CORE outcome Surveys	Baseline, Midterm & End term	IFAD-NPMU	Government policies are stable and there are no global economic shocks affecting oil and commodity prices
	Population (%)	53.5	50	45							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2022)	Cumulative Result (2022)	Cumulative Result % (2022)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Reduction in Unemployment rate							Baseline study, Impact Assessment Surveys, Midterm reports, CORE outcome Surveys	Baseline, Midterm & End term	IFAD-NPMU	
	Total Reduction (%)	23.1	20	18							
	Youth reduction							Baseline study, Impact Assessment Surveys, Midterm reports, CORE outcome Surveys	Baseline, Midterm & End term	IFAD-NPMU	
	Young (%)	29.1	24	15							
	SF 2.1 Households satisfied with project-supported services							COI Completion survey	Completion	IFAD-NPMU	
	Households (%)			70							
	SF.2.2 Households reporting they can influence decision-making of local authorities and project-supported service providers							COI Completion survey	Completion	IFAD-NPMU	
	Households (%)			70							
Development Objective Support the development of Special Agro processing zones in high food production areas to supply the domestic food market and create export surplus	Percentage reduction of the number of households experiencing food insecurity							Baseline study, Impact Assessment Surveys, Midterm reports, CORE outcome Surveys	Baseline, Midterm & End term	IFAD-NPMU	Government policies are stable and there are no global economic shocks affecting oil and commodity prices
	Reduction (%)		20	50							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2022)	Cumulative Result (2022)	Cumulative Result % (2022)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	1.2.8 Women reporting minimum dietary diversity (MDDW)							Baseline study, Impact Assessment Surveys, Midterm Reports, CORE outcome Surveys	Baseline, Midterm & End term	IFAD-NPMU	
	Women (%) (%)		35	60							
	Women (number) (number)		9 702	16 632							
	Households (%) (%)		35	60							
	Households (number) (number)		9 702	16 632							
	Household members (number)		48 510	83 160							
	Percentage of beneficiaries reporting an increase in real income							Baseline study, Impact Assessment Surveys, Midterm reports, CORE outcome Surveys	Baseline, Midterm & End term	IFAD-NPMU	
	Females (%)		17.5	40							
	Males (%)		17.5	40							
	Young (%)		14	32							
Total (%)		35	80								
Outcome 2 Increased private sector capacity in Agro-Industrial management and value chain development	1.2.4 Households reporting an increase in production							Monitoring and Evaluation, Reports, Progress Reports, PCR, Core Outcome Surveys	Baseline, Mid-line and End-line	IFAD-NPMU	Government supports import substitution policy Interest of off-takers to engage with farmers. A conducive policy and business environment for VC actors
	Total number of household members (number)		148 750	340 000							
	Households (%)		35	80							
	Households (number)		29 750	68 000							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators						Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2022)	Cumulative Result (2022)	Cumulative Result % (2022)	Source	Frequency	
	2.2.4 Supported rural producers' organizations providing new or improved services to their members						Monitoring and Evaluation, Reports, Progress Reports, PCR, Core Outcome Surveys	Baseline, Mid-line and End-line	IFAD-NPMU	
	Number of POs (number)									
	Total number of POs members (number)		29 750	68 000						
	Males POs members (number)									
	Females POs members (number)									
	Young POs members (number)									
	2.2.2 Supported rural enterprises reporting an increase in profit						Monitoring and Evaluation, Reports, Progress Reports, PCR, Core Outcome Surveys	Baseline, Mid-line and End-line	IFAD-NPMU	
	Number of enterprises (number)		963	1 925						
	Percentage of enterprises (%)	0	35	70						
	3.2.2 Households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices						Monitoring and Evaluation, Reports, Progress Reports, PCR, Core Outcome Surveys	Baseline, Mid-line and End-line	IFAD-NPMU	
	Total number of household members (number)		127 500	297 500						
	Households (%)	0	30	70						
	Households (number)	0	25 500	59 500						
	2.2.1 Persons with new jobs/employment opportunities						Monitoring and Evaluation, Reports, Progress	Baseline, Mid-line and End-line	IFAD-NPMU	
	Males (number)		12 500	25 000						
	Females (number)		12 500	25 000						
	Young (number)		12 500	25 000						

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2022)	Cumulative Result (2022)	Cumulative Result % (2022)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Total number of persons with new jobs/employment opportunities (number)		25 000	50 000							
	1.2.5 Households reporting using rural financial services							Monitoring and Evaluation, Reports, Progress Reports, PCR, Core Outcome Surveys	Baseline, Mid-line and End-line	IFAD-NPMU	
	Total number of household members (number)	0	127 500	297 500							
	Households (%)	0	30	80							
	Households (number)	0	25 500	59 500							
	2.2.6 Households reporting improved physical access to markets, processing and storage facilities							Monitoring and Evaluation, Reports, Progress Reports, PCR, Core Outcome Surveys	Baseline, Mid-line and End-line	IFAD-NPMU	
	Households reporting improved physical access to markets (%)	0	30	70							
	Households reporting improved physical access to processing facilities (%)	0	30	70							
	Households reporting improved physical access to storage facilities (%)	0	30	70							
	Households reporting improved physical access to markets (number)	0	25 500	59 500							
	Households reporting improved physical access to processing facilities (number)	0	25 500	59 500							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2022)	Cumulative Result (2022)	Cumulative Result % (2022)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Households reporting improved physical access to storage facilities (number)	0	25 500	59 500							
	Percentage increase in yields for commodities produced by targeted smallholder farmers (in Ogun and Kano)							Baseline study, Impact Assessment Surveys, Midterm reports, CORE outcome Surveys	Baseline, Midterm & End term	IFAD-NPMU	
	Rainfed Rice (%)			100							
	Irrigated Rice (%)			200							
	Tomato (%)			50							
	Sesame (%)			100							
	Ground nut (%)			100							
	Cassava (%)			100							
Output 2.1 Enabling economic infrastructure provided for value chain development	Number of boreholes, bridges and culverts constructed rehabilitated/ extended							Semi-annually and annually Progress Reports, M&E Reports	Quarterly, Semi-annually, and Annually	IFAD-NPMU	Government supports import substitution policy Interest of off-takers to engage with farmers. A conducive policy and business environment for VC actors
	Boreholes (number)		40	72							
	Small Bridges (number)		40	72							
	Culverts (number)		79	144							
	2.1.6 Market, processing or storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated							Semi-annually and annually Progress Reports, M&E Reports	Quarterly, Semi-annually, and Annually	IFAD-NPMU	
	Total number of facilities (number)		264	480		0	0				
	Market facilities constructed/rehabilitated (number)					0					
	Processing facilities constructed/rehabilitated (number)					0					
	Storage facilities constructed/rehabilitated (number)		264	480		0	0				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2022)	Cumulative Result (2022)	Cumulative Result % (2022)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Number of Farmer Organizations (FOs) Commodity Stores Established							Semi-annually and annually Progress Reports, M&E Reports	Quarterly, Semi-annually, and Annually	IFAD-NPMU	
	Commodity Stores (number)		20	48							
	Number of ACs constructed							Semi-annually and annually Progress Reports, M&E Reports	Quarterly, Semi-annually, and Annually	IFAD-NPMU	
	ACs (number)		13	24							
Output 2.2 Farm level infrastructure developed	2.1.5 Roads constructed, rehabilitated or upgraded							Semi-annually and annually Progress Reports, M&E Reports	Quarterly, Semi-annually, and Annually	IFAD-NPMU	Government supports import substitution policy Interest of off-takers to engage with farmers. A conducive policy and business environment for VC actors
	Length of roads (km)		165	300		0	0				
	3.1.4 Land brought under climate-resilient practices							Semi-annually and annually Progress Reports, M&E Reports	Quarterly, Semi-annually, and Annually	IFAD-NPMU	
	Hectares of land (ha)		2 500	5 692		0	0				
Output 2.3 Certified inputs provided to farmers	Quantity of improved inputs provided to farmers in the Agro-Industrial production zones							Semi-annually and annually Progress Reports, M&E Reports	Quarterly, Semi-annually, and Annually	IFAD-NPMU	Government supports import substitution policy Interest of off-takers to engage with farmers. A conducive policy and business environment for VC actors
	Certified Seeds (number)			80 000							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2022)	Cumulative Result (2022)	Cumulative Result % (2022)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Output 2.4 Skills of value chain actors developed	3.1.2 Persons provided with climate information services							Semi-annually and annually Progress Reports, M&E Reports	Quarterly, Semi-annually, and Annually	IFAD-NPMU	Government supports import substitution policy Interest of off-takers to engage with farmers. A conducive policy and business environment for VC actors
	Males (number)		30 000	50 000		0	0				
	Females (number)		30 000	50 000		0	0				
	Young (number)		24 000	40 000		0	0				
	Persons provided with climate information services (number)		60 000	100 000		0	0				
	1.1.4 Persons trained in production practices and/or technologies							Semi-annually and annually Progress Reports, M&E Reports	Quarterly, Semi-annually, and Annually	IFAD-NPMU	
	Total number of persons trained by the project (number)		38 250	85 000		0	0				
	Men trained in crop (number)		19 125	42 500		0	0				
	Women trained in crop (number)		19 125	42 500		0	0				
	Young people trained in crop (number)		15 300	34 000		0	0				
	Total persons trained in crop (number)		38 250	85 000		0	0				
	2.1.2 Persons trained in income-generating activities or business management							Semi-annually and annually Progress Reports, M&E Reports	Quarterly, Semi-annually, and Annually	IFAD-NPMU	
	Males (number)		19 125	42 500		0	0				
	Females (number)		19 125	42 500		0	0				
	Young (number)		15 300	34 000		0	0				
	Persons trained in IGAs or BM (total) (number)		38 250	85 000		0	0				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators						Means of Verification			Assumptions	
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2022)	Cumulative Result (2022)	Cumulative Result % (2022)	Source	Frequency		Responsibility
	1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition						Semi-annually and annually Progress Reports, M&E Reports	Quarterly, Semi-annually, and Annually	IFAD-NPMU		
	Total persons participating (number)		10 206	34 020		0					0
	Males (number)		1 890	6 300		0					0
	Females (number)		8 316	27 720		0					0
	Households (number)		10 206	34 020		0					0
	Household members benefitted (number)		52 920	170 100		0					0
	Young (number)		2 835	9 450		0					0
	1.1.5 Persons in rural areas accessing financial services						Semi-annually and annually Progress Reports, M&E Reports	Quarterly, Semi-annually, and Annually	IFAD-NPMU		
	Men in rural areas accessing financial services - credit (number)		19 125	42 500		0					0
	Women in rural areas accessing financial services - credit (number)		19 125	42 500		0					0
	Young people in rural areas accessing financial services - credit (number)		15 300	34 000		0					0
	Total persons accessing financial services - credit (number)		38 250	85 000		0					0
	Total persons accessing financial services - insurance (number)					0					
	Men in rural areas accessing financial services - insurance (number)					0					

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2022)	Cumulative Result (2022)	Cumulative Result % (2022)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Women in rural areas accessing financial services - insurance (number)					0					
	Young people in rural areas accessing financial services - insurance (number)					0					
	2.1.1 Rural enterprises accessing business development services							Semi-annually and annually Progress Reports, M&E Reports	Quarterly, Semi-annually, and Annually	IFAD-NPMU	
	Rural enterprises (number)		1 650	2 750		0	0				
	Persons accessing market information services in Ogun and Kano							Semi-annually and annually Progress Reports, M&E Reports	Quarterly, Semi-annually, and Annually	IFAD-NPMU	
	Persons (number)		42 500	85 000							
	Number men and women farmers, processors/traders and community-based service providers trained in financial literacy in Ogun and Kano							Semi-annually and annually Progress Reports, M&E Reports	Quarterly, Semi-annually, and Annually	IFAD-NPMU	
	Total (number)	0		90 000							
Output 2.5 Development of a Value Chain Support System	Number of Commodity Alliance Forums (CAFs) Established in Ogun and Kano							Semi-annually and annually Progress Reports, M&E Reports	Quarterly, Semi-annually and Annually	IFAD-NPMU	Government supports import substitution policy Interest of off-takers to engage with farmers. A conducive policy and business environment for VC actors
	CAFs (number)		26	48							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2022)	Cumulative Result (2022)	Cumulative Result % (2022)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Number of Farmer Organizations (FOs) Established							Semi-annually and annually Progress Reports, M&E Reports	Quarterly, Semi-annually and Annually	IFAD-NPMU	
	FOs (number)			2 750							
	2.1.3 Rural producers' organizations supported							Semi-annually and annually Progress Reports, M&E Reports	Quarterly, Semi-annually and Annually	IFAD-NPMU	
	Total size of POs (number)					0					
	Rural POs supported (number)					0					
	Males (number)					0					
	Females (number)					0					
	Young (number)					0					
Outcome 3: (i) Enabling policies and regulatory framework for Agro-Industrial Zones are developed	Policy 3 Existing/new laws, regulations, policies or strategies proposed to policy makers for approval, ratification or amendment							Baseline study, Impact Assessment Surveys, Midterm Reports, CORE outcome Surveys	Baseline, Midterm & End term	IFAD-NPMU	Government supports import substitution policy Interest of off-takers to engage with farmers. A conducive policy and business environment for VC actors
	Number (number)	0		2							
Output 3.1 Development/ strengthening of enabling Policy, Legislation and Regulation for SAPZs	Policy 1 Policy-relevant knowledge products completed							Semi-annually and annually Progress Reports, M&E Reports	Quarterly, Semi-annually and Annually	IFAD-NPMU	Government supports import substitution policy Interest of off-takers to engage with farmers. A conducive policy and business environment for VC actors
	Number (number)		1	2		0	0				
	Existing policy document reviewed, updated, and approved by the Federal and State Governments (AfDB Indicator)										
	Policy Documents (number)	0	1	1							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2022)	Cumulative Result (2022)	Cumulative Result % (2022)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Regulatory institution/special regulatory regime established (independently or within existing institution) (AfDB Indicator)										
	Institution (number)	0	1	1							
Output 3.2 Provide technical assistance and capacity building for staff of relevant public institutions	CAFs capacitated in advocacy for improved business environment										
	CAFs (number)		10	24							
	Number of studies on CAFs business environment conducted										
	Studies (number)										

Nigeria

Special Agro-Industrial processing zones Programme

Supervision Report

Appendix 1: Financial: actual financial performance; by financier by component and disbursements by category

Mission Dates: 26 October to 29 November, 2024

Document Date: 26/12/2024

Project No. 2000003342

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Appendix 1

NIGERIA
SAPZ
Supervision Mission OCT 2024

Financial: Actual financial performance by financier; by component and disbursements by category @ October 2024

Table 2A: Financial performance by financier (USD)

Financier	Appraisal (USD)	Disbursements (USD)	Percentage % disbursed
IFAD loan	49 970 000	3 283 772	6.57%
AFDB loan	160 000 000	3 093 477	1.93%
ISDB loan	150 000 000	1 200 000	0.80%
AGTF loan	50 000 000	290 000	0.58%
IGREENFIN	60 000 000	-	0.00%
Federal Government	2 040 000	403 582	19.78%
State Governments	16 010 000	1 920 999	12.00%
Total	488 020 000	10 191 830	1.89%

Table 2B: Financial performance by financier by component (USD)*

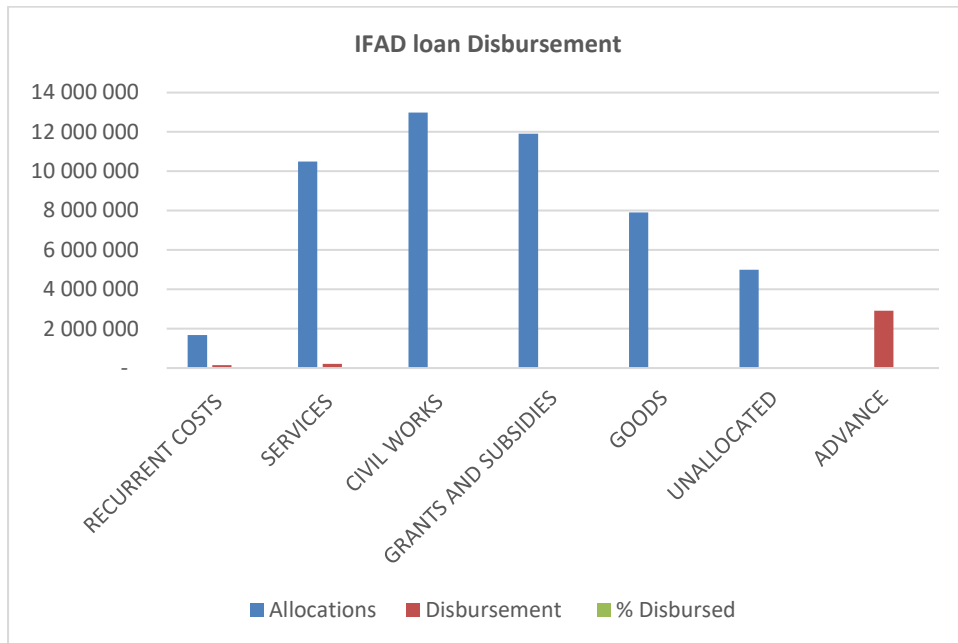
Component	IFAD Loan	Actual	%
Agricultural Productivity, Production, Market Linkages and Value Chain Addition in SAPZ Catchment Areas.	34 118 000	243 772	0.71
Policy and Institutional Development Support	2 410 000	221 675	9.20
Project Coordination and Management	13 443 000	341 164	2.54
Total	49 970 000	806 610.11	1.61

