



# MAPPING FOOD SECURITY ACTIONS AT COUNTRY LEVEL

The Nigerian Experience

Presented By

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## BACKGROUND

- Prior to implementation of FAO Mapping Actions for Food Security (MAfFS), there is no central repository for data/information capture or analyze food security actions.
- Each programme or project has its own interventions that could influence food security in the country under the supervision of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, its mainline departments and two main agencies namely National Programme for Agriculture and Food Security and National Food Reserve Agency



## INSTITUTIONS AND GOVERNANCE

- The Secretariat for MAfFS activities is the National Programme for Agriculture and Food Security (NPAFS) of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.
- Implementation Structure has been designed at National, State and Local Levels. A functional multi-stakeholder National Working Group has been established with the National Coordinator as the Chair and M&E Specialist as a Focal Point.

## DATA AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT



- Currently, data and information on the Web portal is being managed by the National focal point and 4 Data Management officers
- It is intended that Working Group members will eventually be assigned as data quality users when adequate capacities are built.
- Data quality users will eventually be assigned at State and Local Government levels.
- IT infrastructure are in place and being supported for effective MAfFS implementation



## OPERATIONAL CAPACITIES AND RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

- Operational capacities that are currently available include - Internet connectivity for National Focal Point, National Working group members, Data Management Officers.
- Computers are provided at the institutional level.
- Partnerships are being explored within the institutional representation of the National Working Group based on capacities built.



## EXPERIENCES, BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED

### 1. Institutions and Governance

- Decentralized and multi-stakeholder Working Group work is most ideal.
- Specifying terms of reference and assigning working group members to specific institutions for data collection is most ideal.
- Management of the MAfFS system should be linked to existing in-country technical working groups on Food Security and require Executive support at the highest level.



## 2. Data and Information Management

- Multiple **methodologies** and **strategies** are being used for data/information collections – projects document, personal contacts and the Web.
- Phasing of data collection from centralized to decentralized levels works better.

## 3. Operational Capacities and Resources Requirements

- FAO to take the lead in building portal users' capacity and sensitization on the utility of the portal at Country levels.
- Strong logistics and other incentives are required for data collection and entry.



- A network of regional users should be established.
- Intra and inter regional knowledge exchange should be encouraged.

## **Conclusion**

Implementation of MAfFS has provided an opportunity to better understand the four basic pillars of food security (Availability, Access, Utilization and Stability). The Mapping exercise will serve as an advisory platform to enable policy makers to anchor current and future projects interventions to address these pillars.