



Context

The Integrated Landscape Management to Enhance Food Security and Ecosystem Resilience focuses on 70 communities in 14 Local Government Areas of northern Nigeria, and in three different agroecological zones: Guinea savannah of the north central region, Sudan-Sahel savannah of the northwest region, and Sudan savannah of the northeast region. The Theory of Change is based on the recognition that food security is the product of both socio-economic and environmental factors.

Addressing these factors requires both coherent policies and institutions that influence the ability of farming households to foster sustainable food security, and tackling critical shocks in order to enhance the resilience of food production systems. A landscape approach, integrating resilience of land use systems, natural resource management and livelihood security, is of key importance.

Objective

The project's objective is the advancement of sustainability and resilience for food security in northern Nigeria through addressing key environmental and socio-economic drivers of food insecurity across three agroecological zones.

Key components

The project is delivered through three interrelated components:

1. Component one enhances the policy and institutional enabling environment for achieving improved food security, including the development of public-private partnerships (PPPs) for major food crop value chains (e.g., cassava, rice and sorghum);
2. Component two scales up sustainable land and water management and climate-smart agricultural practices, focusing on women and youth groups in particular. Under this component, support targets the improved commercialisation of eight selected commodities (groundnuts, maize, rice, sorghum, cowpea, yam, poultry and dairy), and also of fruit trees and aquaculture. The project builds on previous experiences and partnerships with the African Facility for Inclusive Markets (AFIM), the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT); and
3. Component three is the establishment of an effective and functional monitoring, assessment and knowledge-sharing system that evaluates the impact of project interventions on food production and household and ecosystem resilience, including global environmental benefits, using the Vital Signs monitoring framework.

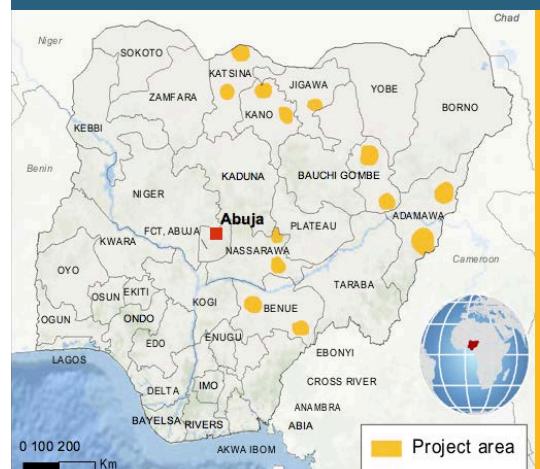


Integrated Landscape Management to Enhance Food Security and Ecosystem Resilience in Nigeria

Nigeria

Resilient Food Systems is one of the three Integrated Approach Pilots funded by the Global Environment Facility. Implementation is led by the International Fund for Agricultural Development, in collaboration with 12 African countries and several regional partners. The five-year programme is committed to **fostering sustainability and resilience for food security in sub-Saharan Africa**.

As an integral part of this regional initiative, the **Enhancing the Integrated Landscape Management Project** in Nigeria is contributing to the collective impact of the Resilient Food Systems Programme.



Project area for Nigeria

Global Environmental Benefits

GEBs



350,000 (ha)
land under integrated and sustainable management



112,000 (MtCO₂e)
GHG emissions avoided or reduced



15-25 (%)
genetic diversity of crops and animals maintained or increased

Innovation

The project has created substantial opportunities for sustainability and scaling up in the context of Nigeria's current move to achieve food self-sufficiency. It serves to reinforce both the institutional framework and the local private sector, and supports new activities, including food transformation. The project works in the three main agroecological areas in northern Nigeria to develop a range of responses and packages tailored for scaling up in the region.

Expected impacts



Enhancing the institutional and policy environment for achieving improved food security:

- Supporting the implementation of The Green Alternative/Agriculture Promotion Policy to promote sustainable and resilient food and nutrition security
- Establishing national and state level multi-stakeholder, gender-sensitive platforms advocating sustainable agriculture and sustainable land and water management practices for improved food security
- Public-private partnerships established for major food crops' value chains (cassava, rice and sorghum) for food production, processing and distribution

Scaling up sustainable agricultural practices and market opportunities for smallholder farmers in the target agroecological zones to increase food security under increasing climate risks:

- 350,000 M ha. under improved land use and agroecosystem management practices
- Increased value addition and access to markets by beneficiary smallholder farmers
- 35,000 M ha. under intensive and diversified production for enhanced income and improved nutrition
- 14,000 women and 28,000 youth incentivised to participate in increased groundnut and rice production and processing for improved income and nutrition

Knowledge, monitoring and assessment:

- A harmonised monitoring and evaluation framework for food security information, multi-scale assessment of sustainability and resilience in production agroecological zones and landscapes, and monitoring of global environmental benefits

Integrated Landscape Management to Enhance Food Security and Ecosystem Resilience in Nigeria

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Stakeholders engaged

The lead national partner is the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, which chairs the project steering committee. Other participating ministries include those in charge of:

- Environment, Water Resources, Women Affairs and Budget and Planning
- State and local governments from the seven participating states supporting the implementation of the project
- CSOs, universities, and research institutions involved in advocacy, mobilisation, training, research, technical inputs and knowledge sharing

Target Beneficiaries

Engagement increase



Local communities are the main beneficiaries



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