THIRD PROGRESS REPORT RESEARCH GRANT
No. AIACC_AF92
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Summary
A project meeting was held in Jos, Nigeria and was attended by the Mali and Nigerian teams. Questionnaire design, testing and administration were the major activities for this reporting period. Mali selected 16 communities across five climatic zones for enumeration, while Nigeria selected 27 communities spread across the drought-prone region of northern Nigeria. While Mali has completed its survey of 16 villages, Nigeria has completed 17 of the 27 villages and the remaining 10 villages are expected to be completed by the end of January 2004. Focus group discussions and rapid rural appraisals will be conducted after the questionnaire administration. The focus group discussions will bring out in-depth information that could not be captured in the questionnaire administration, while the rapid rural appraisals will use a bottom-up approach to select feasible adaptation projects for possible funding and implementation.

The project featured in several international workshops. The Nigerian team is providing guidance to the newly created Climate Change Agency in Nigeria in the development of its strategic plan.

A. INTRODUCTION
We made considerable progress in forging a stronger working relationship between the two project teams (Mali and Nigeria) in the past six months. The past six months was largely spent in developing the survey instruments and testing them in both Nigeria and Mali. Actual data collection through the administration of questionnaires was also the major activity within the reporting period.

B. TASKS PERFORMED AND OUTPUTS PRODUCED

1. Project Coordination Meeting in Jos (Nigeria)
The activities for this reporting period commenced with a project coordination meeting held in Jos, Nigeria from July 20 – 24. The team from Mali comprised Dr. Abou Berthé, Dr. Mamadou D. Doumbia and Dr. Daouda Dembélé, while the Nigerian Team comprised of Dr. A. Adepetu, Prof. Ihemegbulem, Dr. D. Dabi, Dr. Tony Nyong and Mrs. R. Sati. The coordination meeting dealt extensively with project implementation issues (methodology, work done, results, constraints and perspectives) by each team. In view of the fact that it is a single project executed by two teams in two countries, both teams discussed the need to harmonize the methodologies used in the project. The problems both teams have faced that had resulted in the apparent gap that existed between the two teams in the implementation of the project were also discussed and solutions were proffered. Both teams reaffirmed their commitment for greater cooperation towards the success of the project.

When the Mali team arrived in Nigeria, the questionnaire which had been developed by the Nigerian team had just been pre-tested in three villages in Nigeria. The questionnaires were reviewed at this meeting vis-à-vis our experiences in the field. The Mali team noted the lack of prominence that was given to the fishing livelihood system in the questionnaire and the section was strengthened accordingly. The Mali team made useful contributions regarding the adaptability of the questionnaire to the situation in Mali. It was however agreed that the Mali team did not have to use exactly the same expressions as that of Nigeria in their questionnaires, but the important issues that would allow the
comparison and analysis of results from both countries be the guiding factors in the wording of their questionnaires.

Another major issue that was dealt with was the issue of scale in data collection and aggregation of results. It was agreed that although the focus of the project was on household vulnerability, data should be collected at the community and regional levels also to provide contextual information for the analysis.

Before their departure, the Mali team paid a courtesy visit to the Dean, Faculty of Environmental Sciences, Prof. J. O. Kolawole. They also paid a visit to the Vice Chancellor, who was unavoidably absent, but was received by the Deputy Vice Chancellor, Professor Johnnie O. A. Onyeka. The Deputy Vice Chancellor expressed his delight that the University of Jos was chosen to administer the project and prayed for a longer working relationship with Mali.

2. Data Collection
When the Mali team returned to Mali, they translated the questionnaire into French and pre-tested it in some villages. Based on this pretest, some of the questions were modified and they also increased the number of study villages to 16, from which 192 households were interviewed. The villages are spread across five climatic zones and 192 households (Table 1 and Figure 1). The survey was conducted from October 2 to 25th by three teams. One team covered Southern Mali and the other two teams covered central and northern Mali respectively. Each team worked with local farming systems and natural resource management teams existing in each site. The Mali team has completed its questionnaire administration and the data are being fed into the computer preparatory to data analysis.

