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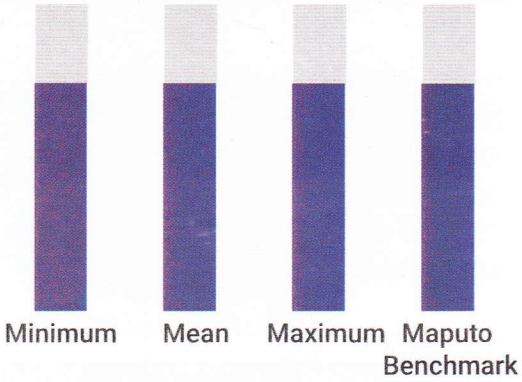
1.5%

OF NATIONAL BUDGET IS THE MEAN SHARE SPENT ON AGRICULTURE

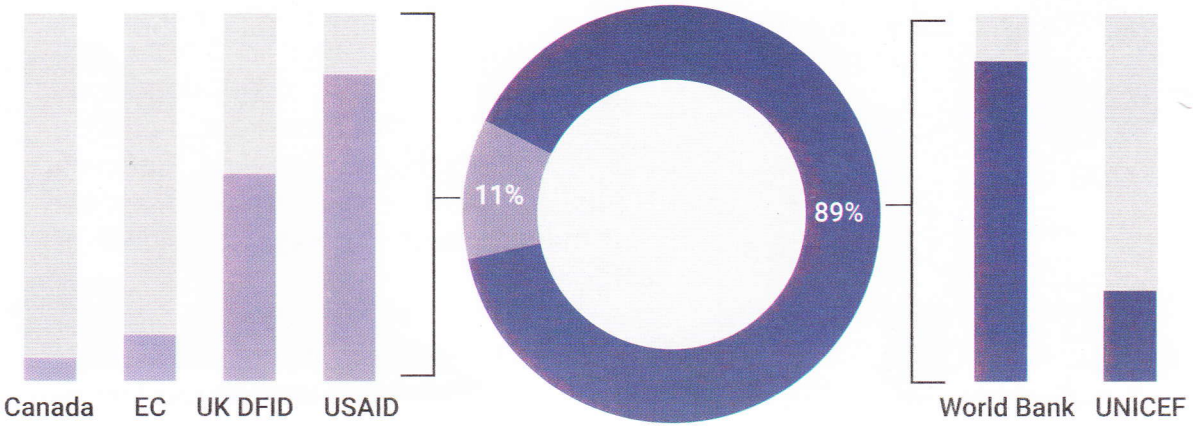
Agriculture share of national budget in the 2010-15 period ranged between 0.9% and 1.8% with a mean share of 1.5 %. This is way below the benchmark of 10% stipulated at the Maputo declaration of 2003.



