



DIRECTORATE OF COMMUNICATION
ECOWAS COMMISSION

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INFORMATION COLLECTION FORM FOR PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

1-Title of the project : *Incentivising Adoption of Climate Smart Practices in Cereals Production in Nigeria: Socio-cultural and Economic Diagnosis*

2-Implemented by: Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta, Nigeria

3-Duration of the project : 12 months

4-Date of signing of the agreement: October 21, 2016

5-Closing date of the initial project: October 20, 2017

6-Closing date of the current project (if addendum): October 20, 2017

7-Sector or area of intervention of the project: Agriculture (resilient production system)

8-Cost of the project: €177,851 of which RAAF Funding is €118,956

9-Implementation Partners

- (a) Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta, Nigeria
- (b) National Cereals Research Institute (NCRI), Badeggi, Nigeria
- (c) Various States' Agricultural Development Programme Offices (informally)

10-Project Description

While agriculture remain the principal source of livelihood in sub-Saharan Africa, the traditional slash and burn farming system in the region with its rising dependence on agrochemical has been

found to be unsustainable. It drives massive deforestation, desertification and land degradation leading to declining agricultural productivity, loss of ecosystem health, rising poverty and food insecurity. Hence, a shift to Climate-smart farming systems is considered crucial in the pursuits of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in SSA. This project therefore, examines the socio-cultural and economic factors driving land use choices among smallholder farmers in Nigeria and exploits the framework by which widespread adoption of Climate-smart Practices (CSPs) may be incentivised to stop/reverse land degradation, restore ecosystem health, enhance livelihood outcomes and build resilience to climate change, with rice and maize farmers as examples. The study is by cross-section survey and choice experiments in which relevant data are collected by reconnaissance survey, field observation, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and personal interview of farmers across the six geopolitical zones of Nigeria.

11-Project intervention area

The main area of the project intervention is in providing actionable information for policy formulation and development programming in promoting adoption of resilient production practices in agriculture.

The target is to provide:

- a) GIS Maps showing locations of existing production systems, technologies and innovative practices for rice and maize production as well as associated livelihood outcomes in Nigeria
- b) Insights into adoption rates of CSPs in rice and maize productions, and how these may be influenced by socio-economic, cultural, and institutional factors.
- c) Quantitative information on costs, returns and production efficiency associated with adoption of CSPs and the potential impacts on employment generation, poverty reduction, and food security among rural farm households;
- d) Actionable information on what policies, land use reforms, women/youth empowerments and other interventions are needed to incentivise a shift to CSPs among Smallholders in Nigeria, and rice/maize farmers, in particular

12-Objectives and expected results of the project

The broad objective of the study is to evaluate socio-economic impacts of adopting Climate Smart Practices (CSPs) in maize and rice production, and identify appropriate mechanisms by which widespread adoption of CSPs may be incentivized to stop/reverse land degradation, restore ecosystem health, enhance livelihood outcomes and build resilience to climate change, with rice and maize farmers in Nigeria as examples

Specific Objectives are to:

1. identify, classify and GIS-map existing production systems, technologies and innovative practices (including those based on indigenous knowledge) by which rice and maize farmers in Nigeria combat, adapt or build resilience to climate change;
2. assess farmers' awareness, perceptions, skill levels (knowledge gaps) and adoption rates of various CSPs available for rice and maize production across various ecologies in Nigeria; disaggregated by gender, age, and other socio-cultural and economic groups;
3. determine the costs, returns and production efficiencies associated with adoption of various CSPs in rice and maize production as well as the socio-economic impacts in terms of employment generation, poverty reduction, food security and women / youth empowerment;
4. assess the roles (or potentials) of socio-cultural factors like gender inequality, Land Tenure and Property Rights (LTRPs), social capital and women empowerment, among others – in shaping farmers' adoption or Willingness to Accept (WTA) incentives to embrace CSPs decisions, among other determinants; and

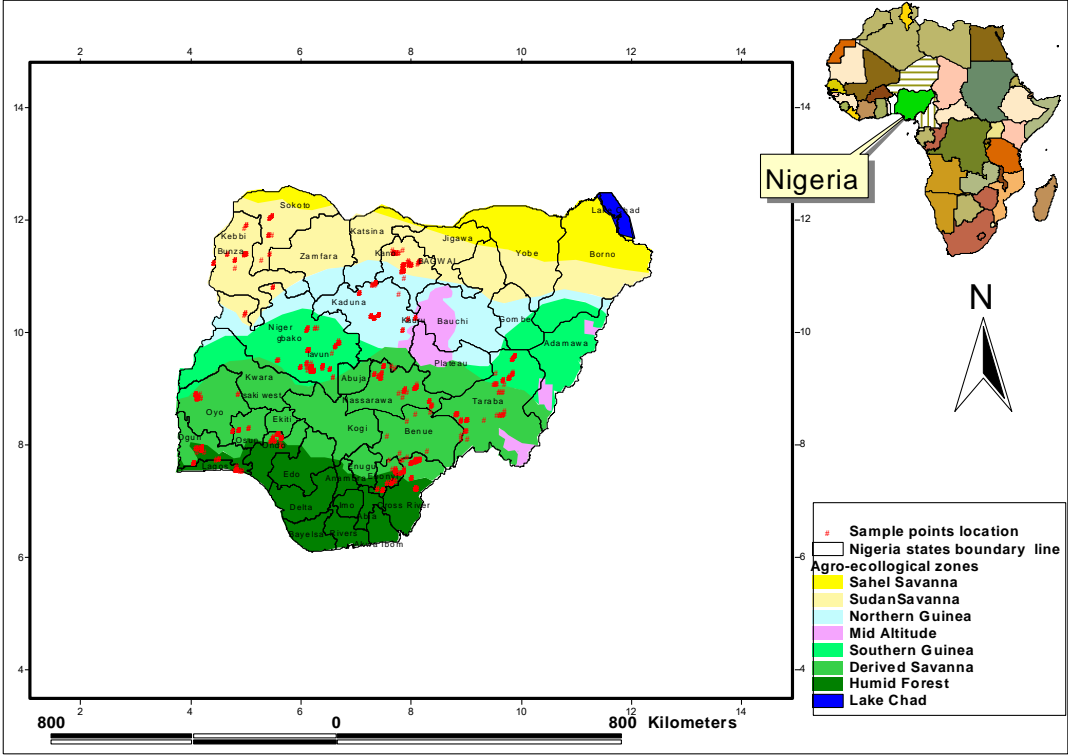
assess the trade-offs that smallholder farmers are willing to make to combat land degradation, enhance sustainability of their production systems and build resilience to climate change

Illustrated photo 1



One of the promotional materials produced by the project

Illustrated photo 2



Map of Nigeria showing the study location in different Agro-ecological zones

Illustrated photo 3



Project team members in a group photograph with RAAF team during the mission visit conducted April 26 – 30, 2017