

NIGERIA

Climate Change Adaptation and Agribusiness Support Programme (CASP) in the Savannah Belt of Nigeria



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ISSUES

The northern part of Nigeria is particularly vulnerable to climate change, which is reducing rural income as a result of decreased agricultural productivity – agricultural yields have declined by 20 per cent over the last 30 years in the north.

The northern states are facing desert encroachment and more intensive and less predictable rainfall, which is leading to longer dry spells, increased erosion and flooding. These rainfall events are contributing significantly to crop failure and the deterioration of rural infrastructure, preventing farmers from accessing markets. Additional consequences include lower soil fertility and soil degradation through overgrazing, deforestation and desertification, as well as increased difficulty in planning crop calendars and transhumance for pastoralists.

Rural households in the northern states are particularly vulnerable to climate-induced hazards, yet they have low adaptive capacity because of underlying poverty and poor infrastructure. A lack of investment in natural resource management has contributed to making farming systems.

ACTIONS

ASAP interventions under CASP will strengthen the capacity of farmers to use climate information for the planning and promotion of climate-resilient farming techniques. It will also implement larger investments to reduce the impact of climate hazards on rural infrastructure, farms and livelihoods.



Investing in rural people

Adaptation for
Smallholder
Agriculture
Programme

ASAP

Launched in 2012, the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP) channels climate and environmental finance to enable smallholder farmers who participate in IFAD projects to increase their resilience. Through ASAP, IFAD is systematically integrating climate resilience into the overall IFAD portfolio.

PROGRAMME SUMMARY

Total cost: US\$93.6 million

Approved IFAD loan:
US\$70.0 million

ASAP grant: US\$15.0 million

IFAD grant: US\$0.48 million

Other contributions:

Federal Republic of Nigeria
US\$5.8 million; beneficiaries
US\$1.4 million; US\$0.92 million
(to be determined)

Programme period:

7 years (2014-2020)

Executing agency:

Federal Ministry of Agriculture
and Rural Development

Beneficiaries:

1,392,000 smallholder farmers
(ASAP 200,000)

Programme objectives:

Increase incomes, enhance
food security and reduce
vulnerability for smallholder
farmers, particularly women
and young people.

ASAP financing will strengthen the following components of CASP:

- **Productivity enhancement and climate resilience.** ASAP will encourage communities to adopt sustainable land management and erosion control techniques. Seven demonstration sites will help to showcase innovative techniques such as semi-circular and trapezoidal bunds. Eight pilot sites in the states of Borno, Katsina, Kebbi and Yobe will test rangeland management techniques and new species. CASP will promote sustainable land management, water harvesting and soil and water conservation techniques over a total of 10,500 hectares in the programme area. These will include establishing on-farm and community woodlots, rehabilitating rangelands and existing animal drinking points, as well as establishing new ones. In addition, existing contour bunds will be rehabilitated and control hedges and stone works will be established to combat gully erosion.

South-South learning exchanges with countries such as Morocco and Niger, where sustainable land management, cropping and irrigation technologies are supported by IFAD, will further encourage farmers to adopt these techniques.

This component will also support the development and implementation of community rangeland management plans.

- **Institutional development.** ASAP will strengthen and scale up the participatory land-use planning (PLUP) model developed by a previous IFAD-funded project. The PLUP models will include participatory climate change vulnerability mapping (PCCVM) carried out by NGOs and other qualified service providers. The process will build local capacity in climate risk analysis and management. The PLUP models will help the programme to identify priority areas for targeting climate-related investment, such as the most vulnerable sections of roads across the states. ASAP funding will be used to protect rural roads from the increased risks of flooding and erosion and enable a more effective harvesting of water run-off from road surfaces.

ASAP will finance the establishment of a geographic information system (GIS) to support the climate proofing of PLUP models. Women and young people will be consulted separately in the PLUP and PCCVM processes, so that they can voice

their priorities freely. Training in monitoring climate adaptation will enhance capacity to monitor the impact of investments to increase climate resilience.

CASP will facilitate the establishment and strengthening of community development associations (CDAs), which are apex bodies of the commodity/producers or enterprise groups. Funds will be made available directly to the CDAs for community infrastructure identified through the community action plan (CAP) process. ASAP will provide incentives within the CAP process to scale up and leverage additional funding for the promotion of climate-resilient agricultural practices.

- **Programme coordination and management.** Programme experience and findings from analytical studies will inform policy dialogue on climate adaptation, through support for activities of the Advisory Committee on Adaptation and Resilience in Nigeria (ACARN).

EXPECTED IMPACTS

ASAP assistance will enable 200,000 smallholder farmers to adopt climate-resilient agricultural practices on 225,000 hectares of land. Direct benefits from the programme's climate change adaptation approach will include greater food security, reduced soil erosion (increase by 40 per cent the number of farmers with reduced erosion in their fields) and reduced impact of climate hazards on rural infrastructure. Other benefits will include a better understanding of climate-resilient agricultural practices and the integration of these into local planning processes.

The following results will contribute to this impact:

- Seven demonstration sites and eight pilot sites set up in the states of Borno, Katsina, Kebbi and Yobe to showcase and test innovative erosion control and rangeland management techniques.
- 225,000 hectares of land managed under climate-resilient practices, with farmers taking active measures to reverse land degradation, participate in community-based land-use planning, and utilize climate-protected infrastructure.
- Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) models for at least 350 CDAs developed and strengthened through participatory climate change vulnerability mapping (PCCVM).

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