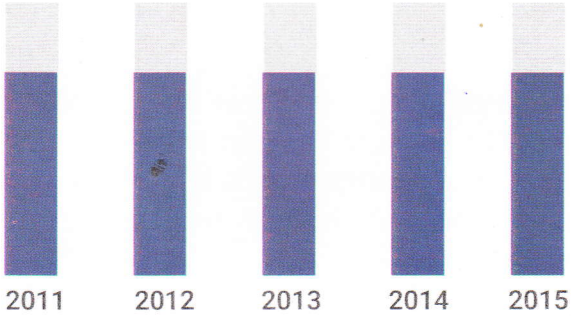
$2.22bn

ODA DISBURSED

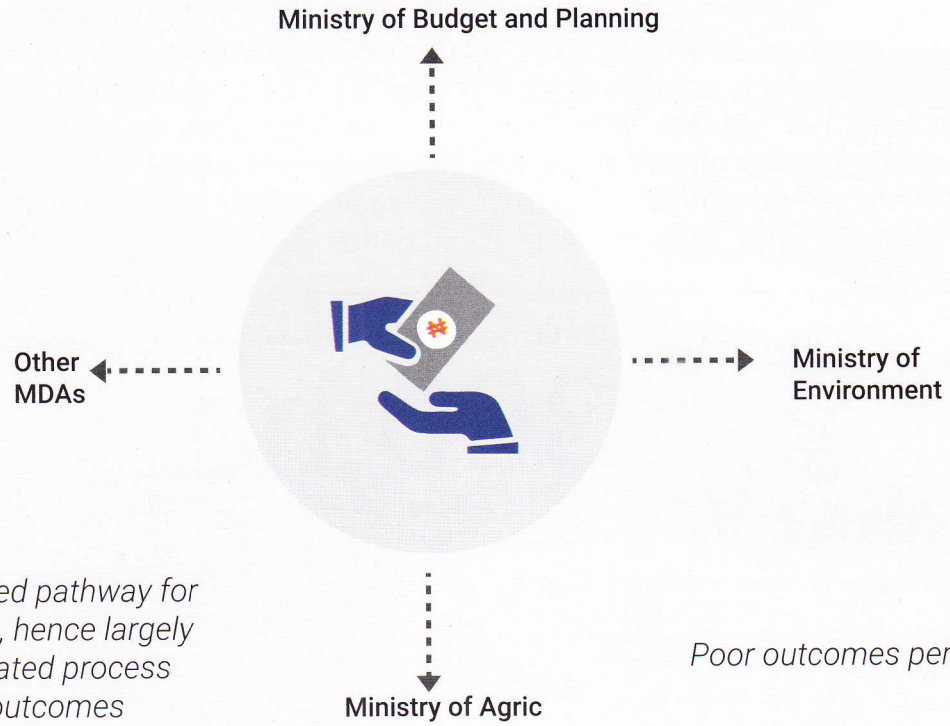
Total ODA disbursed to Nigeria in FY 2014-15 was USD 2.22b, of which 89% (USD 2.09b) was from multilateral donors, 11% (USD 0.4970) from bilateral donors (pie chart).88% of multilateral donations was from WB group while UNICEF provided 10.9%. The top bilateral donors for the FY 2014-15 were USAID, UK DFID, EC and Canada in that order.



ODA to agriculture fluctuated between 2011 and 2015



ODA POORLY LINKED TO AGRIC AND RELATED SECTOR



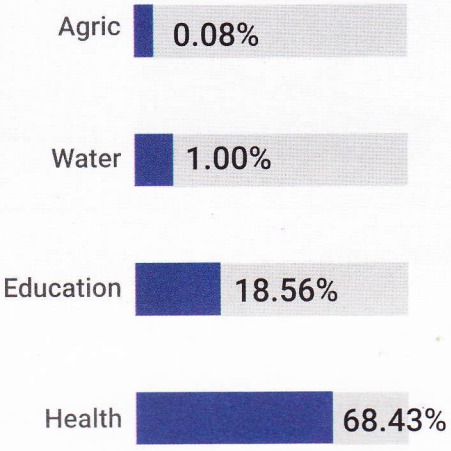
A chequered pathway for ODA flows, hence largely uncoordinated process and poor outcomes

Poor outcomes persists

IV. FY 2014 - 15 health

0.08% of the ODA disbursed to Nigeria was spent on Agriculture

In FY 2014-15 health and education sectors received largest shares of ODA. Agriculture had 0.08% of the ODA disbursed to Nigeria



Project with significant public spending exemplified by Geriyo Irrigation Scheme in Yola and GES Scheme in Birnin-Kebbi.

Geriyo Irrigation Scheme: Irrigation is a vital means of adapting to reduced/irregular precipitation, increased temperature and drought. The Geriyo irrigation scheme covers a land area of 300ha distributed among male/female farmers. Females have their farm sites in relatively remote locations. Water pumps are needed but are in short supply. They are often not affordable (1 machine = N50,000). The more remote farm locations stand a higher risk of not been served by the irrigation facility.

The Geriyo Irrigation Scheme covers

300 ha

of land distributed among male/female farmers

GES Scheme: fertilizers and improved seeds are inputs which help to boost crop yield in the face of adverse climatic conditions. Provision and subsidization of input (fertilizers and seeds) was a key factor in the GES scheme. Rice farmer beneficiaries have experienced btw 60-100% increase in output.