*Figures available for IFAD only

Table 2C: IFAD loan disbursements

CAT	DESCRIPTION	Allocations	Disbursement	Balance	% Disbursed
I	CIVIL WORKS	12 990 000	-	12 990 000	0%
II	GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES	11 910 000	-	11 910 000	0%
III	SERVICES	10 500 000	213 766	10 286 234	2.04%
IV	GOODS	7 910 000	-	7 910 000	0.00%
V	RECURRENT COSTS	1 670 000	150 337	1 519 663	9.00%
	UNALLOCATED	4 990 000		4 990 000	0%
	ADVANCE		2 919 668		
	TOTAL	49 970 000	3 283 772	49 605 896	6.57%

Figure 1: IFAD loan/grant disbursement, comparisons between original and revised allocations and actual disbursement



Nigeria

Special Agro-Industrial processing zones Programme Supervision Report

Appendix 2: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

Mission Dates: 26 October to 29 November, 2024

Document Date: 26/12/2024

Project No. 2000003342

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West and Central Africa Division
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Appendix 2: Physical progress measured against AWP&B: SAPZ

Component/Outcome <i>Sub-component or Output</i>	Indicators	Unit	Period: April 2025 to 25 October 2024			Cumulative Actual	Appraisal Target	%
			AWP&B	Actual	%			
Component 1 Agricultural Productivity, Production, Market Linkages and Value Addition in SAPZ Catchment Areas.								
<i>Sub-Component 2.1: Agricultural market linkages and value addition</i>	Technical Assistance on Business Development Services for Agribusinesses for enhanced service delivery (DT 3.1)	Lumpsu m	0.2	0	0	0	0.4	0
	Sensitization of Value Chain Actors in Kano State (DT 3.1)	No	1	2	200	2	24	8.3
	Provision of Technical Assistance & Business Development Services for Enterprise Support Organizations for Enhanced Service Delivery (DT 3.1)	Lumpsu m	0.2	0	0	0	0	0
	Provision of GIS and remote sensing in support of climate-smart agriculture (DT 3.1)	Lumpsu m	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Bundled Services to support Agriculture Advisory Services and Access to Inputs (provision of comprehensive digital services on whether forecast, advisory services, financial services and access to quality inputs to farmers.	PY	1	0	0	0	4	0
	Establishment of new farmer organizations (Fos) and enterprise groups (DT 3.1)	No	40	0	0	0	480	0
	Sensitization workshop on adoption of weather & Climate information service to enhance climate resilient agricultural production (DT 3.1)	No	1	0	0	0	5	0
	Training on Climate proofing of Agricultural infrastructures (DT 3.1)	No	1	0	0	0	5	0
	Support to MSMEs in Agri-business and Agri-technology for job creation (DT 2.1)	No	920	0	0	0	2,750	0
	Training on Climate proofing of Agricultural infrastructures (DT 3.1)	No	1	0	0	0	5	0

	Nutrition sensitization to project implementers, collaborators, and development agents at all levels for National, State and LGAs (DT 4.1)	No	12	5	41.67	5	44	11.36
	Training of Farmers/Producer Organisations (Fos/POs) on group dynamics and other management tools (DT 4.1)	No	5	1	20	1	5	20
	Sensitization of Farmer Organizations on fundamentals of Nutrition and cascading sensitization to members (DT 4.1)	No	275	77	28	77	1,375	0.06
	Develop and produce posters (DT 4.1)	No	100	0	0	0	500	0
	Develop and produce Big size Pictorial charts (DT 4.1)	No	100	0	0	0	500	0
	Develop and produce Pamphlets/ factsheet (DT 4.1)	No	100	500	500	500	500	100
	Develop and produce key nutrition message for training (DT 4.1)	No	100	0	0	0	500	0
	Food scientist consultant to support product development and training (DT 4.1)	Per yr	30	0	0	0	140	0
	Development and production of training materials (Curriculum/Manuals) for FOs and Enterprise groups	Lump sum	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Supervision/Participation of National Office in SPIU activities (DT 4.1)	Per yr	2	0.1	5	0.1	34	0
	Capacity Building for stakeholders on gender sensitivity and mainstreaming (New)	No	1	0	0	0	24	0
	Monitoring Visits to field activities in the state	No	12	2	16.7	2	60	3.3
	Training on Fiduciary Matters using IFAD Guidelines	No	2	1	50	2	10	20
<i>Sub-Component 2.2: Smallholder productivity/production enhancement</i>	Development of Manual on Good Agronomic Practices (GAPs) with focus on the primary value chain (From start-up budget)	Lump sum	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Capacity Building to Youth on Job Creation & Entrepreneurship (DT 2.1)	No	5,000	0	0	0	25,000	0

Provision of GIS and remote sensing in support of climate-smart agriculture (DT 3.1)

Sensitization workshop on adoption of weather & Climate information service to enhance climate resilient agricultural production (DT 3.1)	No	1	0	0	0	5	0
Training of Farmers on high Yield Seeds, CPPs, Fertilizers etc. for enhanced yield (DT 2.1)	No	10,000	1009	10.09	1009	85000	1.2
Development and production of training manual on basic nutrition sensitization and nutrition mainstreaming (DT 4.1)	No	1	0	0	0	1	0
Develop and produce recipe books with diverse nutritious recipes using diverse commodities- with women for improved nutrition	Sets	2	0	0	0	10	0
Consultants for developing knowledge product, BCC material, nutrition education material, recipe book and food safety material and trainings	Per yr	120	0	0	0	480	0
Conduct cooking demonstrations at processing sites with women for improved nutrition	Per Yr	2,000	0	0	0	8000	0
Media programs/activities on nutrition for BCC e.g. Television, radio, soundbytes, and social media (50%)	Per Yr	14	0	0	0	102	0
Training on Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) for vegetables, fruits and legume production for home gardens and intercropping households for increased food production	No	3,767	225	6	225	12,882	1.7
Training of women on establishment and management of home gardens for improved household nutrition	No	3,767	225	6	225	12,882	0
Training of 144 youths as producers of quality certified planting materials in target LGAs	No	12	0	0	0	144	0
M&E Trainings (Report writing for SAPZ Officers, Data Analysis using MS-Excel and Power-Point Presentations)	No	2	0	0	0	8	0
Training of beneficiaries on record keeping/documentation, etc)	No	1	0	0	0	5	0

Participation in Workshops and Meetings	No	4	3	75	3	20	15
Training on the use of digital tools to access weather & Climate Information service to enhance agricultural production and reduce post-harvest loss	Per Yr	1	0	0	0	5	0
Provision of Fertilizers to Farmers/Farmer Organizations	Mt	33.2	0	0	0	3500	0
Provision of Urea to farmers/farmer organizations	Mt	10.84	0	0	0	2,533	0
Provision of certified Seeds farmers/farmer organizations	Mt	332.2	0	0	0	2,926	0
Kano Pilot Intervention Scheme:							
Provision of NPK 15:15:15 Fertilizer to Farmers/Farmer Organizations in Kura LGA	Mt	158	158.1	100	158	3500	4.5
Provision of Urea Fertilizers to Farmers/farmer organizations in Bagwai LGA	Mt	51.2	51.2	100	51.2	2533	2.0
Provision of Agro-chemicals to farmers/farmer organisations in Kura nd Bagwai LGAs	Lt	3000	3070	102.4	3070	-	102.4
Provision of certified Seeds (515 bags of 25kg and Tomato Seeds [1,528 satchets of 5kg] to farmers/farmer organizations	Mt	12.87	12.87	100	12.87	80,000	0.02
Training of Rice Farmer rganizations on Good Agronomic Practices (GAP) for Rice Production	No	1	1	100	1	1	100
Training of Tomato Farmer Organizations on Good Agronomic Practices (GAP) for Tomato Production	No	1	1	100	1	1	100
Training of Farmers/Producer Organisations (Fos/POs) on group dynamics and other management tools (DT 4.1) under the Accelerated Pilot	No	1	1	100	1	2	50
Training of women on establishment and management of home gardens for improved household nutrition	No	1	1	100	1	1	100
Training of women on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) for vegetables, fruits and legumes production for home gardens and intercropping households for increased food production	No	1	1	100	1	1	100
Estimation of cropped land area by SAPZ Rice and Tomato beneficiaries	No	1	0	0	0	1	0

SAPZ Rice and Tomato beneficiaries yield Assessment	No	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
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Sub-Component 2.3: Access to finance and financial inclusion

Component 3: Policy and Institutional Development Support

Development /strengthening of enabling Policy and Regulatory Framework for SAPZ in Nigeria (DT 3.2)	Lump sum	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.4	0
SAPZ Farmers' Registry in support of FMAFS national farmer database development	No	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
SAPZ Support to FMAFS for policy engagement and coordination for ICT4D	No	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
Procurement of GIS Expert for Kano Pilot intervention (Geo-referencing of beneficiary farmers plots)	No	1	1	100	1	1	1	100
Strengthening of the Existing Policies, Laws, Rules and Regulations on Seeds (DT 2.1)	Lump sum	0.25	1	0	0	0	1	0
Support to NASC for training of beneficiaries on community seed production	Lump sum	0.25	0	0	0	0	1	0
Engagement of Technical Experts to strengthen capacity at the National office as at when required during the implementation phase (DT 3.2)	Lump sum	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Engagement of Value Chain supervisors for Kano Pilot intervention	Lump sum	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Participation in IFAD trainings, workshops and meetings	No	2	2	100	2	2	10	20
Refund to LIFE-ND, and VCDP (for SAPZ participation in IFAD organized trainings and meetings)	Lump sum	1	0.5	50	0.5	0.5	1	50
Missions of NPCO, FMAFS, FMF and IFAD to Kano SPIU	No	2	2	100	2	2	10	20
Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation Technical Support to SPIUs	No	4	2	50	2	2	20	10
Procurement Support to SPIUs	No	4	2	50	2	2	20	10
Financial Management Support to SPIUs	No	8	4	50	4	4	40	10

Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building Support to National Steering Committee for Project Oversight	No	1	1	100	1	5	20
Support to Technical Committee for Project Oversight	No	1	1	100	1	5	20
Support to State Project Steering Committee for Project Oversight	No	1	0	0	0	5	0
Support to the Federal Ministry of Finance for Project Oversight	No	1	1	100	1	5	20
Support to FMAFS-PCU for Project Oversight and Implementation	No	1	1	100	1	5	20
SAPZ support to IFAD-CPAT	No	1	1	100	1	5	20
Implementation Support to PSIUs	No	4	3	75	3	20	15
Financial Audit (DT.3.1)	No	1	0	0	0	5	0
Support to the Development of innovative Financial Products to derisk Investment & attract greater private sector investment into SAPZ Ecosystem (DT 3.2)	Lump sum	0.1	0	0	0	0.4	0
Sensitization of value chain actors and other stakeholders on ICT4 D in Ag (DT 3.2)	Lump sum	1	1	100	1	2	50

Nigeria

Special Agro-Industrial processing zones Programme Supervision Report

Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: status of implementation

Mission Dates: 26 October to 29 November, 2024
Document Date: 26/12/2024
Project No. 2000003342
Report No. 7089-NG

West and Central Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: status of implementation

Section	Covenant	Target/Action Due Date	Compliance Status/Date	Remarks
Section 4.02	PCU to open and maintain a Project Account in CBN in USD	CP to disbursement		
Section 4.03	Procurement of goods, works and services carried out in accordance with the procedures laid down in Schedule 3		Partially compliant	Some improvements to procurement for Consulting Services and procurement records required
Section 4.04	Insurance of vehicles, equipment and civil works financed from the loan proceeds to be consistent with sound commercial practice.		Partially compliant	
Section 4.05, section 11.10(b)	Audit report submitted to IFAD.	Annually	Compliant	
Section 4.06	Progress reports to be submitted to IFAD on a quarterly basis.	Quarterly	Partially compliance	
Schedule 4, para 7	AWPB to be submitted to the Fund, for its review and comments	31 October	Not compliant	
Schedule 4, para 8(a)	A Mid-Term Review (MTR) to be carried out jointly by the Borrower and IFAD.	MTR	N/A	
Schedule 4, para 16	Project to be exempted from all import duties, excise taxes and value added tax (VAT) on investment expenditures		Not Compliant	
Schedule 3, para 10	The Borrower shall ensure that the FPMU and PSIU staff are appointed/seconded in conformity with the PIM		Partially compliant	Some FM positions in state are vacant
Schedule 3, para 3	CP to transfer of loan proceeds to the Programme States		Partially compliant	SPIU of the 2 IFAD Program States are yet to be fully operational
Schedule 3, para 4	The Borrower shall ensure that a Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) system shall be established within twelve (12) months from the date of entry into force of this Agreement.		Not compliant	M & E system not yet in place
Schedule 3, para 11	SECAP Provisions		Partially compliant	Some SECAP provisions in place but not fully operationalized

Nigeria

Special Agro-Industrial processing zones Programme Supervision Report

Appendix 5: Mission preparation and planning, TORs, schedules, people met

Mission Dates: 26 October to 29 November, 2024

Document Date: 26/12/2024

Project No. 2000003342

Report No. 7089-NG

West and Central Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 5: Mission preparation and planning, TORs, schedules, people met.

Nigeria - Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ): Joint Government of Nigeria/IFAD Mission

1st Supervision Mission 26 Oct to 29 Nov 2024

Terms of Reference

1. Background

The Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) in partnership with African Development Bank (AfDB), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), State Governments and Private Investors is implementing a seven-year (2022-2028) AfDB/IFAD/IsDB–assisted Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ) Programme, in seven (7) participating states namely: Kano, Imo, Kaduna, Cross River, Kwara, Oyo and Ogun as well as in the Federal Capital territory (FCT). Specifically, IFAD will be financing activities in Ogun and Kano States. SAPZ is a comprehensive agro- industrialization programme designed as a tool for creating integrated, agricultural- focused platforms that will accelerate private sector investment in value added agro-processing to unlock opportunities for improved food security, job creation, import substitution, rural poverty reduction and increased contribution of agriculture to national GDP.

The SAPZ was approved by IFAD Board in December 2021 and the Financing Agreement signed on 08 July 2022 between IFAD and Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) for a total approximate cost of USD 541 million over a period of seven (7) years of implementation (2022-2028). The project entered into force (EiF) on 19 September 2022.

2. Financing Structure

The SAPZ total programme costs have been estimated at approximately USD 541 million over a period of seven (7) years of implementation (2022-2028). Of this total amount: - AfDB financing is projected to finance 29.6% of programme costs, amounting to USD 160 million as well as USD 50 million through the Africa Growing Together Fund (AGTF), corresponding to 9.2% of the total programme costs. IFAD will co-finance USD 160 (29.5%) million. Out of this total financing from IFAD, USD 37.47 million (23.4%) will come from the balance of the Nigeria - IFAD11 PBAS allocation and USD 12.5 million (7.8%) from the partial loan cancelation from the Nigeria-Climate Change Adaptation and Agribusiness Support Programme (IFAD9 PBAS allocation). There is a financing gap amounting to USD 50.03 million (31.3%) which may be sourced through subsequent performance-based allocation system cycles (under financing terms to be determined and subject to applicable procedures) or by co-financing arrangements to be identified during implementation. USD 60 million (37.5%) will be mobilized through the Green Climate Fund IGREENFIN programme. The IGREENFIN design process is well under way: the concept note was approved in November 2020, a project preparation facility of USD 1.3 million was allocated in February 2021, and the design including Nigeria will be presented to the GCF. Co-financing from IsDB is projected at 27.7% of the total programme costs, amounting to USD 150 million. Domestic co-financing constitutes 4% of the total programme costs. This includes the FGN's contribution of USD 85 000 (0.4%), which will be in form of duties and tax reimbursements, as well as contributions through the participating states of USD 18.23 million (3%), and Beneficiary contribution of USD 2.89 million (0.6%). The below table summarizes SAPZ's financial structure:

Inputs	USD (Million)	Program cost (by component):	USD (Million)
Total Program Cost:	541.21	Component 1:	247.58
ADB Loan:	160.00	Component 2:	235.28
IsDB Loan:	150.00	Component 3 :	8.49
IFAD Loan:	100.00	Component 4:	46.84
AGTF Loan:	50.00	Total	541.21
GCF/IGREENFIN II (Tentative)	60.00		

Beneficiary Contribution	2.8	
FGN & States:	18.33	

3. The Programme Goal:

The overall development objective of the SAPZ programme is twofold: (1) Support the development of SAPZ in high food production areas to supply the domestic food market and create exportable surpluses; and (2) Capacitate smallholder farmers, small agro- processors and traders, and community-based service providers, including women and youth; to take advantage of the market demand created by the SAPZ to sustainably enhance their income, household food security and resilience to climate change. In line with IFAD's mainstreaming commitments, the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment, youth empowerment, nutrition and environmental sustainability and climate change will be mainstreamed across programme activities.

