

Climate Change and Food Security in Nigeria: The World Bank Assisted Third National Fadama Development Programme (Nfdp Iii) Approach in Rivers State, Niger Delta, Nigeria

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Abstract : Port Harcourt, Rivers State in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria is bedeviled by the phenomenon of climate change, posing threat to food security and livelihood. This study examined a 4 decadel (1980-2020) trend of climate change as well as its socio-economic impact on food security in the region. Furthermore, to achieve sustainable food security and livelihood amidst the phenomenon, the study adopted the World Bank Assisted Third National Fadama Development Programme approach. The data source for climate change involved secondary data from Nigeria Meteorological Agency (NIMET). Consequently, the results for climate change over the 4decade period were displayed in tables, charts and maps for the expected changes. Data sources on socio-economic impact of food security and livelihood were acquired through questionnaire design. A purposive random sampling technique was used in selecting 5 coastal communities in the region known for viable economic potentials for agricultural development and the results were analyzed using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). The Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) technique of the World Bank for needs assessment was adopted in selecting 5 agricultural sub-project proposals/activities based on groups' common economic interest from a total of 1,000 farmers each drawn from the 5 communities of different age groups including men, women, youths and the vulnerable. Based on the farmers' sub-project interests, the various groups' Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT), Problem Listing Matrix, Skill Gap Analysis as well as EIA on their sub-project proposals/activities were analyzed with substantial Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E), using the Specific, Measurable, Attribute, Reliable and Time bound (SMART) approach. Based on the findings from the PRA technique, the farmers recorded considerable increase in income of over 200% within the 5 year project plan (2008-2013). The study recommends capacity building and advisory services on this PRA innovation. By so doing, there would be a sustainable increase in agricultural production and assured food security in an environmental friendly manner, in line with the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Keywords : climate change, food security, fadama, world bank, agriculture, sdgs

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