25 BAGS PER HECTARE — BEFORE GES

50 BAGS PER HECTARE — AFTER GES

Constraints:

- Late distribution of fertilizers, some adverse selection of participants, and misplacement of phones which leads to communication gap and constrains further access to subsidized input.
- Quantity of fertilizers distributed under GES: No account taken of farmers' discriminated needs, rather adopts a 'one size fits all' approach.

Public Private Partnership (PPP) project exemplified by LAKE RICE in Birnin-Kebbi.

STATE ACTORS

LAGOS

DEMAND

798,000 MT of milled Rice yearly (Forms a ready market)

KEBBI

SUPPLY

1.2m hectares Vast Arable land

➡ **Engages** FARMERS to Produce and meet demand

PRIVATE SECTOR ACTOR

LABANA MILLS

VALUE ADDITION

Mills Paddy and Provides Seed

INSTALLED CAP

150,000

OPERATING CAP

75%

2,000 hectares of land for seed production

BENEFITS:

- ASSURED MARKET
- WEALTH CREATION
- IMPROVED FOOD SECURITY

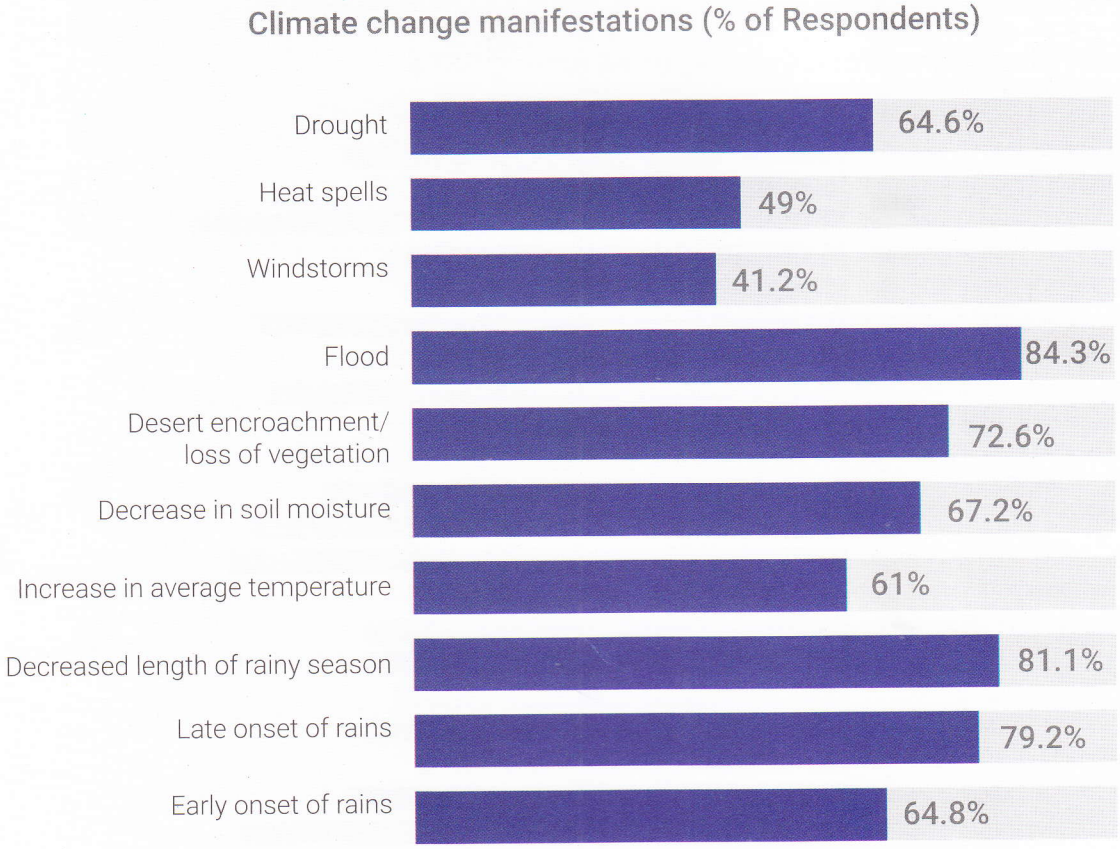
State actors leverage their comparative advantages for demand and supply. Engage farmers for production, private sector adds values and also produce seed to feedback farmers.