The SAPZ programme, which will operate in Ogun and Kano States, will focus on two priority value chains – **rice and cassava** as start-up with other commodities such as poultry, fishery, tomato, sesame, groundnuts to be considered as suitable. The intervention would lead to improved household incomes, job creation especially for youth and women, infrastructure development, food and nutritional security through increased productivity, value addition, market access and private sector investment in selected agricultural value chain commodities. Operationally, SAPZ will be implemented through three technical components (1, 2 and 3) and a programme coordination and management (Component 4).

Component 1- Infrastructure Development and Management for Agro-Industrial Hubs. Under this AfDB-led component, the programme will support the FGN in developing and setting up SAPZs in high potential states. Each SAPZ will comprise an AIH and a number of ATCs, strategically located within the production area to serve as aggregation points to accumulate products from the community to supply the Agro-Processing Hub for further value addition or send to centres of great demand for distribution and retail to consumers. During SAPZ-Phase I, the FGN and AfDB will support the set-up of eight AIHs, namely one in each of the seven-targeted states and one in the FCT. Support for this component is AfDB-led and fully developed in the AfDB's Programme Appraisal Report (PAR).

Component 2- Agricultural Productivity, Production, Market Linkages and Value Addition in SAPZ Catchment Areas. Under this component, SAPZ's objective is threefold: (i) support smallholder farmers and small operators to increase their productivity/production and capacity to add value to raw materials on a profitable and environmentally sustainable basis; and (ii) link them to the additional market outlets offered by the Agricultural Industrial Hubs (AIHs), off-takers supplying the local and national market who operate in the target area, and small processors/traders supplying the local markets, including primary processors operating in the Agricultural Transformation Centers (ATCs); (iii) enhance the resilience and adaptive capacity of smallholder farmers to climate change.

Component 3- Policy and Institutional Development Support. The objective of component 3 is to support the development of enabling policies, legislation, and regulation for SAPZs in Nigeria to create a conducive business environment for private sector investment and to address inefficiencies and market failures in agricultural value chains. AfDB will support the development of enabling policies and regulatory framework for Agro- Industrial Zones. Through support for the setup of Commodity Alliance Forums, IFAD will focus on: i) facilitating local policy dialogue and influencing local investments for inclusive and conducive market linkages; ii) strengthening quality control, grading and standardization systems; and iii) supporting the establishment and strengthening of community conflict management mechanisms for sustainable investments. Under this component, IGREENFIN II funding will also promote policy dialogue and advocacy to support the creation of an adequate policy framework for green agriculture projects, to increase commercially bankable projects, and to ensure sustainability.

Component 4- Programme Coordination and Management. This component will ensure that the programme is efficiently and effectively managed to achieve expected results. The objectives of the SAPZ programme, which are aligned to Nigeria's national priorities and policies, including the Medium-Term National Development Plan (MTNDP) 2021-2025 and the National Agricultural Technology and Innovation Plan (NATIP) 2022- 2027. Additionally, the programme is further aligned to IFAD's strategic objectives, relevant IFAD corporate policies and strategies and contributes directly to the goal and objectives of the Nigeria COSOP. The project will reach 100,000 direct beneficiaries corresponding to a total of 500,000 indirect beneficiaries. These will include 75,000 direct beneficiaries in Kano and Ogun states comprising 90% of farmers/producers and 10% processors, traders, and community-based service providers. In addition, the programme will support another 25,000 small operators and smallholders that are enrolled in the IFAD- supported VCDP programme and are operating in the catchment areas of the SAPZs.

4. Objective of the 1st Supervision Mission:

The overall objective of the first supervision mission is to (i) assess the progress to date following after the technical launch (start-up) workshop conducted on [19-24 June, 2023] and (ii) provide implementation related guidance where needed. The Specific objectives of the mission are to:

- Assess the implementation progress of the project by comparing achievements with the qualitative and quantitative objectives laid down in the appraisal report and the Annual Work Programme and Budget (AWPB).
- Assess the implementation progress and achievement of outputs by component and outcome indicators as per the Log-frame. In addition, the mission will assess the implementation progress of the project by comparing achievements with the qualitative and quantitative objectives highlighted in the first Annual Work Programme and Budget (AWPB).
- Assess the implementation progress of the project by comparing achievements with the qualitative and quantitative objectives laid down in the appraisal report and the Annual Work Programme and Budget (AWPB).
- Assess the implementation progress and achievement of outputs by component and outcome indicators as per the Log-frame. In addition, the mission will assess the implementation progress of the project by comparing achievements with the qualitative and quantitative objectives highlighted in the first Annual Work Programme and Budget (AWPB).

5. Mission Team Composition

No.	Names	
1.	Ms. Dede Ekoue,	Country Director, team leader
2.	Mr. Patrick Nya Opono	Prog. Team Lead/ Lead Reg. Tech. Spec. Market/Value Chains
3.	Mr. Austin Tatab	Financial Management
4.	Mr. Isaac Mensah	Regional Analyst
5.	Dr. Adebayo Ogunniyi	Country Prog. Analyst
6.	Ms. Adeline Muheebwa	Team Lead / Programme. Management.
7.	Dr. Priscilla	Gender/Social Inclusion/Nutrition
8.	Mr. Ndawazhile Kaluwa	M&E/Know. Mgt
9.	Dr. Timothee Tabapssi	Rural institution and Farmer Organization
10.	Mr. Agbo Chinonso Bathlomeo	Environment & Climate Change
11.	Mr. Franklin Ibemessie	Procurement
12.	Mr. Donald Yakumbur	Agricultural Productivity

1. Proposed mission schedule

Special Agro-Industrial Processing Zone (SAPZ): Joint Government of Nigeria/IFAD
Mission 1st Supervision Mission 27 October to 29 November 2024

Tentative Mission schedule: 28 Oct to 29 Nov 2024

Date	Time (Abuja time: GMT+1 WAT)	Activity (Physical/virtual meetings)	Participants
28 (Mon.)	9:00-11:00	Technical Review Meeting with the Consultants on the mission preparatory discussion	Consultants IFAD
	11.00 – 14.00	Mission Internal Preparation	Mission team Consultants
29 (Tues.)	9:00-12:00	Meeting with the NPMU	Mission team Consultants
	9:00-10:00	Meeting with the ISDB (TBC by IsBD)	IFAD
	11:00-12:00	Meeting with the AfDB (TBC by AfDB)	IFAD
	15:00-17:00	Launch of the Mission/ Inception Workshop Agenda: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome (IFAD CD and PCU Director/FMARD/ Finance) • Presentation on the implementationoverview of SAPZ activities. • Presentation of the 1st Supervisionmission roadmap • Discussion • Closing 	IFAD Government (PCU/FMARD/FMFBNP) All Consultants SAPZ team CPAT AfDB IsDB
30 Oct (Wed.)	08:00-18.00	Field trip to Kano, Kano State	Government (PCU/FMARD/FMFBNP) All Consultants SAPZ team (NPMU &SPMU) CPAT
	16:00-19:00	Meeting with NPMU/SPMU	Mission team Consultants
te	Time (Abuja time: GMT+1 WAT)	Activity (Physical/virtual meetings)	Participants

31 Oct (Thurs.)	8.00 – 11.00	Meetings with SPMU team and audience with The	Part of IFAD Mission delegation
	9.00 – 12.00	Commissioner for Agriculture (TBC)	Government (PCU/FMARD/FMFBNP)
	13:00-17: 00	Meeting with off takers and partners Visit to project beneficiaries. Technical Wrap Up with SPMU staff Departure of some IFAD Mission team members. Technical Bilateral Meetings with the NPMU/SPMU. Additional field visit (to be confirmed)	All Consultants SAPZ team (NPMU & SPMU) CPAT
01 Nov (Fri)	8.00 – 12.00	Bilateral sessions with NPMU/SPMU (TBC)	NPMU/SPMU Consultants
	15.00 – 17.00	Technical Meeting with SPMU	NPMU/SPMU Consultants
02-03 Nov (Sat-Sun)	9.00 – 12.00	Technical Debrief with the NPMU	NPMU, Consultants
	12: 00 - 14:00	Technical Mission team Meeting AM Drafting	Consultants
04 Nov (Mon)		Technical debrief with Kano State Government Team departs Kano to Abuja	Government (PCU/FMARD/FMFBNP) All Consultants SAPZ team (NPMU & SPMU) CPAT All
05 Nov (Tues)		Mission Report Drafting + Aide-Memoire Drafting, consolidation, submission to ICO	Consultants
06 Nov (Wed)		Report Drafting and consolidation Preparation of official wrap up, wrap up preparatory meetings Meeting with AfDB/IsDB	Mission team/Consultants IFAD PCU IERD All Consultants SAPZ team CPAT
Date	Time (Abuja time: GMT+1 WAT)	Activity (Physical/virtual meetings)	Participants

07 Nov (Thurs)		<p>Mission official</p> <p>Wrap upObjective: To present the key mission findings and discuss the next steps to enhance projectimplementation.</p> <p>Agenda:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Welcome address by IFAD/ FMAFS/ FMF 2. Presentation summary findings and recommendations by the consultants 3. SAPZ takeaways from the presentation 4. Reactions from Government representatives 5. Discussion <p>Closing</p>	IFAD Government (PCU/FMARD/FMFBNP) All Consultants SAPZ team CPAT
08 to 29 Nov (Fri-Fri)		IFAD internal Quality assurance	IFAD mission team/ Consultants

Appendix 5b: Persons Met

ATTENDANCE LIST OF THE INCEPTION MEETING FOR FGN/IFAD FIRST SUPERVISION MISSION HELD ON 29TH OCTOBER, 2024 AT WELLS CARLTON ABUJA

ATTENDANCE INCEPTION WORKSHOP FOR FGN/IFAD 1st SUPERVISION MISSION HELD 29th OCTOBER 2024 AT WELLS CARLTON HOTEL ABUJA

SN	Name	Gender	Age Group		Organisation	Rank	Station	Email	Phone	Signature
			Below 35	Above 35						
1	Dr. Kabir Yusuf	M			SAPZ	NPC	Abuja	KYusuf@sapz.gov.ng	0803541890	[Signature]
2	Dr. Zakari Danlami Tsiga	M			SAPZ	POM				[Signature]
3	Olayiwola Temitope	F			SAPZ	FC				[Signature]
4	Engr. Uno Godwin	M		✓	SAPZ	NPO	Abuja	temi.diadem@gmail.com	08032539834	[Signature]
5	Engr. Maruf O. Ajenifuja	M			SAPZ	NIE	Abuja	maruf@sapz.gov.ng	08035749854	[Signature]
6	Dr. Louis Enaberue				SAPZ	APE	Abuja	louis@sapz.gov.ng	08035749854	[Signature]
7	Abel Ameh	M			SAPZ	RIDO	Abuja	aameh@sapz.gov.ng	08035588067	[Signature]
8	Babangida Shehu	M			SAPZ	KMC	Abuja	bshehu@sapz.gov.ng	08033201917	[Signature]
9	Agwu Okorie Ama	M			SAPZ	PME				[Signature]
10	Sani Yarkuzo Bello	M			SAPZ	E&CC	Abuja	bsani@sapz.gov.ng	08032922157	[Signature]
11	Jamila A. Hassan	F		✓	SAPZ	G&SS	Abuja	jhasan@sapz.gov.ng	08035117777	[Signature]
12	Aina Abayomi A.S	M		✓	SAPZ	H.o.A				[Signature]
13	Otu Edet Asiya	M		✓	SAPZ	Int Aud	Abuja	edetmestri@gmail.com	0803334577	[Signature]
14	Abu Edoh Emmanuel	M		✓	SAPZ	Prog Acct 1	Abuja	emmanuel@emmanuel.com	08035749854	[Signature]
15	Segun Adeleke	M		✓	SAPZ	Prog Acct 2	Abuja	segunadeleke@gmail.com	0807937881	[Signature]
16	Mohammed Abba Gana	M			SAPZ	TA/Proc	Abuja	mohammedabba@abba.com	08036482202	[Signature]

17	Jashina Kudia	F		✓	SAPZ	TA-NPC	Abuja	kudijashina@gmail.com	0803589127	[Signature]
18	Sabiu Yahaya	M			SAPZ	Office Clerk				[Signature]
19	Abdullahi Mohammed	M			SAPZ	Driver 1				[Signature]

ATTENDANCE INCEPTION WORKSHOP FOR FGN/IFAD 1st SUPERVISION MISSION HELD 29th OCTOBER 2024 AT WELLS CARLTON HOTEL ABUJA

FMF & PCU

SN	Name	Gender	Age Group		Organisation	Rank	Station	Email	Phone	Signature
			Below 35	Above 35						
1	Mr Bukar Musa	M		✓	FMAFS	Director PCU, FMAFS	Abuja			
2	Mr Adebayo Babatunde	M		✓	FMF	Deputy Director, IERD	Abuja	tundeoyadebayo@fmafs.com	08033059265	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Dr Abubakar Ahmed	M		✓	FMAFS	Assistant Director, PCU, FMAFS	Abuja	aafambawal2@gmail.com	08038999685	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Goodluck E. Ugwu	M		✓	FMF	ACAO Agric	Abuja	ugwu15joe@gmail.com	08020946645	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Attah-Okunnu Joseph	M			FMAFS	Admin, PCU, FMAFS	Abuja			
4	Grace Oyetunde Odeku	M			FMAFS	Extension, PCU, FMAFS	Abuja			
5	Egbede Ochuko Marian	M			FMAFS	Agric	Abuja			

ATTENDANCE INCEPTION WORKSHOP FOR FGN/IFAD 1st SUPERVISION MISSION HELD 29th OCTOBER 2024 AT WELLS CARLTON HOTEL ABUJA

STATE GOVT OFFICIALS

SN	Name	Gender	Age Group		Organisation	Rank	Station	Email	Phone	Signature
			Below 35	Above 35						
1	Hon. Dr. Danjuma Mahmoud <i>Sadi Ibrahim</i>	M		✓	MANR-Kano	Kano State, Honourable Commissioner for Agriculture	KANO	siabubakunde@gmail.com	080336520405	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Hon. Bolu Owotomo	M				Ogun State, Honourable Commissioner for Agriculture	<i>Abakuta</i>			
3						Director Agric, State Ministry of Agriculture	KANO			

ATTENDANCE INCEPTION WORKSHOP FOR FGN/IFAD 1st SUPERVISION MISSION HELD 29th OCTOBER 2024 AT WELLS CARLTON HOTEL ABUJA

SN	Name	Gender	Age Group		Organisation	Rank	Station	Email	Phone	Signature
			Below 35	Above 35						
1	Idelede A. Kayode	M		✓	IFAD VCDP	ANISO	Abuja	kayode.idelede@gmail.com	08052187205	
2	Alhassan, Abraham	M		✓		A-A	Abuja	abrahamalhasan@yahoo.com	0805447749	AS
3	Ilyasu Isahak	M		✓	Saltium Green	MD	Abuja	irisihaak@gmail.com	07032965912	
4	Akpanle Juliette	F	✓		Saltium Green	PA	Abuja	akpanle2002@gmail.com	0120627854	
5										
6										
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14										
15										
16										

ATTENDANCE INCEPTION WORKSHOP FOR FGN/IFAD 1st SUPERVISION MISSION HELD 29th OCTOBER 2024 AT WELLS CARLTON HOTEL ABUJA

SN	Name	Gender	Age Group		Organisation	Rank	Station	Email	Phone	Signature
			Below 35	Above 35						
Partners										
1	Dr Ameh Onoja	M		✓	CPAT	Lead Advisor	Abuja	o.ameh@dramel@gmail.com	08034037625	
2	Peter Asakitikpi	M		✓	CPAT	SIA	Abuja	pete.asakitikpi@cpat.org	080534439146	
3	Saudatu Zahradeen	F		✓	CPAT	Y&GS	Abuja	zsaudatu@gmail.com	08038860432	
4	Emeka Nwachukwu	M		✓	CPAT	LO-SAPZ	Abuja	e.nwachukwu@fgn.gov.ng	08063937339	
5										
6										

