# Evidences

## Study #4038

**Contributing Projects:**
- P667 - 2.1.4 Rural-Urban Linkages and Agri-Food System Employment
- P578 - 2.4.2 Support to Nigeria Policies

## Part I: Public communications

**Type:** OICR: Outcome Impact Case Report  
**Status:** On-going  
**Year:** 2020

**Title:** Building on PIM COVID-19 research, PIM modeling tools are used to inform ranking of policy investments and identification of priority value chains in Nigeria

**Short outcome/impact statement:**
PIM researchers conducted an analysis of COVID-19 impacts on Nigeria’s food systems. The information-gathering process, dissemination of initial findings and discussions with stakeholders led to a demand from the Government to use PIM tools to inform planning for Nigeria’s Medium-Term National Development Policy for target years 2025, 2030, and 2050 and for the Nigeria Agenda 2050.
Outcome story for communications use:
Nigeria was the first country in Africa south of the Sahara to confirm a case of COVID-19. In March 2020, the pandemic set off a chain of policy actions including restrictions on large sections of the economy, public health and education campaigns, fiscal and monetary measures and social protection measures.

Recognizing the global scale of the crisis and the historically unprecedented reach of policies enacted to respond to it, PIM researchers carried out an assessment of the economic impacts of COVID-19 and of the policies adopted to curb the spread of the virus in Nigeria. This study was built on a simulation-based evaluation using an economywide “multiplier” model and highly disaggregated national accounts data. The simulations were based on reviews of official data and policy announcements as well as interviews with key informants.

Results show that during the lockdown periods Nigeria’s GDP suffered a 23 percent loss, amounting to USD 11 billion, with two-thirds of the losses coming from the services sector. The agriculture sector, which serves as the primary means of livelihood for most Nigerians, suffered a 13.1 percent loss in output (USD 1.2 billion). Although primary agricultural activities were excluded from the direct restrictions on economic activities imposed in the lockdown zones, the broader agri-food system was affected indirectly because of its linkages with the rest of the economy.

The findings of the study had a strong potential to inform policy design during the recovery period and plans for managing future diseases while protecting livelihoods and maintaining economic growth. Dissemination was carried out through publication of a working paper [1] and presentations to government agencies (Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Senate Committee on Agriculture, Governor of Kebbi State (co-chair of Nigeria’s Food Security Council), Central Bank of Nigeria), civil society actors (Nigerian-American Chamber of Commerce, private sector entities, think tanks, media, researchers) and donors (UK’s Foreign and Commonwealth Development Office, United Nations World Food Programme, USAID, World Bank).

These contributions led to a request from Nigeria’s Medium-Term National Development Policy (MTNDP)’s Technical Working Group [2] or the PIM team to use similar tools – and especially the Rural Investment Analysis and Policy Analysis (RIAPA) model developed by IFPRI – to support ranking of policy investments and identification of priority value chains as part of MTNDP planning for target years 2025, 2030 and of the Nigeria Agenda 2050 preparation.

Links to any communications materials relating to this outcome: <Not Defined>

Part II: CGIAR system level reporting
Link to Common Results Reporting Indicator of Policies : No
Stage of maturity of change reported: Stage 1
Links to the Strategic Results Framework: 
Sub-IDOs:
- Conducive agricultural policy environment
- Conducive environment for managing shocks and vulnerability, as evidenced in rapid response mechanisms
Is this OICR linked to some SRF 2022/2030 target?: Too early to say

Comment: <Not Defined>

**Geographic scope:**
- National

Country(ies):
- Nigeria

Comments: <Not Defined>

**Key Contributors:**

Contributing CRPs/Platforms:
- PIM - Policies, Institutions, and Markets

Contributing Flagships:
- F2: Economywide Factors Affecting Agricultural Growth and Rural Transformation

Contributing Regional programs: <Not Defined>

Contributing external partners:
- FMARD - Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Nigeria)
- CBN - Central Bank of Nigeria
- Federal Ministry of Budget and Planning (Nigeria)

**CGIAR innovation(s) or findings that have resulted in this outcome or impact:**

2018 Social Accounting Matrix for Nigeria Rural Investment Analysis and Policy Analysis (RIAPA) model

**Innovations:**
- 345 - Rural Investment and Policy Analysis model
Elaboration of Outcome/Impact Statement:
PIM researchers carried out an assessment of the economic impacts of COVID-19 and of the policies adopted to curb the spread of the virus in Nigeria. This study was built on a simulation-based evaluation using an economywide “multiplier” model based on data from a 2018 Social Accounting Matrix. The multiplier model was well-suited for this study because the pandemic’s global reach and impact on the global economy, combined with the response policies in Nigeria, represented a large, sudden shock to the country’s economy. The simulations were informed by an assessment of sectoral impacts based on reviews of official data and policy announcements as well as interviews with representatives of government agencies, the private sector and development practitioners.

The study found that during the lockdown periods Nigeria’s GDP suffered a 23 percent loss, amounting to USD 11 billion, with two-thirds of the losses coming from the services sector. The agriculture sector, which serves as the primary means of livelihood for most Nigerians, suffered a 13.1 percent loss in output (USD 1.2 billion). Although primary agricultural activities were excluded from the direct restrictions on economic activities imposed in the lockdown zones, the broader agri-food system was affected indirectly because of its linkages with the rest of the economy. The study also considers economic recovery scenarios.

Dissemination was carried out through publication of a working paper [1] and presentations to government agencies (Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Senate Committee on Agriculture, Governor of Kebbi State (co-chair of Nigeria’s Food Security Council), Central Bank of Nigeria), civil society actors (Nigerian-American Chamber of Commerce, private sector entities, think tanks, media, researchers) and donors (UK’s Foreign and Commonwealth Development Office, United Nations World Food Programme, USAID, World Bank).

Following these contributions, the Coordinator of the working group on Agriculture, Food Security, and Rural Development, a component of the Technical Working Group for the preparation of the Medium-Term National Development Policy and Nigeria Agenda 2050 convened by the Ministry of Finance, Budget & National Planning, requested PIM researchers to support the preparation of a diagnostic report and review of existing agricultural policies, a ranking of policy investments and an exercise to identify priority agricultural value chains using the Rural Investment Analysis and Policy Analysis (RIAPA) model [2],

References cited:
Gender, Youth, Capacity Development and Climate Change:

Gender relevance: 0 - Not Targeted
Youth relevance: 0 - Not Targeted
CapDev relevance: 0 - Not Targeted
Climate Change relevance: 0 - Not Targeted

Other cross-cutting dimensions: No

Other cross-cutting dimensions description: <Not Defined>

Outcome Impact Case Report link: Study #4038

Contact person:
Kwaw Andam
Program Leader, Nigeria Strategy Support Program
IFPRI
k.andam@cgiar.org