Male farmers from the survey generally older than females, they have more dependents in the household, more years of farming experience and cultivate larger areas for farming. Male farmers also earn higher incomes. More females than male farmers have access to land and credit, but more male farmers have access to other facilities listed.

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHICS	MALE	FEMALE
Age (years)	44.8	40.6
Household size (persons)	9.8	7.5
Farming experienec (years)	14.8	10
Area cultivated (Ha)	1.7	1.1
Median monthly income (Naira)	27,000	15,000
Access to Facilities		
Land	44.3	60
Water	73.3	67.1
Inputs	70	48.6
Credit	55	57.1
Markets	80.9	72.9
Improved technology	77.1	51.4
Extension services	78.6	67.1

06 CLIMATE CHANGE MANIFESTATIONS REPORTED AMONG SSFS

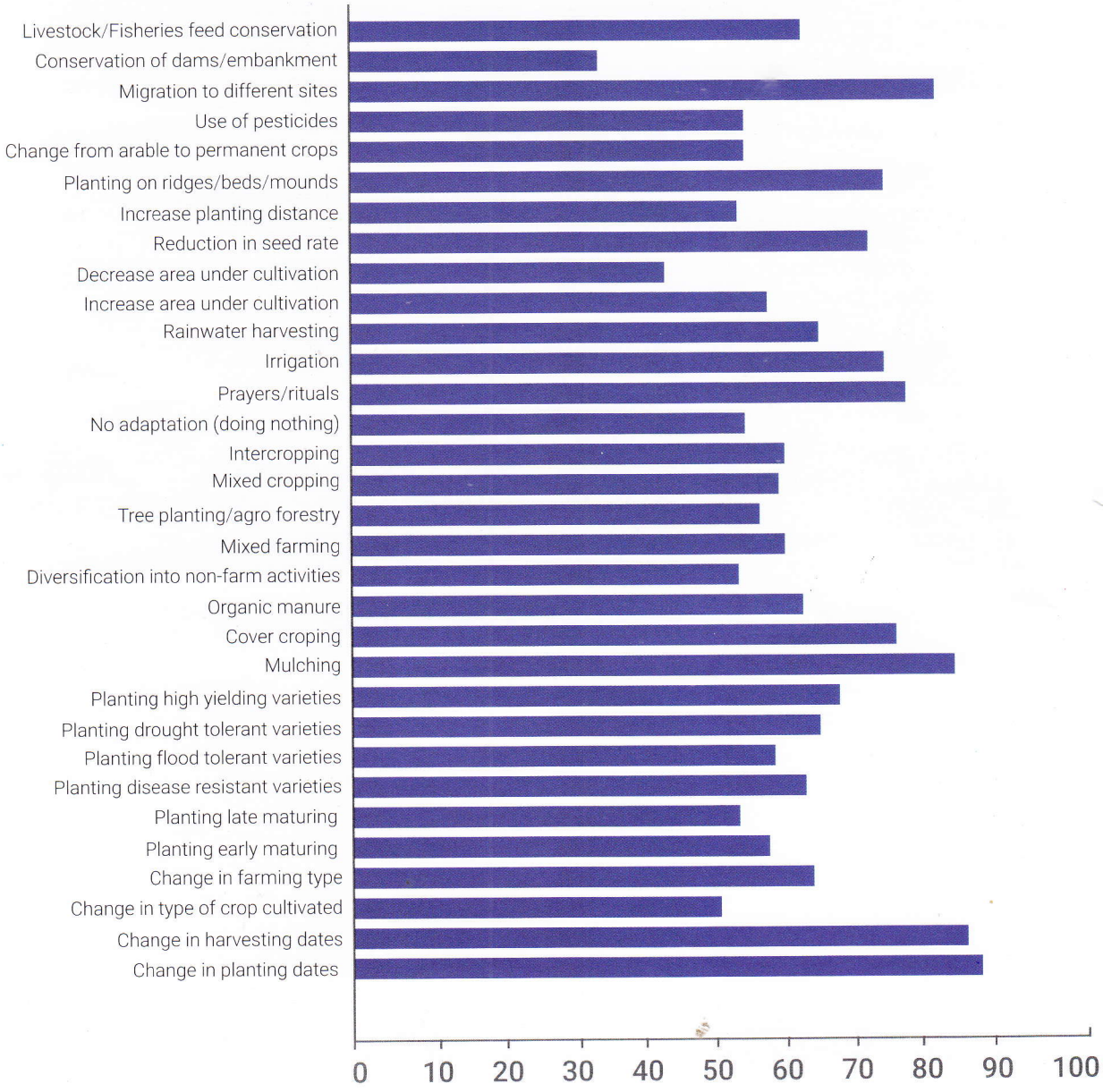
Floods and other precipitation related events are the most visible manifestations of climate change reported by Small Scale Farmers (SSFs)