ATTENDANCE INCEPTION WORKSHOP FOR FGN/IFAD 1st SUPERVISION MISSION HELD 29th OCTOBER 2024 AT WELLS CARLTON HOTEL ABUJA

IFAD TEAM

SN	Name	Gender	Age Group		Organis-ation	Title	Station	Email	Phone	Signature
			Belo w 35	Above 35						
1	Dede Ekoue	F			IFAD	Country Director	Abuja	d.ekoue@ifad.org		
2	Adebayo Ogunnyi	M		✓	IFAD	Country Prog Analyst	Abuja	a.ogunnyi@ifad.org	0851217200	
2	Adeline Muheebwa	F		✓	IFAD	Lead Prog Management Consultant	Kampala	ademuheebwa@gmail.com	+256 772 44029	
3	Issac Mensah	M			IFAD	Regional Analyst and Logframe Specialist	Abuja	i.mensah@ifad.org		
4	Timothee Tabapssi	M		✓	IFAD	Farmers Organization and Institution Consultant	Yaounde	timothee.tabapssi@gmail.com	0706 125 48 43	
5	Patrick Nya Opono	M		✓	IFAD	Senior Regional Tech Specialist, Markets & Value Chain/Project Tech Lead	Abidjan	p.nyaopono@ifad.org	+225 07997072 32	
6	Agbo Chinonso	M			IFAD	Environment and Climate Change Consultant	Abuja	agbochukwunonso@gmail.com	0916012273	
7	Priscilla Achakpa	F			IFAD	Gender and Social Inclusion Consultant	Abuja	priscilla.achakpa@wepnigeria.net	0807741166	
8	Franklin Ibemessie	M			IFAD	Procurement Specialist	Freetown	franklin@ebmse.com		

8	Franklin Ibemessie	M			IFAD	Procurement Specialist	Freetown	franklin@ebmse.com		
9	Ndawazhile Kaluwa	M			IFAD	M&E and Knowledge Management Consultant	Blantyre	nkaluwa@gmail.com		
10	Austin Tatah	M			IFAD	Regional Financial Management Officer	Abidjan	a.tatah@ifad.org		
12	Yakumbur Donald	M	✓	✓	IFAD	Prog Management Consultant	Abuja	d.yakumbur@ifad.org	0808945237	
13	Ibrahim Ahijo	M			IFAD	Country Administrative Assistant	Abuja	i.ahijo@ifad.org		
14	Emmanuel Maduakor	M			IFAD	Private Consultant	Abuja	emma@smartmicros.net	88037861922	

ATTENDANCE INCEPTION WORKSHOP FOR FGN/IFAD 1st SUPERVISION MISSION HELD 29th OCTOBER 2024 AT WELLS CARLTON HOTEL ABUJA

SN	Name	Gender	Age Group		Organisation	Partners			Signature	
			Below 35	Above 35		Title	Station	Email		Phone
			1	Dr Orison Amu		M				AfDB
2	Sylvie Korotimi TUKO	F			AfDB	Chief operation officer	Abuja	S.traore@aifdb.org		
3	Mamadou Diagne				AfDB		Abuja			
4	Tabi Kari Kari	M		✓	AfDB	Chief, Agro Industry Officer	Abuja	T.kari.kari@aifdb.org	0903 587134	
5	Ibrahim Sirajo	M		✓	IsDB	Project Management Specialist	Abuja	isirajo@isdb.org	08058712943	
6										

ATTENDANCE INCEPTION WORKSHOP FOR FGN/IFAD 1st SUPERVISION MISSION HELD 29th OCTOBER 2024 AT WELLS CARLTON HOTEL ABUJA

SN	Name	Gender	Age Group		Organisation	STATE GOVT OFFICIALS			Signature	
			Below 35	Above 35		Rank	Station	Email		Phone
			1	Hon. Dr. Danjuma Mahmoud		M				Kano State, Honourable Commissioner for Agriculture
2	Hon. Bolu Owotomo	M			Ogun State, Honourable Commissioner for Agriculture					
3					Director Agric, State Ministry of Agriculture	KANO				

**ATTENDANCE LIST OF THE NATIONAL WRAP UP MEETING FOR FGN/IFAD
FIRST SUPERVISION MISSION HELD ON 7TH NOVEMBER, 2024 AT WELLS
CARLTON ABUJA**

**ATTENDANCE FOR KANO STATE FGN/IFAD 1st SUPERVISION MISSION TECHNICAL SESSION HELD 02 NOVEMBER 2024 AT
TAHIR GUEST PALACE HOTEL, KANO**

*WRAP-UP MEETING, WELLS CARLTON
HOTEL ASILORO, ABUJA 7th NOV 2024.*

IFAD TEAM

SN	Name	Gender	Age Group		Organis- ation	Title	Station	Email	Phone	Signature
			Belo w 35	Above 35						
1	Dede Ekoue	F			IFAD	Country Director	Abuja	d.ekoue@ifad.org		
2	Adebayo Ogunniyi	M			IFAD	Country Prog Analyst	Abuja	a.ogunniyi@ifad.org		
2	Adeline Muheebwa	F			IFAD	Lead Prog Management Consultant	Kampala	ademuheebwa@gmail.com	+256 772 415029	
3	Issac Mensah	M			IFAD	Regional Analyst and Logframe Specialist	Abuja	i.mensah@ifad.org		
4	Timothee Tabapssi	M			IFAD	Farmers Organization a and Institution Consultant	Younde	timothee.tabapssi@gmail.com	07061754543	
5	Patrick Nya Opono	M			IFAD	Senior Regional Tech Specialist, Markets & Value Chain/Project Tech Lead	Abidjan	p.nyaopono@ifad.org		
6	Agbo Chinonso	M			IFAD	Environment and Climate Change Consultant	Abuja	agbochukwunonso@gmail.com	08162108173	
7	Priscilla Achakpa	F			IFAD	Gender and Social Inclusion Consultant	Abuja	priscilla.achakpa@wepnigeria.net	081 7741166	
8	Franklin Ibemessie	M			IFAD	Procurement Specialist	Freetown	franklin@ebmse.com		

WRAP UP MEETING HELD 07 NOVEMBER 2024

**ATTENDANCE FOR KANO STATE FGN/IFAD 1st SUPERVISION MISSION TECHNICAL SESSION HELD 02 NOVEMBER 2024 AT
TAHIR GUEST PALACE HOTEL, KANO**

KIELLS CARLTON HOTEL, ASOKORO, ABUJA

9	Ndawazhile Kaluwa	M			IFAD	M&E and Knowledge Management Consultant	Blantyre	nkaluwa@gmail.com		
10	Austin Tatah	M			IFAD	Regional Financial Management Officer	Abidjan	a.tatah@ifad.org	070628924	
12	Yakumbur Donald	M			IFAD	Prog Management Consultant	Abuja	d.yakumbur@ifad.org	08838945237	
13	Ibrahim Ahijo	M			IFAD	Country Administrative Assistant	Abuja	i.ahijo@ifad.org		
14	Emmanuel Maduakor	M		✓	IFAD	IT Consultant	Abuja	emma@smartmicros.net	82039866924	
15	Mr. Emmanuel	M			IFAD	CD-Driver	Abuja			

SAPZ NCO

SN	Name	Gender	Age Group		Organization	Rank	Station	Email	Phone	Signature
			Below 35	Above 35						
1	Dr. Kabir Yusuf	M			SAPZ	NPC	Abuja	kyusuf@sapz.gov.ng		
2	Dr. Zakari Danlami Tsiga	M			SAPZ	POM	Abuja	ztsiga@sapz.gov.ng/drztsiga@gmail.com		
3	Olayiwola Temitope	F			SAPZ	FC	Abuja	t.olayiwola@sapz.gov.ng temi.diadem@gmail.com		
4	Engr. Uno Godwin	M			SAPZ	NPO	Abuja	gunoh@sapz.gov.ng gunohramp@gmail.com		
5	Engr. Maruf O. Ajenifuja	M			SAPZ	NIE	Abuja	amaruf@sapz.gov.ng/marufajenifuja@gmail.com		

WRAP UP MEETING HELD 07 NOVEMBER 2024

**ATTENDANCE FOR KANO STATE FGN/IFAD 1st SUPERVISION MISSION TECHNICAL SESSION HELD 02 NOVEMBER 2024 AT
TAHIR GUEST PALACE HOTEL, KANO**

THE KIELLS CARLTON HOTEL, ASOKORO, ABUJA

6	Dr. Louis Enaberue	M			SAPZ	APE	Abuja	lenaberue@sapz.gov.ng/oshoneflorish@gmail.com		
7	Abel Ameh	M			SAPZ	RIDO	Abuja	aameh@sapz.gov.ng/a.ameh007@gmail.com		
8	Babangida Shehu	M			SAPZ	KMC	Abuja	bshehu@sapz.gov.ng/babangidashehu001@gmail.com		
9	Agwu Okorie Ama	M			SAPZ	PME	Abuja	oagwu@sapz.gov.ng/sirmonako@yahoo.com		
10	Sani Yarkuzo Bello	M			SAPZ	E&CC	Abuja	bsani@sapz.gov.ng/byankuzo@yahoo.com		
11	Jamila A. Hassan	F			SAPZ	G&SS	Abuja	jhassan@sapz.gov.ng/ajmal77@rocketmail.com		
12	Aina Abayomi A.S	M			SAPZ	Admin	Abuja	aabayomi@sapz.gov.ng abayomiaina7@gmail.com		
13	Otu Edet Asiya	M			SAPZ	Int. Audit	Abuja	oedet@sapz.gov.ng/devineotu@gmail.com		
14	Abu Edoh Emmanuel	M			SAPZ	Prog Acc. 1	Abuja	aedoh@sapz.gov.ng/emmyyoungae@gmail.com		
15	Segun Adeleke	M			SAPZ	Prog. Acc 2	Abuja	dolypeel1406@gmail.com		
16	Mohammed Abba Gana	-M			SAPZ	TA Proc.	Abuja	mabbagana@sapz.gov.ng/mohammedabbagana25@gmail.com		
17	Jashina Kudla	F			SAPZ	TA NPC	Abuja	kudlajashina@gmail.com		
18	Sabiu Yahaya	M			SAPZ	Office Clerk	Abuja	ysabiu11@gmail.com		
19	Abdullahi Mohammed	M			SAPZ	Driver	Abuja	Abdullahimusa242@gmail.com		

WRAP UP MEETING HELD 07 NOVEMBER 2024

ATTENDANCE FOR KANO STATE FGN/IFAD 1st SUPERVISION MISSION TECHNICAL SESSION HELD 02 NOVEMBER 2024 AT TAHIR-GUEST-PALACE HOTEL, KANO

THE WELLS CARLTON HOTEL, ASOKORO, ABUJA

OGUN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS/SPIU

1	Engr. Odejebi Oluwatoyin Babajide	M		✓	SAPZ	State Programme Agricultural Processing Engineer	OGUN	oluwatoyin.odejebi@gmail.com		
2	Mr. Odunaya Adewale Adeleke	M		✓	SAPZ	State Agricultural Production Officer	OGUN	adewale.odunaya@gmail.com		

KANO STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

1	Dr. Danjuma Mahmoud				KMA&NR	Hon. Commissioner for Agric		Kano Danjuma Mahmoud		
2	Sadi Ibrahim				KMA&NR	Hon. PS Commissioner for Agric		Sadi Ibrahim		

KANO SPIU Team

SN	Name	Gender	Age Group		Organisation	Rank	Station	Email	Phone	Signature
			Below 35	Above 35						
1	Aminu Abdullahi Ilyasu	M			SAPZ	State Programme Coordinator	KANO			
2	Balarabe Shehu Wudilawa	M			SAPZ	State Agricultural Processing Engineer	KANO			
3	Dr. Rabiu Sanni Shawai	M			SAPZ	State Agricultural Productivity Officer	KANO			
4	Rabi Mustapha Sadiq	M	F	✓	SAPZ	State Knowledge Management & Communication Officer	KANO	rabi.mustapha@gmail.com		

ATTENDANCE FOR KANO STATE FGN/IFAD 1st JOINT SUPERVISION MISSION WRAP UP MEETING HELD 07 NOVEMBER 2024 AT THE WELLS CARLTON HOTEL, ASOKORO, ABUJA.

7	Abel Ameh	M		✓	SAPZ	RIDO	Abuja	aameh@sapz.gov.ng/a.ameh007@gmail.com		
8	Babangida Shehu	M		✓	SAPZ	KMC	Abuja	bshchu@sapz.gov.ng/babangidashchu001@gmail.com		
9	Agwu Okorie Ama	M		✓	SAPZ	PME	Abuja	oagwu@sapz.gov.ng/sirmonako@yahoo.com		
10	Sani Yarkuzo Bello	M		✓	SAPZ	E&CC	Abuja	bsani@sapz.gov.ng/byankuzo@yahoo.com		
11	Jamila A. Hassan	F		✓	SAPZ	G&SS	Abuja	jhassan@sapz.gov.ng/ajmal77@rocketmail.com		
12	Aina Abayomi A.S	M		✓	SAPZ	Admin	Abuja	aabayomi@sapz.gov.ng/abayomiaina7@gmail.com		
13	Otu Edet Asiya	M			SAPZ	Int. Audit	Abuja	oedet@sapz.gov.ng/devineotu@gmail.com		
14	Abu Edoh Emmanuel	M		✓	SAPZ	Prog Acc. 1	Abuja	aedoh@sapz.gov.ng/emmyoungae@gmail.com		
15	Segun Adeleke	M			SAPZ	Prog. Acc 2	Abuja	dolypee1406@gmail.com		
16	Mohammed Abba Gana	-M			SAPZ	TA Proc.	Abuja	mabbagana@sapz.gov.ng/mohammedabbagana25@gmail.com		
17	Jashina Kudla	F			SAPZ	TA NPC	Abuja	kudlajashina@gmail.com		
18	Sabiu Yahaya	M		✓	SAPZ	Office Clerk	Abuja	ysabiu11@gmail.com		
19	Abdullahi Mohammed	M			SAPZ	Driver	Abuja	Abdullahimusa242@gmail.com		

OGUN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS/SPIU

1	Engr. Odejebi Oluwatoyin Babajide	M			SAPZ	State Programme Agricultural Processing	OGUN			
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**ATTENDANCE FOR KANO STATE FGN/IFAD 1st JOINT SUPERVISION MISSION WRAP UP MEETING HELD 07 NOVEMBER 2024
AT THE WELLS CARLTON HOTEL, ASOKORO, ABUJA.**

					Engineer		
2	Mr. Odunaya Adewale Adeleke	M			SAPZ State Agricultural Production Officer	OGUN	

KANO SPIU Team

SN	Name	Gender	Age Group		Organisation	Rank	Station	Email	Phone	Signature
			Below 35	Above 35						
1	Aminu Abdullahi Ilyasu	M			SAPZ	State Programme Coordinator	KANO	am.ilyasu@yahoo.com 080333958239	080333958239	
2	Balarabe Shehu Wudilawa	M		✓	SAPZ	State Agricultural Processing Engineer	KANO	balarabewudilawaos@gmail.com	08039126208	
3	Dr. Rabiu Sanni Shawai	M		✓	SAPZ	State Agricultural Productivity Officer	KANO	shawai100@yahoo.com	0803886616	
4	Rabi Mustapha Sadiq	M			SAPZ	State Knowledge Management & Communication Officer	KANO			
5	Dr. Kabiru. Y. Abdullahi	M		✓	SAPZ	Environmental and Climate Change Officer	KANO	kbyabde@gmail.com	07030952715	
6	Dr. Zainab Lawan	F		✓	SAPZ	Gender and Social Safeguard Officer	KANO	zainabgwadabe@yahoo.com	08034990418	
7	Bashir Bello	M		✓	SAPZ	State Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	KANO	BS17515@smm.com	63069254020	
8	Bashir Tijani	M		✓	SAPZ	State	KANO	tblbashirtijani@gmail.com	08036120271	

**ATTENDANCE FOR KANO STATE FGN/IFAD 1st JOINT SUPERVISION MISSION WRAP UP MEETING HELD 07 NOVEMBER 2024
AT THE WELLS CARLTON HOTEL, ASOKORO, ABUJA.**

						Officer				
9	Dr. Muttaqa Uba Zango				SAPZ	State Infrastructure Engineer	KANO			
10	Adamu Sule	M		✓	SAPZ	State Internal Auditor	KANO	adamussulaimanfagge@gmail.com	08036572235	
11	Umar Muhammad Sulaiman	M		✓	SAPZ	State Project Accountant	KANO	umsdarm92010@gmail.com	08161502772	
12	Mujeebah Kabber Yahaya	F		✓	SAPZ	State Rural Institution Development Officer	KANO	mujitakabir@gmail.com	08065553511	
13	Usman Fagge SANI	M		✓	SAPZ	Administrative Officer	KANO	usdfagge@gmail.com	08060377269	
14					SAPZ	Tech Assistant 1	KANO			
15					SAPZ	Tech Assistant 2	KANO			

CPAT

SN	Name	Gender	Age Group		Organisation	Title	Station	Email	Phone	Signature
			Below 35	Above 35						
1	Dr Ameh Onoja	M			CPAT	Lead Advisor	Abuja			
2	Peter Asakitikpi	M			CPAT	SIA	Abuja			
3	Saudatu Zahradeen	F			CPAT	Y&GS	Abuja			
4	Emeka Nwachukwu	M			CPAT	LO-SAPZ	Abuja			
5					CPAT					

**ATTENDANCE FOR KANO STATE FGN/IFAD 1st JOINT SUPERVISION MISSION WRAP UP MEETING HELD 07 NOVEMBER 2024
AT THE WELLS CARLTON HOTEL, ASOKORO, ABUJA.**