SSFs adaptation strategies

Small Scale farmers are engaging anticipatory, reactive, spontaneous and planned adaptation strategies to deal with climate change effects. Some are reducing risk (decrease area cultivated), others are spreading risk (increase area cultivated). Planned adaptation strategies (such as planting high yielding, disease resistant, flood/drought tolerant varieties) are often the most beneficial.

Climate change manifestations reported among SSFs



In spite of the challenges occasioned by climate change vulnerabilities, some female SSFs were able to excel in their operations and recorded exceptionally high output and attractive returns from sales of same. Using an outstanding example in Kebbi state the following were shown to be key success factors:

- Adaptation of crop rotation practices- on the advice of extension agents (rice in the dry, chilli pepper in the rainy season)
- Reconstruction of ridges and beds on the farmland
- When and how of watering, use of herbicides and fertilizers done based on advice of extension agents.
- With good farm practices in the background, the most critical success factor was the government support received through the CBN funded Anchor Borrowers Scheme.
- The Female SSF doubled area cultivated for farming and had so much turnover, there was a lot left for saving. All loans from the scheme (cash and kind) were repaid after harvest.
- The lesson is that assertive and confident female farmers with knowledge of good adaptation practices coupled with timely support, can and will produce champions.

08 CONCLUSION

- INVESTMENTS IN AGRICULTURE AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION STILL BELOW DESIRED LEVELS
- ODA FLOWS CHEQUERED AND POORLY LINKED WITH SECTORS
- SMALL SCALE FARMERS' PROFILE REFLECTS VULNERABILITIES TO CLIMATE CHANGE, ESPECIALLY FOR FEMALES
- SOME SUCCESS RECORDED IN PUBLIC FUNDED PROJECTS, FOCUS ON INPUT SUPPLY A BIT RESTRICTIVE
- PPP EXEMPLIFIED BY LAKE RICE, SUCCESSFUL TO A GREAT DEGREE, A PROMISING MODEL IN ENSURING MARKET SUPPORT
- FARMER EDUCATION IN GOOD ADAPTATION PRACTICES COUPLED WITH CASH AND MATERIAL SUPPORT OFFERS POTENTIAL TO PRODUCE CHAMPIONS AMONG SSFs
- MUCH IMPROVEMENT NEEDED IN POLICY PROCESS TO ENSURE CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION INVESTMENTS AMELIORATES THE VULNERABILITY OF FARMERS AND IMPROVES THEIR LIVELIHOODS

10 KILLER FACTS

About investments in Climate Change Adaptation in Agriculture (Nigeria)

(With Specific Focus on Small Scale Farming)

BACKGROUND/ INTRODUCTION

Oxfam in Nigeria and West African Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP) Nigeria, between February and July 2017 embarked on a study to understand how international and national community is investing in climate change adaptation in Agriculture with particular focus on small scale farming in Nigeria.

Between
February and July 2017
embarked on a study to understand how is investing in climate change adaptation in Agriculture.

The study was undertaken in Adamawa and Kebbi States, two agricultural localities with high climate risk vulnerability.
The study revealed 10 (ten) unsettling facts that are undermining the effort at achieving food security and justice under climate change. These facts referred to as "killer Facts" has partly been responsible for the low productivity of the small scale farmer and in particular the female small scale farmer whose vulnerabilities are becoming magnified in the face of the devastating impacts of climate change.

10
unsettling facts that are undermining the effort at achieving food security and justice under climate change.

These killer facts if not adequately addressed could deal a fatal blow on all efforts to attain food security in the short to long term in Nigeria. These facts could also jeopardize the achievement of the SDG 2 and impede the implementation of the National climate change Policy and National Agricultural policy (NAP 2017.)

These killer facts if not adequately addressed could deal a fatal blow on all efforts to attain food security in the short to long term in Nigeria.

KILLER FACTS #1

Small-scale farmers are not the focus of investments in climate change adaptation in Agriculture in Nigeria.

Many projects listed in the agriculture budgets between2010-2015 could not be traced directly to small-scale farmers;

Budget implementation process also reveals that a major part of the capital expenditure do not have a direct effect on small scale farmers especially women for instance in 2013 budget;

The impacts of funds allocated to a multiplicity of over 40 training institutions and research institutes is yet to be evaluated and or felt on agricultural production and small scale farmers;

Budget reports identified irrigation projects-Chouchi Irrigation Project-which was designed to irrigate 1,200 hectares of the Fadama area lying between Jimeta and Yola town in Adamawa State. This project could have benefited Small scale farmers but was abandoned at some point due to contract related issues.

KILLER FACTS #2

Nigeria had the lowest share of spending on agriculture and rural development (4.9 percent) as part of international aid between 2007 and 2015 behind countries like Pakistan, Tanzania, Philipines, Ethopia and Ghana.

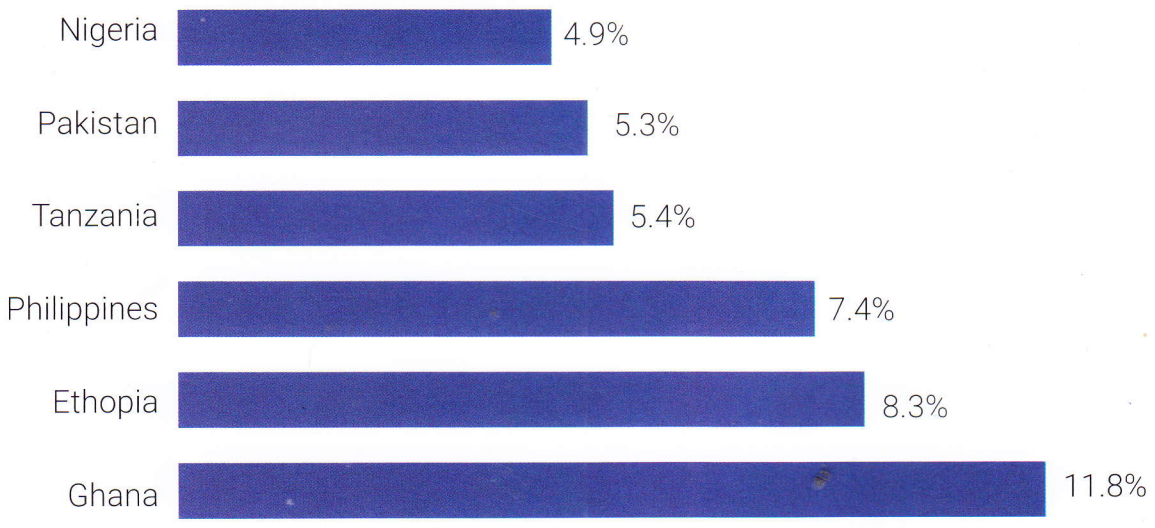


Figure 1

As of May 2017, Nigeria has received only USD 15 million in funding from multilateral institutions for climate change adaptation.

KILLER FACTS #3

Nigeria's population size is about equal to the combined populations of the six countries receiving the largest share of multilateral climate adaptation funding.

Niger, Tanzania, Mozambique, Zambia, Mali, and Uganda have received a combined 47 times the amount of finance for adaptation as the population of Nigeria.