			Below 35	Above 35							
1	Bukar Musa	M		✓	FMAFS	Director PCU	ABUJA	101	bukarmusa@gmail.com	0878339365	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Stanley George	M			FMF	Director IERD	ABUJA				
3	Mr Adebayo	M			FMF	Deputy-Director, IERD	ABUJA				
4	Dr. Abubakar Ahmed	M			FMAFS	Assistant Director, PCU					
5	Mr. Attah Okunu	M			FMAFS	Chief Admin Officer, PCU					
6	Jamilu Abdul Salam	M			FMAFS	Chief Executive Officer, PCU					
7	Nnamdi ^{Rafor} _{Afo/Ka}	M	✓		FMAFS	PCU	Abuja	aforkannamdi@gmail.com		08162355777	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Mr. Otuonye _{Anthoni}	M		✓	FMAFS	PCU D.II	Abuja			08032296930	<i>[Signature]</i>
						Drivers / Aides/ Others					

**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR KANO STATE INCEPTION WORKSHOP FOR
FGN/IFAD FIRST SUPERVISION MISSION HELD ON 31ST OCTOBER, 2024 AT
TAMIR GUEST PALACE HOTEL, KANO STATE**

ATTENDANCE FOR KANO STATE INCEPTION WORKSHOP FOR FGN/IFAD 1st SUPERVISION MISSION HELD 31st OCTOBER 2024 AT TAHIR GUEST PALACE HOTEL, KANO

DST 1

IFAD TEAM

SN	Name	Gender	Age Group		Organis-ation	Title	Station	Email	Phone	Signature
			Below 35	Above 35						
1	Dede Ekoue	F			IFAD	Country Director	Abuja	d.ekoue@ifad.org		
2	Adebayo Ogunniyi	M			IFAD	Country Prog Analyst	Abuja	a.ogunniyi@ifad.org	0807719844	
2	Adeline Muheebwa	F		✓	IFAD	Lead Prog Management Consultant	Kampala	ademuheebwa@gmail.com	+256 772 415 029	
3	Issac Mensah	M			IFAD	Regional Analyst and Logframe Specialist	Abuja	i.mensah@ifad.org		
4	Timothee Tabapssi	M		✓	IFAD	Farmers Organization and Institution Consultant	Younde	timothee.tabapssi@gmail.com	0706 175 45 43	
5	Patrick Nya Opono	M		✓	IFAD	Senior Regional Tech Specialist, Markets & Value Chain/Project Tech Lead	Abidjan	p.nyaopono@ifad.org	+256 0799 70 7232	
6	Agbo Chinonso	M			IFAD	Environment and Climate Change Consultant	Abuja	agbochukwunonso@gmail.com	08162227773	
7	Priscilla Achakpa	F			IFAD	Gender and Social Inclusion Consultant	Abuja	priscilla.achakpa@wepnigeria.net		
8	Franklin Ibemessie	M			IFAD	Procurement Specialist	Freetown	franklin@ebmse.com		

ATTENDANCE FOR KANO STATE INCEPTION WORKSHOP FOR FGN/IFAD 1st SUPERVISION MISSION HELD 31st OCTOBER 2024 AT TAHIR GUEST PALACE HOTEL, KANO

9	Ndawazhile Kaluwa	M			IFAD	M&E and Knowledge Management Consultant	Blantyre	nkaluwa@gmail.com		
10	Austin Tatah	M			IFAD	Regional Financial Management Officer	Abidjan	a.tatah@ifad.org		
12	Yakumbur Donald	M			IFAD	Prog Management Consultant	Abuja	d.yakumbur@ifad.org		
13	Ibrahim Ahijo	M			IFAD	Country Administrative Assistant	Abuja	i.ahijo@ifad.org		
14	Emmanuel Maduakor	M			IFAD	Driver	Abuja	emma@smartmicros.net		
15	Emmanuel E.	✓			✓	Staff	✓	e.enam@ifad.org	09076088662	

ATTENDANCE FOR KANO STATE INCEPTION WORKSHOP FOR FGN/IFAD 1st SUPERVISION MISSION HELD 31st OCTOBER 2024 AT TAHIR GUEST PALACE HOTEL, KANO

SN	Name	Gender	Age Group		Organization	Rank	Station	Email	Phone	Signature
			Below 35	Above 35						
1	Dr. Kabir Yusuf	M		✓	SAPZ	NPC	Abuja	kyusuf@sapz.gov.ng	08038418470	
2	Dr. Zakari Danlami Tsiga	-M	✓		SAPZ	POM	Abuja	Ztsiga@sapz.gov.ng	08035336430	
3	Olayiwola Temitope	F		✓	SAPZ	FC	Abuja	temi.dademi@gmail.com	09032839534	
4	Engr. Uno Godwin	M		✓	SAPZ	NPO	Abuja	gumoh@sapz.gov.ng	0803547354	
5	Engr. Maruf O. Ajenifuja	-M			SAPZ	NIE	Abuja	maruf@sapz.gov.ng	08035854822	
6	Dr. Louis Enaberue	M			SAPZ	APE	Abuja	lenaberue@sapz.gov.ng	08060481126	
7	Abel Ameh	M		✓	SAPZ	RIDO	Abuja	agamet@sapz.gov.ng	08035858069	
8	Babangida Shehu	M		✓	SAPZ	KMC	Abuja	bshelu@sapz.gov.ng	08033301712	
9	Agwu Okorie Ama	M		✓	SAPZ	PME	Abuja	oagwu@sapz.gov.ng	08068458872	
10	Sani Yarkuzo Bello	M		✓	SAPZ	E&CC	Abuja	bsani@sapz.gov.ng	08032922151	
11	Jamila A. Hassan	F		✓	SAPZ	G&SS	Abuja	jhasan@sapz.gov.ng	0813219777	
12	Aina Abayomi A.S	M		✓	SAPZ	Admin	Abuja	ainayami@sapz.gov.ng	0806546225	
13	Otu Edet Asiya	M		✓	SAPZ	Int. Audit	Abuja	edetesfa@gmail.com	0803334597	
14	Abu Edoh Emmanuel	M			SAPZ	Prog. Acc. 1	Abuja	0044761466@gmail.com	0807937881	
15	Segun Adeleke	M			SAPZ	Prog. Acc. 2	Abuja	segunadeleke@gmail.com	08151502220	

ATTENDANCE FOR KANO STATE INCEPTION WORKSHOP FOR FGN/IFAD 1st SUPERVISION MISSION HELD 31st OCTOBER 2024 AT TAHIR GUEST PALACE HOTEL, KANO

SN	Name	Gender	Age Group		Organization	Rank	Station	Email	Phone	Signature
			Below 35	Above 35						
16	Mohammed Abba Gana	-M			SAPZ	TA Proc.	Abuja	MohammedAbbaGana25@gmail.com	08036432207	
17	Jashina Kudla	F			SAPZ	TA NPC	Abuja			
18	Sabiu Yahaya	M			SAPZ	Office Clerk	Abuja	ysabiu11@gmail.com	08033212083	
19	Abdullahi Mohammed	-M			SAPZ	Driver	Abuja	abdullahimusa242@gmail.com	08032385009	
20										
21										
22										
23										
24										
25										
26										

ATTENDANCE FOR KANO STATE INCEPTION WORKSHOP FOR FGN/IFAD 1st SUPERVISION MISSION HELD 31st OCTOBER 2024 AT TAHIR GUEST PALACE HOTEL, KANO

FMF & PCU

SN	Name	Gender	Age Group		Organisation	Title	Station	Email	Phone	Signature
			Below 35	Above 35						
1	Mr Bukar Musa	M		✓	FMAFS	Director PCU, FMAFS	Abuja	owagimusa@gmail.com	084339378	[Signature]
2	Mr Adebayo Babbatunde	M		✓	FMF	Deputy Director, IERD	Abuja	adebayoadebayo@gmail.com	08033057263	[Signature]
3	Dr Abubakar Ahmed	M		✓	FMAFS	Assistant Director, PCU, FMAFS	Abuja	abubakar.ahmed@gmail.com	08033999545	[Signature]
	Goodluck E. Ugiwu	M		✓	FMF	ACAO Agric	Abuja	Ugiwuigood@gmail.com	08020946615	[Signature]
4	Aitah-Okunnu Joseph	M			FMAFS	Admin, PCU, FMAFS	Abuja			
4	Grace Oyetunde Odoku	M			FMAFS	Extension, PCU, FMAFS	Abuja			
5	Egbede Ochuko Manan	M			FMAFS	Agric	Abuja			

ATTENDANCE FOR KANO STATE INCEPTION WORKSHOP FOR FGN/IFAD 1st SUPERVISION MISSION HELD 31st OCTOBER 2024 AT TAHIR GUEST PALACE HOTEL, KANO

KANO SPUJ Team

SN	Name	Gender	Age Group		Organisation	Rank	Station	Email	Phone	Signature
			Below 35	Above 35						
1	Aminu Abdulrahi Ilyasu	M		✓	SAPZ	State Programme Coordinator	KANO	amin.ilyasu@yahoo.co.uk	08033057263	[Signature]
2	Balarabe Shaihu Wudilawa	M		✓	SAPZ	State Agricultural Processing Engineer	KANO	balarabe.wudilawa@gmail.com	080391262075	[Signature]
3	Dr. Rabiu Sanni Shawai	M		✓	SAPZ	State Agricultural Productivity Officer	KANO	shawai100@yahoo.com	08038866016	[Signature]
4	Rabi Mustapha Sadiq	M		✓	SAPZ	State Knowledge Management & Communication Officer	KANO	rabinmustapha@gmail.com	08035877460	[Signature]
5	Dr. Kabiru, Y. Abdullahi	M		✓	SAPZ	Environmental and Climate Change Officer	KANO	kbyabade@gmail.com	0803092719	[Signature]
6	Dr. Zainab Lawan	F		✓	SAPZ	Gender and Social Safeguard Officer	KANO	zainabgwandabe@yahoo.com	08054990418	[Signature]
7	Bashir Bello	M		✓	SAPZ	State Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	KANO	BASHIRB19@gmail.com	08036692644	[Signature]
8	Bashir Tijani	M		✓	SAPZ	State Procurement Officer	KANO	Tjani.bashir@gmail.com	08036995091	[Signature]
9	Dr. Mustaqe Uba Zango	M		✓	SAPZ	State Infrastructure Engineer	KANO	ustaqeuba@gmail.com	08057550653	[Signature]
10	Adamu Sule	M		✓	SAPZ	State Internal Auditor	KANO	adamsule@gmail.com	0803650725	[Signature]
11	Umar Muhammad Sulaman	M		✓	SAPZ	State Project Accountant	KANO	umarfaruk2010@gmail.com	0806502722	[Signature]

ATTENDANCE FOR KANO STATE INCEPTION WORKSHOP FOR FGN/IFAD 1st SUPERVISION MISSION HELD 31st OCTOBER 2024 AT TAHIR GUEST PALACE HOTEL, KANO

12	Mujeebah Kabber Yaheyo			✓	SAPZ	State Rural Institution Development Officer	KANO	mujibakabber@gmail.com	08068 872511	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	Usman Fagge	M		✓	SAPZ	Administrative Officer	KANO	usmanfagge@gmail.com	080371 26971	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	Jamilu Bala Rahu	F		✓	SAPZ	Tech Assistant 1	KANO	jamilubalarah@gmail.com	0903010 8267	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	Jamilu Abdulkali	M		✓	SAPZ	Tech Assistant 2	KANO	jamiluabdulkali@gmail.com	090456 8202	<i>[Signature]</i>
16	Zubairi Sukman	F		✓	Asist Acct		Kano	zubairisukman@gmail.com	08038 786614	<i>[Signature]</i>
17	Dahiru Idris	M		✓	Procurement Asst		Kano	dahiruidris@gmail.com	08068 62000	<i>[Signature]</i>

ATTENDANCE FOR KANO STATE INCEPTION WORKSHOP FOR FGN/IFAD 1st SUPERVISION MISSION HELD 31st OCTOBER 2024 AT TAHIR GUEST PALACE HOTEL, KANO

SN	Name	Gender	Age Group		Organisation	Title	Station	Email	Phone	Signature
			Below 35	Above 35						
1	Dr Ameh Onoja	M			CPAT	Lead Advisor	Abuja	dramahonjoja@yahoo.com	0803 708 7635	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Peter Asekiki	M			CPAT	SLA	Abuja			
3	Saudatu Zahrodeen	F		✓	CPAT	YBGS	Abuja	saudatuzahrodeen@gmail.com	080558674 22	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Emeka Nwachukwu	M			CPAT	LO-SAPZ	Abuja	emekanwachukwu@gmail.com	0806397731	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Abdullahi Hassan	✓			CPAT	MECA	✓	abdullahihassan@gmail.com	080507186	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Prof. Sam Mba	✓			SAA	Advisor	Kano	sammba@sam-safar.com	0803401875	<i>[Signature]</i>

ATTENDANCE FOR KANO STATE INCEPTION WORKSHOP FOR FGN/IFAD 1st SUPERVISION MISSION HELD 31st OCTOBER 2024 AT TAHIR GUEST PALACE HOTEL, KANO

SN	Name	Gender	Age Group		Organisation	Title	Station	Email	Phone	Signature
			Below 35	Above 35						
1	Hon. Dr. Danjuma Mahmoud	M			MANR	Kano State, Honourable Commissioner for Agriculture	KANO			
2	Ashy Inyad Idias	M				Permanent Secretary, State Ministry of Agriculture	Kano			
3						Director Agric, State Ministry of Agriculture	KANO			
4	Aisha M Idias	F			✓	SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO SENIOR SECRETARY		ayelef@kano.gov.ng	08181330746	ayelef
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										

ATTENDANCE FOR KANO STATE INCEPTION WORKSHOP FOR FGN/IFAD 1st SUPERVISION MISSION HELD 31st OCTOBER 2024 AT TAHIR GUEST PALACE HOTEL, KANO

SISTER-PROJECTS

SN	Name	Gender	Age Group		Organisation	Title	Station	Email	Phone	Signature
			Below 35	Above 35						
1	Dr Fatima Kabir	M		✓	VCDP	NPC	Abuja	fatima2013@gmail.com	08025625899	Fatima
2										
3										

ATTENDANCE FOR KANO STATE INCEPTION WORKSHOP FOR FGN/IFAD 1st SUPERVISION MISSION HELD 31st OCTOBER 2024 AT TAHIR GUEST PALACE HOTEL, KANO

SN	Name	Gender	Age Group		Organisation	Farmer Groups		Email	Phone	Signature
			Below 35	Above 35		Rank	Station			
1	Aminu Khabulu	F		No	Karawan	M			0737812	[Signature]
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
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ATTENDANCE FOR KANO STATE INCEPTION WORKSHOP FOR FGN/IFAD 1st SUPERVISION MISSION HELD 31st OCTOBER 2024 AT TAHIR GUEST PALACE HOTEL, KANO

Drivers and Aides

SN	Name	Gender	Age Group		Organisation	Title	Station	Email	Phone	Signature
			Below 35	Above 35						
1	Muhammad Usman	M	L		SAPZ	Drivers	Kano		0703522999	[Signature]
2	Dahiru L. Ibrahim	M	L		KSADP	DIRECTOR	KANO		0813750773	[Signature]
3	Tukur ADO	M	L		KSADP	Driver	KANO		08163357053	[Signature]
4	Abubakar Ibrahim	M	L		SAPZ	Driver	KANO		0702222452	[Signature]
5	Ibrahim Salisu	M	L		EXPRESS	DRIVER	KANO		0805900361	[Signature]
6	Aubal Adama	M	L		KSADP	Driver	KANO		07060565102	[Signature]
7	Hasan T. Mubal	M	L		SAPZ	SECRETARY	KANO	hasan438@gmail.com	0813577128	[Signature]
8	Muaz Ilbert	M	L		SAPZ	Cleaner	KANO	muazilbert@gmail.com	08100004499	[Signature]

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ATTENDANCE FOR KANO STATE INCEPTION WORKSHOP FOR FGN/IFAD 1st SUPERVISION MISSION HELD 31st OCTOBER 2024 AT TAHIR GUEST PALACE HOTEL, KANO

SN	Name	Gender	Age Group		Organization	Rank	Station	Email	Phone	Signature
			Below 35	Above 35						
1	Ahmed Salisu	M		✓	NTA	Reporter	ahmedsalisu@ngmai.com	08068871160	[Signature]	
2	Nafiu Musa	M		✓	✓	✓	nahiu@ngmai.com	0703879307	[Signature]	
3	Salihu Abi	M		✓	VON	Reporter	salihuabi@ngmai.com	0703871445	[Signature]	
4	Salim Umar Ibrahim	M		✓	Daily Trust	Reporter	salimibrahim@gmail.com	9031765531	[Signature]	
5	Aliu Adeniji	M		✓	ANISE TV	Reporter	aliuad@anise.com	0803557762	[Signature]	
6	Tijani M.	M		✓	✓	✓	✓	0803252222	[Signature]	
7	Kabiru Amin	M		✓	TRUST TV	Reporter	amin@trusttv.com	0803232050	[Signature]	
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										