KILLER FACTS #4

Nigeria's agriculture sector received 0.08% of aid in financial Year 2014-2015, significantly behind aid invested in health (68%) and education (19%).

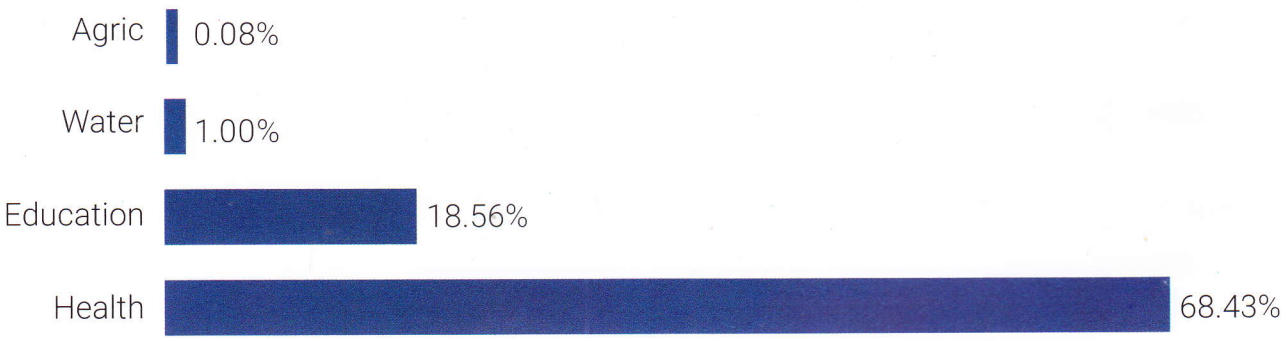


Figure 2

KILLER FACTS #5

Nigeria's budget spending on agriculture has remained significantly below Maputo target of 10%.

On average Nigeria allocated 1.9 percent of its annual budget to agriculture during 2010-2015, declining to a low of 0.9 percent in 2015.

Table 1: National Budgets and Agriculture Components (2010-2015)

Years	National budget (N trillion)	Agriculture budget (N billion)	Agriculture share of national budget (%)
2010	4.07	148.70	3.7
2011	4.07	81.20	2.0
2012	4.69	78.90	1.7
2013	4.92	81.40	1.7
2014	4.60	66.60	1.4
2015	4.30	39.15	0.9

Source: Federal Government of Nigeria (2010-2015)

The country's average allocation to agriculture fell below allocations to the education sector (9.5 percent) and health sector (5.4 percent). Spending on agriculture averaged only 0.1 percent of GDP between 2010-2015

KILLER FACTS #6

Female small scale farmers have relatively poor access to resources.

About 69% of farmers surveyed in Adamawa and kebbi states had not received support, some of the support received was non-governmental, and more male than female farmers had benefited.

FSF are disadvantage in accessing inputs and other government interventions because some of them due to cultural practices are unable to farm directly, so they farm by proxy through husbands, sons, brothers and other male relations.

Lack of access to improved technology was a more overwhelming constraint for female farmers (48.65%) than it was for male farmers (23%).

Women's farms have the least access to water because according to FGD respondents (Adamawa State), "women's farms are located in remote areas because many of them were not privileged to hear about the availability of the irrigation facility in good time as men and therefore could only acquire transfer allocation from men on distant plots."

KILLER FACTS #7

Female small scale farmers are worst affected by ineffectiveness of Government investment in agriculture.

- Many women believe that most opportunities of government assistance to the agricultural sector are usually "snatched" by government officials or politicians and their relations.

Under the Growth Enhancement Scheme (GES), women are disproportionately affected by access to communication tools and internet network delay in the procedure of verification for distribution of inputs as many of them cannot wait till very late when the network responds.

KILLER FACTS #8

About 90 percent of farm holdings in Nigeria is less than two hectares in size.

Small holder farmers farm less than a threshold size of two hectares.

This means area cultivated by all respondents in the study area was 1.5 hectares, higher for males (1.7 ha) than for females (1.1 ha)

KILLER FACTS #9

The rate at which climate change is happening is outpacing the effort of the small scale farmer to adapt.