ATTENDANCE FOR KANO STATE INCEPTION WORKSHOP FOR FGN/IFAD 1st SUPERVISION MISSION HELD 31st OCTOBER 2024 AT TAHIR GUEST PALACE HOTEL, KANO

SN	Name	Gender	Age Group		Organization	Title	Station	Email	Phone	Signature
			Below 35	Above 35						
1	Godwin Atsar	M		✓	SASAKAWA	DR	Atsara	g.atsar@sasakawa.org	09134430027	[Signature]
2	ZATMASAL	F		✓	CS-SAWA	COORDINATOR	KANO	shubayr@cs-sawa.org	0803452016	[Signature]
3	Ashman Usman	M		✓	ASSIAN	STATE SECRETARY	KANO	ashman@assian.com	0803576642	[Signature]
4	Hilal Kayan	F		✓	EMU GROUP	CEO	TUSKAY	hilal@emugroup.com	08035505552	[Signature]
5	Canus Mada	F		✓	CANTER GROUP	CEO	"	canus@cantergroup.com	08032008183	[Signature]
6	Anar Atabey	M		✓	NEW HORIZONS	Head of	"	anaratabey@cnh.com	90930577024	[Signature]
7	Organization	M		✓	Dawate Almadani C/O, Kaduna. Kano.	Head of Africa projects operations	Kano	angst@almdani.com	806266376	[Signature]
8	Angie T.O.	M		✓	✓	Prod. Mgr	Kano	angie@angie.com	0803207415	[Signature]
9	Dr. KUYE	M		✓	Suleman Kenawa Rice	former	Kano	117020200178400	08131785361	[Signature]
10	Dr Hakeem Ayesta	M		✓	CDA	Manager	Kano	hakeem@cdakano.gov.ng	0703422020	[Signature]

ATTENDANCE FOR KANO STATE INCEPTION WORKSHOP FOR FGN/IFAD 1st SUPERVISION MISSION HELD 31ST OCTOBER 2024 AT TAHIR GUEST PALACE HOTEL, KANO

PRIVATE INVESTORS/ OPFTAKERS/TECH PARTNERS

SN	Name	Gender	Age Group		Organisation	Title	Station	Email	Phone	Signature
			Below 35	Above 35						
1	Usman Shafiq	M	✓		Alhamsad Rice, Kano	HR	KANO	usmanshafiq10@sh.com	0816446220	
2					Centre for Dry Land Agriculture (CDA)		KANO			
3	Mohd Isyaku	M		✓	Gerawa Rice Mills, Kano	MD	KANO	isayaku@gerawa.com	08086209365	
4	Womlosh Ewami Samuel	M		✓	Gwara Tech		KANO	ewami@gmail.com	0782702499	
5	Jusuf Abubakar	M		✓	Horti Nigeria		KANO	abubakar@horti.com	08066698881	
6	ENGARAH IGNATIUS	M		✓	ICRISAT		KANO	ignatius@icrisat.org	0902113504	
7	DR. M.S YUSUF	M		✓	MAFA Rice	M.D	KANO	yusuf@mafa.com	09036166847	
8	Gumbo Abdullahi	M		✓	Sensakawa		KANO	gumbo@sensakawa.com	08034541220	
9					SimKey					
10	Muhammad Hussain	M		✓	NAIC		KANO	hussain@naic.com	09164445113	
11	Abdulchi A. M.	M		✓	Bank of Agriculture		KANO	abdulchi@boag.com	07068780133	
12	Engr. Y. Sani	M		✓	PRO	App.	KANO	hassan@pro.com	08155571112	
13	Aliumed Tijani	M		✓	960000 GA		KANO	afis@960000.com	08037728787	
14	Adelebi's Ridwan	M		✓	Smart Agribus M.D		KANO	smartagribus@gmail.com	09063772878	
15	Ibrahim Abdullahi	M		✓	Bank of Kano		KANO	ibrahim@bankofkano.com	0803200000	
16	Abdulkadir K. B.	M		✓	MAFA		KANO	abdulkadir@mafa.com	09036166847	
17	Abdullahi I. B.	M		✓	ICRISAT		KANO	abdullahi@icrisat.org	08024416117	

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR SITE VISITS IN KANO STATE HELD ON 31ST OCTOBER, AND 1ST NOVEMBER, 2024

BRIEF ON FARMER ORGANIZATIONS TO VISIT IN KANO

S/N	NAME OF FARMER ORG	LG A	CLUSTER	DATE OF ESTAB	REG NO	NATURE OF ACTIVITY	NO OF MEMBERS	CONTACT NO	FARM OWNER
1.	Kuka Tara farmers multi-purpose coops Ltd.	Kura	Kura	2 nd August, 2004	KN 12747	Rice producer	25 MY=9 FY=3 MA=3 FA 10	0810855046 2	Aminu Dauda
2.	Dan-Hassan FADAMA III	Kura	Dan Hassan	2nd October 2015.	KN 38753	Rice Producers	25 (MY 19, FY 0, MA 6, FA 0)	08065670215	Abubakar Aliyu

Home Garden Beneficiaries

S/N	NAME OF FARMER	LGA	NAME OF ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE NO
1	Hafsah Abdulhamid	Kura	Wanzar Women Farmers	08107937782
2	Hauwa Abdullahi	Kura	Takalli Women Farmers	07049946408
3	Zulaihatu Yusuf	Kura	Rimin Bunu	08131944509
4	Amina Ibrahim	Bagwai	Amana Chasar Shinkafa	07037414188

5	Fatima Garba	Bagwai	Bagwai Sabon-gari Women Knitters	08132463257
6	Halima Tukur	Bagwai	Sabon-gari Bagwai Women Farmer	07089883299

Nigeria

Special Agro-Industrial processing zones Programme Supervision Report

Appendix 6: Procurement

Mission Dates: 26 October to 29 November, 2024

Document Date: 26/12/2024

Project No. 2000003342

Report No. 7089-NG

West and Central Africa Division
Programme Management Department

15 September 2024

Procurement Review Working Paper

Special Agro-Processing Zones Programme (SAPZ) Nigeria

For the purpose of procurement, SAPZ comprises a national project management unit (NPMU) in the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) in Abuja and seven (7) participating states, 2 of which (Kano and Ogun) are covered under the IFAD funds for the Project.

Procurement in the NPMU is championed by a National Procurement Officer (NPO) assisted by a Procurement Assistant. The Project procurement units (both national and states), undertake procurement processes that are for the most part consistent with the provisions, processes and procedures provided in the IFAD Procurement Guidelines, and by extension, the Handbook. The NPO acts as a supervision filter for the state offices in reviewing and approval of documentation and processes before IFAD's review.

Desk Review of Big-Ticket Contracts

There were no big-ticket procurements undertaken for the period of review.

SECAP Risks

There has been some progress in implementing SECAP processes, including within procurement. Some SECAP initiatives – especially relating to ESIA and ESMF – are being developed and reviewed by internal stakeholders.

Procurement Strategy/Planning Process

The Procurement Plan written in Excel is not using IFAD format. The document does not have any Actual rows; only the Planned rows are evident. In addition the date format used (M/DD/YY) is not the one approved by IFAD (DD-MMM-YY). Because of the absence of actual rows, this document cannot be used as a monitoring tool.

The procurement activities are however entered in OPEN, and monitoring can take place online.

The Project was evaluated as moderately satisfactory for this aspect.

Processes and Procedures from Pre-Qualification/Shortlisting to Receipt of Bids/Proposals

While there are no formal requisitions, each procurement file showed a request (by a requestor) that is approved by the head of the procuring entity.

For Goods, there is a Request for Quotation (RFQ) document in every file, complete with specifications. For one procurement for Vehicles however, the Programme used specifications with a brand name. The RFQ is issued to 4 bidders and there is proof in the file that the RFQ was sent to the bidders. Many of the RFQs have inconsistent delivery timeline, for instance in many cases the RFQ would report a delivery period in the body of the RFQ and have a different delivery period in the annexed Information sheet, which would confuse bidders.

For Consulting Services reviewed, there is a well-written Request for Expressions of Interest (REOI) but a simpler document requesting the successful bidder to submit a Technical and Financial Proposal is required.

The Project was evaluated as moderately satisfactory for these aspects.

Processes and Procedures for Evaluation and Contract Award

The Programme uses the evaluation report template by IFAD. However there are some defects in the evaluation reporting documentation. The evaluation reports don't review preliminary examination compliance (e.g. registration, tax clearances, etc.) as this area in the Reports is always evaluated as not applicable.

The evaluation scoring framework used for consulting services is not congruent or scientifically accurate. This is compounded by the fact that the evaluators seem to have ascribed scores in an arbitrary manner. In addition, during the evaluation process, the prices are not checked for arithmetic errors.

In most cases for the evaluation of Goods, except notable for the procurement of vehicles were the evaluation sorely erred and awarded to the wrong bidder, the process and the reporting were smooth.

After the evaluation reports were approved, the unsuccessful bidders were not notified of the outcome of the evaluation, and so were not afforded the opportunity to request a debrief or protest the process.

In all cases, the evaluation panel members are presented with the declaration of impartiality and confidentiality, the signed copies of which are evident in the file.

The Project was evaluated as moderately unsatisfactory for these aspects.

Contract Management and Administration and CMT accuracy and timeliness

The contract award process is done well, with a signed contract being in every file. The contract format used for Shopping of Goods is a bit of the overkill and is only required when national or international competitive bidding is being done, but the contract is properly used.

With the exception of one but even then not filled properly, none of the procurements reviewed have a signed Self-Certification form.

The Project was evaluated as moderately satisfactory for this aspect.

Record Retention

The record retention process is dismal. Flimsy paper files with a thin file tie is used to keep the documents together in the form of a record. While these may work for Programme files with a few papers in it, this are not an appropriate way to record procurement transactions. Uneventful review of the files is impossible. The papers come loose at the tie and may then be ripped apart where the punched holes are.

The Programme has been advised to use lever-arch files and dividers to properly catalogue procurement records, in reverse chronological order.

The Project was evaluated as moderately unsatisfactory for this aspect.

Review of Issues identified in the previous AM and SMR

This was the Programme's first supervision mission.

Review of any Significant Changes in the Borrower/Recipient's Procurement System and Practices

Changes proposed for the Project are as follows:

- **Inception Report payments:** Based on review of procurement documentation, and the spate of use of inception payments, IFAD proposes the following:
 - Inception Reports should be 10% and in any case no more than 20% of the contract price

- Procurements for individual consultants (conducted under ICS or SSS procurement methods) shall not have Inception Report as a deliverable in the contracts.
- **Procurement reference numbering system:** In the review of documentation provided by both NPMU and the States, there is no consistent procurement referencing/numbering system used. A coherent system has been proposed for them, as follows:

Procurement Category	Numbering Framework
Goods	1000
Works	2000
Consulting Services	3000
Non- Consulting Services	4000
NPMU/State	1 st 3 letters
Year	2 last digits

For instance therefore, the 1st procurement under Consulting Services for Kano State in 2024 = **KAN-24-3001**

The attendees to the training sessions during the mission have been taken through the training for this and demonstrate understanding on how to use this.

- **File Index:** In the review of documentation provided by both NPMU and the States, related to the issue of procurement records not being filed properly, there is no consistent file index. A file index per procurement category has been proposed for them. Annex 2 to this PRWP refers.

Assessment of further procurement staff training needs

Based on the review of the documentation and processes, further training on consulting services and procurement record-keeping are recommended. See *Recommendations for Improvement of follow-up actions* below.

Procurement Performance Indicator Rating and Justification

The Programme procurement units (both national and states), undertake procurement processes that are for the most part congruent with the IFAD procurement framework. The national procurement office acts as a supervision filter for the state offices in reviewing and approval of documentation and processes before IFAD's review. Processes and procedures

applied exhibited only minor shortcomings that had therefore had no impact on project implementation and performance.

Recommendations for Improvement and Follow-up Actions

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
Training on Terms Of Reference and Evaluation Criteria for Consulting Services	IFAD Consultant	Next 30 days	Activated
Training on Records Management for IFAD Projects	IFAD	Next 30 days	Proposed
Cessation of use of Inception Reports as a deliverable when hiring Individual Consultants	SAPZ	Immediately	Proposed

Annexes

1. Procurement Review worksheets
2. Record Retention Review worksheets
3. File Indexes per procurement category

Franklin Ibemessie
Procurement Consultant

PRWP

SAPZ

NOV 2024

Annex 1 & 2 of PRWP
Attached separately

Annex 3 of PRWP
File Indexes

File Index: GOODS & WORKS

Procurement Item:					
Procurement Ref:		Procurement Method		Volume	1
Tabs	File Contents				Check
Contract Administration Process					
1.	Contract closeout documentation and approvals (as applicable)				<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Contract Administration documents (delivery notes, acceptance certificates, payments, contract modifications, reports, etc.)				<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Debriefs, Protests and Appeals (if any)				<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Copies of effectiveness documents (e.g. insurance, performance guarantee, advance payment bank guarantee, and any other required documentation)				<input type="checkbox"/>
Main Procurement Process					
5.	Copy of signed Final Contract and final contract approvals				<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Minutes of Contract Discussions (as applicable)				<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Notification of Award (and responses)				<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	Notification of Evaluation Results sent to Bidders (NOITAs)				<input type="checkbox"/>
9.	Bid Evaluation Report, annexes and approvals				<input type="checkbox"/>
10.	Proposed TEC , signatures and approvals				<input type="checkbox"/>
11.	Minutes of Opening of Bids (if applicable)				<input type="checkbox"/>
12.	Bids (or Quotations) received				<input type="checkbox"/>
13.	Clarification Requests (Queries) and Responses and Minutes of Pre-Bid Conference (as applicable)				<input type="checkbox"/>
14.	Advertisements and Publications of RFP/RCQ (websites, newspapers, etc.) (as applicable)				<input type="checkbox"/>
15.	Request for Solicitation (RFQ/RFB) document, Amendments and approvals				<input type="checkbox"/>
Prequalification Process (if applicable)					
16.	Prequalification Report and approvals (if applicable)				<input type="checkbox"/>
17.	Evaluation of Qualification Documents (if applicable)				<input type="checkbox"/>
18.	Request for Prequalifications and approvals (if applicable)				<input type="checkbox"/>
19.	Procurement Plan (PP), Procurement Requisition/Request, AWPB, and approvals				<input type="checkbox"/>

File Index: CONSULTANCY SERVICES

Procurement Item:					
Procurement Ref:		Procurement Method		Volume	1
Tabs	File Contents				Check
Contract Administration Process					
1.	Contract closeout documentation and approvals (as applicable)				<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Contract Administration documents (deliverables, approvals, payment documents, contract modifications, etc.)				<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Debriefs, Protests and Appeals (if any)				<input type="checkbox"/>
Main Procurement Process					
4.	Copy of signed Final contract and final contract approvals				<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Record and Minutes of Contract Negotiations or Clarifications, and Draft Contract and approvals				<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Notification of Award (and responses)				<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Combined Evaluation Report (CER) and approvals (if applicable) (QCBS, QBS, LCS, FBS)				<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	Minutes of Financial Proposal Opening (if applicable) (QCBS, QBS, LCS, FBS)				<input type="checkbox"/>
9.	Notification of Evaluation Results sent to Consultants (NOITAs)				<input type="checkbox"/>
10.	Technical Evaluation Report (or Qualifications Evaluation Report for CQS, ICS) and all supporting docs				<input type="checkbox"/>
11.	Signed documentation by TEC				<input type="checkbox"/>
12.	Minutes of Opening of Proposals (or Record of Qualifications Received for CQS, ICS)				<input type="checkbox"/>
13.	Proposals (or Qualifications) received				<input type="checkbox"/>
14.	Clarification Requests (Queries) and Responses, Minutes of Pre-Proposal Conference (if appl.)				<input type="checkbox"/>
15.	Advertisements and Publications of RFP/RCQ (websites, newspapers, etc.)				<input type="checkbox"/>
16.	Solicitation Document (RFP/RCQ), Amendments, and approvals				<input type="checkbox"/>
Shortlisting Process (if applicable)					
17.	Shortlist/Report and approvals (if applicable)				<input type="checkbox"/>
18.	Evaluation of EOIs (if applicable)				<input type="checkbox"/>
19.	REOI and approvals (if applicable)				<input type="checkbox"/>

20.	Procurement Plan (PP), Procurement Requisition/Request, AWPB, and approvals	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Nigeria

Special Agro-Industrial processing zones Programme Supervision Report

Appendix 7: Integrated Project Risk Matrix (IPRM)

Mission Dates: 26 October to 29 November, 2024

Document Date: 26/12/2024

Project No. 2000003342

Report No. 7089-NG

West and Central Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Overall Summary

Risk Category / Subcategory	Inherent risk	Residual risk
Country Context	High	High
<i>Political Commitment</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
<i>Governance</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
<i>Macroeconomic</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
<i>Fragility and Security</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
Sector Strategies and Policies	Substantial	Moderate
<i>Policy alignment</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Policy Development and Implementation</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
Environment and Climate Context	High	Substantial
<i>Project vulnerability to environmental conditions</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Project vulnerability to climate change impacts</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
Project Scope	Moderate	Moderate
<i>Project Relevance</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Technical Soundness</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	Substantial	Moderate
<i>Implementation Arrangements</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
Project Financial Management	Substantial	Substantial
<i>Project Organization and Staffing</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
<i>Project Budgeting</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
<i>Project Funds Flow/Disbursement Arrangements</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
<i>Project Internal Controls</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
<i>Project Accounting and Financial Reporting</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Project External Audit</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
Project Procurement	Substantial	Moderate
<i>A.1 Legal, Regulatory and Policy Framework</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>A.2 Institutional Framework and Management Capacity</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
<i>A.3 Public Procurement Operations and Market Practices.</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>A.4 Accountability, Integrity and Transparency of the Public Procurement System</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
<i>B.1 Assessment of Project Complexity</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>B.2 Assesment of Implementing Agency Capacity</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Project Procurement Overall</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
Environment, Social and Climate Impact	Substantial	Moderate
<i>Biodiversity Conservation</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Cultural Heritage</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
<i>Indigenous People</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Labour and Working Conditions</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Community health, safety and security</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>

Risk Category / Subcategory	Inherent risk	Residual risk
<i>Physical and Economic Resettlement</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Greenhouse Gas Emissions</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Vulnerability of target populations and ecosystems to climate variability and hazards</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
Stakeholders	Moderate	Moderate
<i>Stakeholder Engagement/Coordination</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Stakeholder Grievances</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
Overall	Substantial	Moderate

Country Context	High	High
Political Commitment	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Poor governance and corruption will increase programme costs and compromise attainment of the expected impact. There is also a risk of political interference in the Programme Management Units at National and State levels and inadequate capacity of staff recruited, which affect the efficiency and effectiveness of Programme deliveries.</p>	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>The programme will contribute to reducing unemployment and poverty, particularly among the youth, and thereby directly mitigating some of the main underlying factors of conflict. It will address the conflicts between herdsman and farmers through CAF. Furthermore, social risks will be reduced through gender-sensitive approaches and ensuring that the poor are not excluded from programme benefits.</p>		
Governance	High	High
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Nigeria's score on the annual Corruption Perceptions Index as published by Transparency International for 2020 was 25, placing the country rank at 149 (out of 180 countries assessed), which is considered high-risk. Risks related to the country's fragility context, such as poor governance and corruption could increase programme costs and compromise attainment of the expected impact.</p>	High	High
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Supporting enhanced local participation in governance and improved local resource management and accountability, as well as involving stakeholders in the procurement process of good and services.</p>		
Macroeconomic	High	Substantial
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Economic crisis resulting in increases in the cost of inputs and transportation, and purchasing power of the population. This will negatively affect profit margins along the value chains.</p>	High	High
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>The macroeconomic risks will be partly mitigated by the Programme through interventions that will reduce transaction costs (resulting from, e.g., economies of scale, improved infrastructures and improved access to market information).</p>		

<p>Risk:</p> <p>Economic crisis resulting in increases in the cost of inputs and transportation, and purchasing power of the population. This will negatively affect profit margins along the value chains</p>	High	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>This risk will be partly mitigated by the Programme through interventions that will reduce transaction costs (resulting from, e.g., economies of scale, improved infrastructures and improved access to market information).</p>		
<p>Fragility and Security</p>	High	High
<p>Risk:</p> <p>a) Institutional and Social Fragility in Nigeria: Despite Nigeria's human and material resources, Nigeria is described as a badly governed nation with several weak institutions incapable of ensuring functional policies; where policies exist, they are poorly implemented or entangled in corruption or whims of office holders.</p> <p>b) Conflict and Violence: For over a decade, Nigeria has witnessed increased level of violent conflicts principally as a result of the Islamic insurgency in the northeast, kidnapping for ransom pervasive in the Northwest and farmer- herder conflicts rooted in the country's burgeoning livestock and human population in the face of climate change localised in the North, central and southern states.</p> <p>c) COVID-19 and Fragility: The outbreak of COVID-19 in Nigeria in March 2020 have worsened the fragility situation.</p>	High	High
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>For Ogun state, the following mitigation measures will be taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Setting up of conflict early warning committees in project locations especially local farmer-herder groups. The Commodity Alliance Forum (CAF) is tailored for such purpose. ii) Regular dialogue/involvement of youth and women groups (including Omo-Inile groups as participants in the SAPZ project). iii) Regular and sustained engagement with local vigilante groups especially Amotekun group. iv) Avoidance of Egbado North, Egbado South and Ijebu North LGAs as SAPZ project locations due to high prevalence of violence. v) Appropriate prevention measures including place markers with appropriate social distancing (2 meter interval recommended), hand washing facilities and compulsory use of face masks. <p>For Kano state, the following mitigation measures will be taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Getting regular security updates from UNDSS about project location and activities to inform programming throughout the duration of the project. ii) Setting up of conflict early warning committees in SAPZ project locations. The Commodity Alliance Forum (CAF) should be utilized for this purpose. iii) Complete avoidance of Kano Municipal in the siting of SAPZ projects. iv) Direct involvement of typically marginalized groups (women and youth) as SAPZ's direct beneficiaries. Married young women should be deliberately targeted to avoid conflict and increase family income. v) Strict enforcement of rules guiding use of protective gears, safe distancing to avoid the risks of Covid-19. 		
<p>Sector Strategies and Policies</p>	Substantial	Moderate
<p>Policy alignment</p>	Substantial	Moderate

<p>Risk:</p> <p>Agricultural and trade policies are unresponsive to programme goals. The import and export policies on rice, cassava wheat and poultry can negatively impact market prices and significantly reduce the profit margins along the value chains.</p>	Substantial	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>The Programme will support Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to review and advocate for appropriate policy support for the products supported by the programme.</p>		
<p>Policy Development and Implementation</p>	Substantial	Moderate
<p>Risk:</p> <p>The risk faced for SAPZ is to stay aligned to the country's different development strategies and policies. Nigeria has several key strategies as below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Economic Growth and Recovery Plan 2017-20 (EGRP). - The Vision 20:20 Road Map which emphasises a diversified private sector-led economy, agricultural growth, and employment creation. - The Green Alternative Roadmap for Agriculture, which prioritizes four pillars: food security, job creation, import substitution and economic diversification using a decentralized coordination framework - The Strategic Framework for Youth Employment and Job Creation of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development which emphasizes youth employment in agriculture. 	Substantial	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>The development of SAPZ across the country is a key element of Nigeria's agricultural transformation agenda, the Economic Growth and Recovery Plan 2017-20 (EGRP).</p> <p>The Federal Ministry of Agriculture is also working on a the medium term Agricultural policy strategy of FMARD which is encapsulated in the Agricultural Technology and innovation plan (NATIP).The NATIP is built on the following seven strands :i. Knowledge creation and Transfer; Rural access to mechanisation; Comprehensive extensive services; Value-addition; Market Development; Sustainable funding ; and Synergy and MDA Alignment.</p> <p>The SAPZs project is designed as strategy to generate mutual benefits for smallholders and agro-processing firms including youth and women. With SAPZs, the Nigerian Government aims to attract the private sector to set up processing plants in zones of high food production and process commodities into food products, while generating increased income generating opportunities for smallholders who account for the majority of the poor. The expected outcome is that food systems are improved, smallholders have increased and secured outlets for the competitive sell of their produce, and off-takers have a secured supply of produce in the required quantity and quality to supply Nigeria's huge food market. Continued dialogue with the Government is necessary to ensure government support to the Agro-Industrialization agenda.</p>		
<p>Environment and Climate Context</p>	High	Substantial
<p>Project vulnerability to environmental conditions</p>	Substantial	Moderate
<p>Risk:</p> <p>The significant risks are deforestation and woodland degradation. The use of firewood for small-holder processing, land clearing for new farms, and development of market infrastructure are likely to increase forest and woodland losses in SAPZ project area. In addition, SAPZ production activities will likely trigger land/ soil degradation including erosion.</p>	Substantial	Moderate

<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>SAPZ will promote use of alternative energy to fuel wood for processing and also promote agroforestry. Where tree removal during land development and construction of market infrastructure is unavoidable, this will be compensated by tree replanting along the constructed roads and hedges along the farm boundaries. Contractors will be required to produce EMSP for market infrastructure. SAPZ will also promote Good Agricultural Practices through training on sustainable land development and preparation methods.</p>		
<p>Project vulnerability to climate change impacts</p>	High	Substantial
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Projected climatic changes suggest that due to the increase in the variability of climatic conditions, SAPZ project areas will experience fluctuations in temperatures and precipitation which can hamper smallholder agricultural value chains. Both rainfall and temperature are likely to increase with possibility of more disastrous floods. With the increase of dry spells, there could an increase of droughts during the wet season and rain during the dry season. Increased intensity when coupled with land clearing means a greater risk of surface runoff and topsoil erosion, increased risk of river damage to road infrastructure and increased risks of landslides.</p>	High	Substantial
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>SAPZ will integrate climate resilience measures through capacity building programmes in climate smart agricultural strategies, strong collaboration with extension and climate information services, good agronomic practices and 'no regrets' mechanisms. The IGREENFIN financing mechanism will be accessed to finance some of the climate mitigation and adaptation activities.</p>		
<p>Project Scope</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Project Relevance</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Risk:</p> <p>There is a risk of Nigeria's agricultural and trade policies and economic environment being unsupportive to programme goals. This will effect the import and export polices on rice and cassava can negatively impact market prices and significantly reduce the profit margins along the Value Chains.</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>In its Agriculture Promotion Policy (2016-2020), the Government's four main priorities are: food security, import substitution, job creation and economic diversification. The project is being developed at the request of the Government and its objectives and targets are a Government priority.</p> <p>The development of SAPZs across the country is a key element of Nigeria's agricultural transformation agenda, the Economic Growth and Recovery Plan 2017-20 (EGRP). The SAPZs project is designed as strategy to generate mutual benefits for smallholders and agro-processing firms including youth and women.</p> <p>SAPZ will contribute to IFAD's overarching strategic goal to support rural people to overcome poverty and achieve food security through remunerative, sustainable and resilient livelihoods</p>		
<p>Technical Soundness</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Ineffective collaboration between public, farmers and private sectors organizations, affecting implementation of the 4P model.</p>	Moderate	Moderate

<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>IFAD-supported Commodity Alliance Forums (CAFs) are an innovative mechanism that brings together value chain stakeholders on equal footing to agree on win-win business transactions and access value added services. Strengthening and institutionalizing the CAFs and supporting off-takers to develop their services for the farmers.</p>		
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Lack of reliable off-takers and markets for farmers.</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Establishment of AIH and ATC will contribute to secure access to markets for the farmer in the different value chain supported by the project. In case of delays in operationalization of the AIHs and ATC, the project will link farmers to existing off-takers / processors as implemented under VCDP.</p>		
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Possible resistance or reluctance to quality control and standardisation and grading by agro-processors and traders.</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Sensitisation, consultation and training of relevant government agencies, and adequate demonstration of the benefits which agro-processors and traders get by having established quality norms and standards will help to increase incentives.</p>		
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Farmers and other value chain actors supported by the Programme cannot access finance to sustain and develop their enterprise.</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>On the supply side, implementation of the financial inclusion framework will raise appetite of the financial institution to finance smallholder farmers and other value chain actors. Implementation of financial literacy training on the demand side</p>		
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Lack of maintenance of market infrastructures supported by the Programme ToRs.</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>The Programme will strengthen ownership and capacities of the Operations and Maintenance committees set up by the Programme.</p>		
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Poor governance and management of the processing and marketing groups</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Promotion of private enterprises rather than group managed enterprises.</p>		
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Beneficiaries fail to mobilize counterpart contribution for the matching grants.</p>	Moderate	Moderate

<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>The Programme will support development of savings strategy for the beneficiaries. The Programme will also support (i) channeling of concessional resources to attract and leverage private sector funds and decrease cost of finance, (ii) assistance to financial institutions to design financial products for the different categories of beneficiaries and various financing needs, supporting in particular the intra value chain input financing by off-takers / aggregators, (iii) leveraging various government promoted de-risking financing schemes, and (iv) enhancing financial literacy of the beneficiaries to enable them to make informed choices and increase their trust in the financial sector.</p>		
Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	Substantial	Moderate
Implementation Arrangements	Substantial	Moderate
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Political interference in the Programme Management Units at national and state levels and inadequate capacity of staff recruited. Ineffective coordinating structures at national, state and local government levels.</p>	Substantial	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular interaction between AfDB and IFAD programme management structures. Joint supervision and mid-term review missions • Staff is recruited on competitive basis with emphasis on skills and experience. • Capacity building of members of coordination structures, quarterly meetings to review implementation progress, and regular on site monitoring missions by NPMU. • Close supervision and oversight of project management by ICO and CPAT and provision of technical assistance. 		
Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Risk:</p> <p>The risks that the Project might experience delays in implementation and recruitment of staff will affect timely M&E exercises. In addition, capacity development required to follow IFAD's M&E requirements.</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>The SAPZ monitoring and evaluation will be guided by a limited but sound number of indicators to inform implementation in real time. There will be a strong emphasis on lessons learned, to build evidence to inform future crisis scenarios and ongoing IFAD-funded programme in the country. Monitoring and evaluation will be done through the proposed National Programme Management Unit, which will handle data generation and transmission. The NPMU will make quarterly progress reports on the SAPZ available to IFAD.</p>		
Project Financial Management	Substantial	Substantial
Project Organization and Staffing	Substantial	Substantial

<p>Risk:</p> <p>The finance team in the NPMU is fully staffed with a Finance Controller, Accountant, and Finance Officer. However, Staffing in the states of Ogun and Kano is yet to be completely formalized.</p> <p>The FC is a fellow and chartered accountant of ICAN, and has completed the ITCILO training on Development Project financial Management amongst other trainings.</p> <p>There are disparities in staffing arrangements in the NPMU and the state. Some staff have been released to the project by their respective government agencies without any competitive recruitment process and IFAD has not provided the Non Objection. There is significant risk due to lack of clarity in the staffing arrangements and the funding agencies collaboration.</p> <p>The recruitment procedure in OGUN was led by the AfDB and IFAD has not given any Non objection despite being recruited through a competitive process.</p> <p>Per design, Kano should have an accountant for IsDB and IFAD, and this is same for Ogun which should have for IFAD and AfDB. However, in kano, the accountant is IsDB and there is no IFAD accountant.</p> <p>Staff motivation is negatively impacted due to non payment of staff allowances earmarked from counterpart funds</p>	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Ensure respect of staffing arrangements as indicated in the Project design</p> <p>Resolve issue of counterpart fund for payment of allowances</p> <p>Regualirse issue of staff contracts across the states</p>		
<p>Project Budgeting</p>	High	Substantial
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Despite the timely elaboration of the AWPB, approval is delayed due to the lack of clarify on the convening of the national steering committee.</p> <p>Revisions in the course of the year are not communicated to the oversight body (SC) for clearance.</p> <p>The budget monitoring process does not include prior budget review before activites are engaged. In addition, there is not reconciliation between the approved budget and the budget in the accounting system. Unique code are not used for each activity to permit reporting of budget to financial progress at detailed level. M & E systems are not yet in place</p>	High	Substantial
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Ensure respect of staffing arrangements as indicated in the Project design</p> <p>Resolve issue of counterpart fund for payment of allowances</p> <p>Regualirse issue of staff contracts across the states</p> <p>Ensure timely approval of the budget and budget revisions</p> <p>Budget monitoring to be strengthened through use of budget control sheet and periodic reconciliation</p> <p>Integration of accounting and M & E systems for budget monitoring and reporting of financial and physical progress</p>		
<p>Project Funds Flow/Disbursement Arrangements</p>	Substantial	Substantial

<p>Risk:</p> <p>The Remita platform, as configured for the project, does not allow for dual approval of payments or withdrawals from the project bank account. This limitation poses a significant risk to the integrity and security of financial transactions.</p> <p>Project operates 3 major financiers and there is risk of co-mingling of funds especially in states where activities are co-financed</p> <p>Implementing partners identified during implementation will receive funds for implementation of project activities</p>	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>All payment requests to be pre-approved by two authorized personnel before being entered into the Remita system</p> <p>Assess FM capacity of implementing partners</p> <p>Proper SOD in financial management system with restricted access provided on need basis only</p>		
<p><i>Project Internal Controls</i></p>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Supplier database is not maintained in a master file that serves all the donors but rather created for each donor</p> <p>The accounting software does not have audit trail payment vouchers; date transactions are posted is not shown.</p> <p>The project lacks a comprehensive and accurate fixed asset register. Currently maintained in a Word document, the asset register omits essential details such as unique asset IDs, descriptions, asset categories, purchase dates, costs, and locations, which hinders effective asset tracking.</p> <p>The internal audit function, comprising both national and state auditors, faces critical gaps that hinder its effectiveness. It operates without well-developed work tools or a robust methodology to assess internal controls comprehensively</p>	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Establish a centralized supplier database to serve all donors, ensuring that it consolidates and standardizes supplier information across funding streams.</p> <p>Upgrade the accounting software to include robust audit trail functionality, ensuring that all payment vouchers and transaction details—such as posting dates—are accurately recorded.</p> <p>Develop a comprehensive fixed asset register using a specialized asset management system or Excel with controlled access and built-in templates.</p> <p>Enhance the internal audit function by providing auditors with standardized work tools, including templates and guidelines for internal control assessments.</p>		
<p><i>Project Accounting and Financial Reporting</i></p>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Accounting records are up to date and transactions are recorded on a timely basis. However accounting system has not yet been set up in the various states due to operational issues.</p> <p>Some expenditures were justified in the wrong categories during submission in ICP</p> <p>The IFR and financial statements is fully automated in the accounting system. The asset register is not integrated in the accounting system</p>	Moderate	Moderate