A sizeable proportion (43.8%) of respondents in both states had experienced losses in their farm activities due to climate variability and extreme weather events.

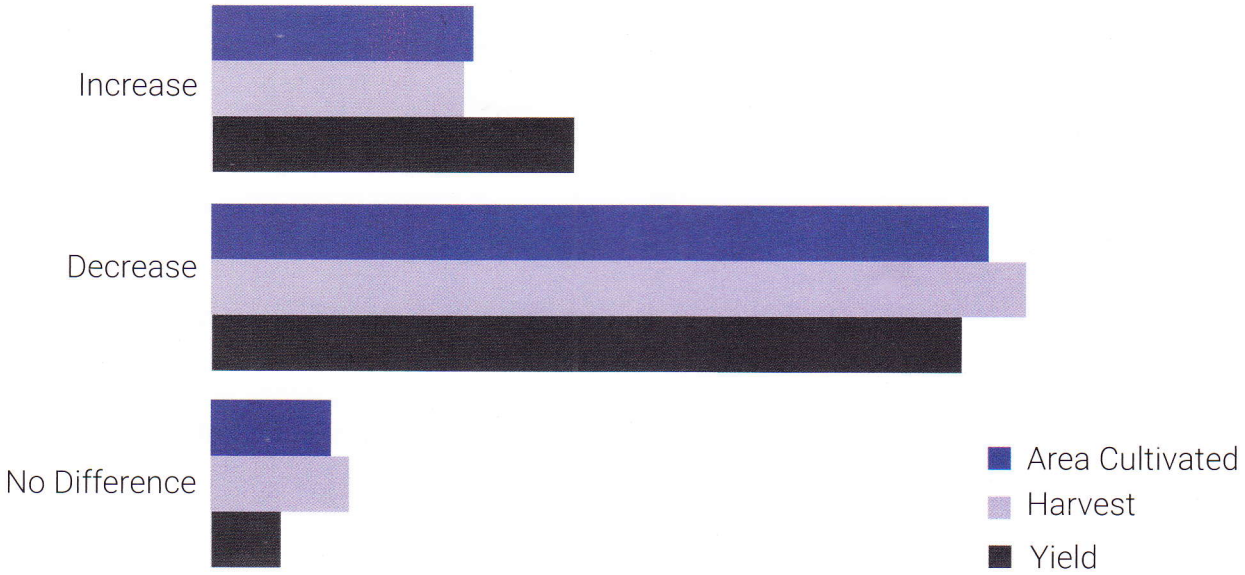


Figure 3: Climate Change Induced Effects on Farmers' Production
Source: Field Survey (2017)

In their description of climate change related losses, farmers noted cases of livestock mortality, crops and vegetables washed away by floods and morbid conditions among fishes due to warm temperatures. Some farmers experienced loss of farm produce as a result of drought and others lost potatoes to windstorm.

Due to climate change induced pressures, majority of farmers have experienced declines with respect to area cultivated, harvest in the last couple of seasons and crop yield.

KILLER FACTS #10 Over emphasis on the uptake of climate smart agriculture and agribusiness over agro-ecology to boost food production.

- Policy documents on climate change and agriculture in Nigeria - Nigeria Agriculture Resilience Framework (NARF) and National Agricultural Policy (NAP 2017)- placed much emphasis on climate smart agriculture approaches in adapting to the impacts of climate change in Agriculture.
- There had been some controversies concerning the use of the term climate smart especially from smallholders and civil society organizations (CSOs.)
- Emphasis is also placed on agribusiness a term that is "synonymous with large corporations and companies that produce environmentally questionable, non-organic products.
- NAP 2017 made references to some agro ecological approaches such as the use of organic fertilizer, soil mapping and testing e.t.c but excluded the specific use of the word agro ecology and other sound agro-ecological principles and approaches generally recognized as the real solution to food production under climate change.

Conclusion

Food security may be facilitated through an enhanced national budget allocation to agriculture complemented by ODA and private sector investment. Both National governments and international partners need to upgrade the quantum of investments in the agriculture sector.