<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Audit trail feature will be activated in the accounting system</p> <p>Regularise errors in expenditure categories</p> <p>Ensure financial reports fully comply with IPSAS</p>		
Project External Audit	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Risk:</p> <p>External audit is done by the Auditor General. However the report did not meet required quality standards despite being submitted on record time.</p>	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Ensure timely engagement of the auditor general and proper review of the draft audit report for compliance</p>		
Project Procurement	Substantial	Moderate
A.1 Legal, Regulatory and Policy Framework	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Public procurement in Nigeria is governed by the Public Procurement Act (PPA) 2007, revised 2018; information on bidding opportunities is available on (Nigeria Open Contracting Portal (NOCOPO)); there are Public Procurement Regulations (PPR) for Goods and Works and a separate one for Consulting Services, both 2007, and a Public Procurement Manual. There are 6 open and non-open methods for Procurement for Goods & Works, and 5 selection methods for consulting services. The risks are: (i) Though the Nigeria Bureau of Public Procurement (BPP) has a full cache of bidding documents (4 for Goods and Works, and 5 for Consulting Services), none of these documents have the self-certification forms and requirements, and the SECAP requirements; (ii) Standard contract exists in each bidding document. The contract template is fine but does not cover SECAP and some other IFAD requirements; (iii) Basic contract management in place but no strategic provisions for contract amendments; (iv) The last BPP Annual Report demonstrates that of 984 contracts, less than 2% of its procurement were done by open means and over 50% used direct selection methods without competition, and emergency procedures; and (v) No updated supplier databases to show how bidders are selected to receive invitations for non-open methods.</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>(i) Adjustment of procurement thresholds; amendment of emergency procedures; (ii) Need to establish supplier databases (that are updated) to show how bidders are selected to receive invitations for non-open methods; and (iii) Have contract amendment provisions to ensure that critical high-value amendments are properly reviewed while small amendments are processed expeditiously.</p>		
A.2 Institutional Framework and Management Capacity	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Risks: The corruption perception index score for 2023 is 25/100, with a ranking of 145/180. Nigeria is ranked 15th in the Fragile State Index for 2023, and among the 'ALERT' countries. The Procurement Plans posted on the BPP website have not been updated since 2017. Contract award information is absent. Procurement complaints have a 9-step procedure prescribed by law. The 1st level review is made by the procuring entity, and the 2nd level review by BPP instead of an independent body. Decisions by BPP are communicated to the complainant and the procuring entity. There is no sanctions system or procedure by BPP for miscreant bidders.</p>	Substantial	Substantial

<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>The applicable threshold advertised in at least 2 newspapers. No mitigation measures identified for the rest of the items.</p>		
<p>A.3 Public Procurement Operations and Market Practices.</p>	Substantial	Moderate
<p>Risk:</p> <p>(i) Risk of procurement approvals leading to significant time wastages as prior review items may need to be cleared by both AFD and IFAD, so a complex government approval procedure for procurement items may negatively affect good time management; (ii) Risk that the required competence and experience on the procedures of international procurement standards and good practices may be lacking in the NPCO</p>	Substantial	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>(i) Apart from signature of contracts, all procurement approvals should stop with the programme coordinator; (ii) Ensure that Procurement Specialist pursues appropriate training sessions in IFAD procedures (BuildProc, OPEN-E2E), if he or she does not have sufficient experience in donor-funded procurement.</p>		
<p>A.4 Accountability, Integrity and Transparency of the Public Procurement System</p>	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Part VI and VII of the PPA provides procurement methods for all categories fully consistent with IFAD's framework. All legal and regulatory framework documents are available at BPP website. Section 31 of the PPA specifies a minimum of 3 for the RFQ method, consistent with IFAD PPF. No minimum is established for other competitive methods. Standard Bidding Documents where available, are mostly consistent with IFAD standard solicitation documents, except for a few items. Not all contract formats are consistent with IFAD's. The minimum number of days for advertised procurement as provided for in the PPR, for Goods/Works and for Consulting Services, are consistent with IFAD's. However, public implementing entities do not usually do a focused market research before procurement planning. The Nigeria procurement framework does not cover SECAP requirements.</p>	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>(i) use IFAD's Standard Solicitation Documents (SSDs) across the board for all advertised procurement. The SSDs cover SECAP requirements; (ii) use the IFAD Handbook which has detailed procedures in Module P for contract management, since the Nigeria procurement framework does not carry detailed contract management procedures (apart from Disposal for Goods); (iii) implement and strengthen the use of procurement plans as a planning tool in portfolio project management; (iv) forward a copy of the bid opening minutes to all bidders, without exception; (v) ensure that supplier invoices are processed in a timely manner and that payment is made within 60 days; and (vi) integrate the provisions of the SECAP standards for all stages of procurement, from REOI, RFP, ICB/NCB to contract and performance monitoring.</p>		
<p>B.1 Assessment of Project Complexity</p>	Substantial	Moderate
<p>Risk:</p> <p>These processes are already defined in the legal and regulatory framework. One of the main challenges is that many procurements that require to be conducted using competitive methods are not. PEFA Reporting shows that only 1.52% of prior review procurements were processed through NCB or ICB as required, while 54.57% of those prior review procurements were done by sole source/direct contracting procurement. In addition, the information available failed to include the value, procurement method and contractor name for every contract.</p>	Substantial	Moderate

<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>IFAD shall ensure that procurement methods are implemented using the Thresholds set and communicated through the Letter to the Borrower, and other instruments as applicable.</p>		
<p>B.2 Assesment of Implementing Agency Capacity</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Procurement processes and procedures largely follow IFAD's procurement requirements. Inputs to bidding documents (TOR, specs, etc.) need to be written more strategically. Evaluation criteria should be measurable consistently</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Training being provided to improve the entities handling of inputs to bidding documents, including procurement record-keeping. Sustainable procurement capacity building initiative and procurement certification are being implemented with support from ITCILO/ BuidlProc.</p>		
<p>Project Procurement Overall</p>	Substantial	Moderate
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Programme does not have complex procurements which allows for less risks. Country framework does not cover SECAP requirements. Finance seems to re-evaluate bids when payment requests get to them. No Contract Management Plan is available. Country system only allows for a 1st tier complaint system</p>	Substantial	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>IFAD should send an instruction to Programme to ensure Finance and Procurement are properly segregated. IFAD to commission a detailed Contract Management Manual. An appeals body as 2nd tier for complaints should be set up</p>		
<p>Environment, Social and Climate Impact</p>	Substantial	Moderate
<p>Biodiversity Conservation</p>	Moderate	Low
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Biodiversity losses from deforestation, unsustainable land preparation, and agricultural expansion into virgin forests and wetlands is already a serious issue in the SAPZ project area. The smallholder cluster/aggregated production system to be adopted by SAPZ increases the risk of biodiversity losses through land development and preparation and the application of agrochemicals.</p>	Moderate	Low
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Environmental screening will be conducted for all subprojects to ensure minimal impact on the ecosystems and biodiversity. No production and processing activities will be approved around national parks and biosphere reserves and virgin forest and wetlands. Maintaining economic and multipurpose trees in land development sites and leaving at least 15 trees per hectare trees on developed lands will be promoted. SAPZ will strengthen capacity building for Good Agronomic Practices (GAP), Integrated Pest Management and Agrochemicals application. The programme will not support the opening of lands in virgin forests, sensitive areas (including forest reserves and important bird areas), and/ or new clearing of contiguous areas of above 100 ha in a single location.</p>		
<p>Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention</p>	Moderate	Moderate

<p>Risk:</p> <p>The risks of waste proliferation from production and processing sites as well as excessive use of agrochemicals and inorganic fertilizers and pesticides is significant for SAPZ especially due to the small-holder cluster production and processing model to be adopted.</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>SAPZ project will promote resource efficiency and integrated waste management including conversion of rice waste to briquettes, poultry waste and cassava peel to animal feeds, and biogas production from cassava effluents. The project will promote clean processing environment and achieve waste to wealth. Periodic monitoring of processing sites will be conducted to ensure compliance. As part of the good agronomic practices, farmers will be trained on appropriate use of fertilizers and pesticides. Production and use of farmyard organic manure will be promoted.</p>		
<p>Cultural Heritage</p>	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Resource conflicts especially farmers-pastoralists clashes resulting in destruction of farms by herd animals, ultimately, clashes, and reprisal attacks between farmers and pastoralist.</p>	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Strengthening conflict resolution mechanism through stakeholders' engagement using the innovative platform of the Commodity Alliance Forum to reduce land resources conflicts and insecurity (which affects women more) and impacts on production and processing. Deepening risk transfer and no regrets options as compensation mechanisms for conflict losses.</p>		
<p>Indigenous People</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Social exclusion of women and youth due to limited access to land, elite capture.</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>SAPZ design team will include an expert on social inclusion to ensure that IFAD assumes leadership in this area throughout design and implementation. SAPZ will support policy dialogue on land reform and land management, tenure security and access to land by women, and risk transfer products to compensate agro-entrepreneurs for social conflict-related damages.</p>		
<p>Labour and Working Conditions</p>	Substantial	Moderate
<p>Risk:</p> <p>The spouses of married female beneficiaries could take over programme supported economic activities once these become profitable or more profitable than their own.</p>	Substantial	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Structuring the implementation arrangements of GALS to ensure the reach among all married programme beneficiaries, strengthening the gender dimension of FO governance, strengthening women's organizations and monitoring the programme outcomes on women.</p>		
<p>Community health, safety and security</p>	Substantial	Moderate

<p>Risk:</p> <p>There is a risk related to COVID -19 pandemic and health, when the Project organizes meetings and events. The outbreak of COVID-19 may have worsened the fragility situation.</p>	Substantial	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Implementation of the IFAD RPSF to address the COVID impact and build on lessons learned. Ensuring sensitisation and awareness raising on environmental and health-related risks in production, processing, and improving waste conversion and vaporisation.</p> <p>Strict enforcement of rules guiding use of protective gears, safe distancing to avoid the risks of Covid-19 and regular and sustained health messaging on the risks of Covid-19.</p> <p>The Project also supports farmers to produce nutritious commodities, agro-processing and increasing nutrition awareness have proven successful. The VCDP project supported farmers to produce bio-fortified pro-vitamin A rich cassava, rice, vegetables, and poultry. Cassava and rice were processed to produce diverse nutritious commodities which were consumed within and outside the VCDP areas, created employment and earned income for the processors. Nutrition education helped in increasing consumption of nutritious commodities and products by the project beneficiaries.</p>		
<p><i>Physical and Economic Resettlement</i></p>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Women, youth, IDP and PWDs face barriers in accessing land and securing land tenure.</p>	Substantial	Moderate

<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Supporting the establishment of women and youth groups to acquire lands and leaseholds from communities, which are released to project beneficiaries. Establish enabling access to land to women, youth, IDP and PWDs as a pre-requisite to reach intended target area. In areas in which beneficiaries are expected to clear the land received, beneficiaries who do not have labour capacity will receive programme support to fulfil this requirement (only women headed households, female youth, IDPs and PWD who can prove not having access to labour power to fulfil this requirement). Strengthening the gender dimensions of FO governance, strengthening women's organizations and monitoring the project's outcomes on women and men. Supporting the establishment of women and youth groups to acquire lands and leaseholds from communities, which are then released to project beneficiaries.</p> <p>In respect of Gender: The gender strategy and action plan will be prepared as per usual practice – based on a deeper gender analysis that highlights barriers to women's full participation in the proposed project intervention areas. The strategy will also identify the human and financial resources needed to address gender and social inclusion. SAPZ will implement the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) to empower beneficiaries to address underlying gender barriers limiting women's and household progression. Furthermore, policy engagement will include a continuous focus on: (i) enhancing rural finance access for women to engage in agribusiness; (ii) improving access to markets; and (iii) facilitating better access to land for women to overcome the cultural barriers that limit women's ownership of land for agricultural production. Gender will also be mainstreamed in SAPZ's Monitoring and Evaluation System. To that end, the design team will also include an expert on social inclusion to ensure that IFAD assumes leadership in this area throughout design and implementation.</p> <p>In respect of Youth: The Project will encompass a youth strategy and action plan. As per usual practice, this strategy will identify priorities and actions acknowledging the differences within the group, with a particular focus on potential vulnerabilities affecting specific sections within the youth category (e.g. ensure young women have equitable opportunities with the young men to participate and benefit from the project, special provisions for youth with disabilities, young IDPs). It will leverage approaches of the LIFE-ND project, specifically the youth incubator model. Creation of employment opportunities and reducing poverty, particularly among the youth and thus reduce the chances of youth pulled into illegal activities and social disruption.</p>		
<p>Greenhouse Gas Emissions</p>	<p>Substantial</p>	<p>Moderate</p>
<p>Risk:</p> <p>The Agriculture, Forestry and other Land uses (AFOLU) sector accounts for 60% of Nigeria's GHG emissions. In addition to GHG from deforestation and use of fuelwood for processing, the risk of enteric fermentation leading to emission of greenhouse gases (especially methane) from rice paddies remains significant in SAPZ.</p>	<p>Substantial</p>	<p>Moderate</p>
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>SAPZ will promote the use of clean energy in production and processing. The project will also train farmers on how to drain rice paddies in mid-season to reduce CH4 emission, as well as improvement in nutrient management including the retention of rice residues. Agroforestry and climate-smart production and processing will be promoted.</p>		
<p>Vulnerability of target populations and ecosystems to climate variability and hazards</p>	<p>Substantial</p>	<p>Moderate</p>

<p>Risk:</p> <p>Smallholder agricultural production in the SAPZ project areas are substantially tied to climate-dependent natural resources. Hence, some of the subprojects will be located in high exposure low-lying river valleys and semi-arid zones that are vulnerable to the risk of extreme climatic events, especially flooding, dry spells and drought. These can be exacerbated by projected changes in future climate with significant impacts for agricultural productivity and market infrastructure and concomitant impacts on livelihoods, food security, poverty, and loss of project investments.</p>	Substantial	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>SAPZ will strengthen collaboration with NIMET, deepen climate information-guided value chain and strengthen extensions services for climate smart and good agricultural practices including use of flood and drought tolerant cultivars, timing of cropping cycle to stave-off flood, and use of residual moisture to enhance production during the dry season.</p> <p>In line with the AfDB's Climate Risk Management and Adaptation Strategy, the SAPZ project will ensure that the infrastructure developed under the project will be climate proofed and that climate change adaptive responses and mitigation strategies are adopted. IFAD will help ensure a producer-centric approach to climate resilience building with a focus on livelihoods. In addition, the SAPZ project will implement in Nigeria the Inclusive Green Finance Initiative (financed by the GCF) which aims to unlock green financing to support low emission and climate resilient agriculture. This initiative seems to be under formulation. Information on expected effectiveness has not been provided.</p> <p>The use of private sector extension service providers through Farmers Field Schools (FFS) has proven to be key to the high performance of smallholders in productivity and production enhancement.</p>		
<p>Stakeholders</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Stakeholder Engagement/Coordination</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Risk:</p> <p>There are risks such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Resistance to programme interventions and conflicts between actors 2) Ineffective collaboration among public actors, farmers and private sectors organizations, affecting implementation of the 4P model. 3) Lack of maintenance of infrastructures supported by the project. 	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>To mitigate the risks, SAPZ will</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Strengthen and institutionalize the CAF and supporting off-takers to develop their services for the farmers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Early and regular engagement prior to CAF development and develop a benefit consensus (Set a communication plan aligned with CAF development) <input type="checkbox"/> Clear definition of roles and responsibilities and regular defined communication channels 2) Invest substantial efforts in providing all stakeholders directly involved in managing project activities with the support to equip them to do so. 3) Set up Operations and Maintenance Committees to strengthen community ownership and sustainability. 		
<p>Stakeholder Grievances</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Ineffective coordinating structures at National, State and Local Government levels leads to poor implementation resulting from inadequate supervision and oversight.</p>	Moderate	Moderate

Mitigations:

Inception workshop will be organized to clarify the roles of coordinating structure to achieve Programme results. Capacity building of members of coordination structures and quarterly meetings to review implementation progress will be taken place.