Table 1: Villages selected for survey in Mali

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zones</th>
<th>Rainfall</th>
<th>No. of villages</th>
<th>No. of households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sahelo-Saharan</td>
<td>&lt; 400 mm</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sahelian</td>
<td>400 – 600 mm</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudano-Sahelian</td>
<td>600 – 1000 mm</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudano-Guinean</td>
<td>&gt; 1000 mm</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delta</td>
<td>400-600 mm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 1: Study Sites in Mali.
Figure 2: Study Villages in Nigeria
Twenty seven communities were selected for enumeration in Nigeria. These communities contained a good mix of small, medium and large villages that spread through the drought prone regions of Northern Nigeria. As at the time of reporting, 520 households have already been interviewed from 17 communities (Figure 2). The questionnaire survey is still going on in the remaining 10 communities. By the time the survey is completed at the end of January, a total of about 810 households would have been interviewed. This large sample size is deliberate in view of the complete absence of baseline data for climate impact studies in Nigeria. The AIACC project has given us the opportunity to collect a wealth of information that would serve as baseline data for future climate impact studies in northern Nigeria.

3. Travels
Several trips were made during the reporting period. As stated earlier, the Mali team was in Nigeria for 4 days to discuss project implementation in the 2 countries. Tony Nyong was invited to participate in a few meetings.

July 28 – August 7, 2003: The project, represented by Tony Nyong attended the 11th Annual Workshop of the Stanford Energy Modelling Forum on Integrated Assessment and Impacts of Climate Change, Snowmass, Colorado. The workshop had in attendance over 60 scientists involved in cutting edge research in climate change. Due to the growing importance and visibility of AIACC in climate change research, the AIACC Science Director, Dr. Neil Leary, was invited to organize a session on Adaptation. At this session, Dr. Nyong presented a paper titled: Vulnerability and adaptive Capacity of Rural Populations in the Sahel. The paper presented preliminary results of household vulnerability from the pilot studies in Northern Nigeria.

September 1 – 4, 2003: Dr. Tony was invited to attend the IPCC Scoping Meeting for the 4th Assessment Report at Potsdam, Germany. This was the second and final scoping meeting to prepare the final outline of the Fourth Assessment Report. He participated actively in this meeting in Working Group II.

November 9 – 11, 2003: Dr. Tony Nyong was again invited to attend the Adaptation Research Workshop in New Delhi, India. The purpose of the meeting was to invite researchers engaged in adaptation research to review the current state of knowledge in the field. It also served as a follow-up to the first adaptation research held in Potsdam in 2002. At the meeting, Dr. Tony Nyong presented two papers: What Makes Capacity Building for Adaptation to Climate Change Work? and Adaptation Design for Droughts in the Sahel: Some thoughts from Northern Nigeria. Besides these presentations, he also took part in a panel discussion on the future direction of adaptation research. He has also been nominated to serve on the steering committee of lead authors to produce a book of readings on adaptation scheduled for publication soon.

November 12 – 13, 2003: Dr. Tony Nyong attended the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Expert Workshop on Local Coping Strategies and Technologies for Adaptation. New Delhi, India. The meeting brought together experts working on local coping strategies and the meeting was preparatory to UNFCCC’s presentation at COP9. Dr. Nyong presented a paper titled: Livelihood Strategies among Poor Rural Households to Cope with Droughts in Northern Nigeria. The paper was based on preliminary results from AIACC:AF_92 project.

December 7 – 11, 2003: Dr. Tony Nyong was invited to attend the UNEP/AIACC side event and the Adaptation Day at COP9 Milan. At the Adaptation Day event, he participated actively and presented a
paper at the UNEP/AIACC side event titled: Rural Households and Drought in the West African Sahel: Vulnerability and Effective Adaptation Measures. The paper was an overview of AIACC:AF_92, presenting the contributions of the project to National Communications, capacity building, and policy in Nigeria.

4. Interactions with National Communications
Nigeria has just established a National Climate Change agency that would be responsible for all issues pertaining to climate change in Nigeria. Hitherto, this responsibility was situated in the Ministry of Environment. Members of the project were invited to assist this Agency develop its strategic plan. The University of Jos has also been selected as a coordinating centre for climate change impacts to work in partnership with the Agency in conducting research and training.

C. DESCRIPTION OF DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED AND LESSONS LEARNED
There have not been any serious problems in the reporting period. In Nigeria, we had a few cases where we were denied access to villages we had earlier earmarked for enumeration. We discovered that some of these community leaders had imagined that being an externally funded project, there must have been so much money involved and they wanted a share of it before they allowed us into the villages. We had to apply through various channels such as through the Local Government Administration, District and village heads to be given access to these villages. We spent time educating these leaders on what the project was all about and the benefits they stood to derive by allowing their villages to participate in the project.

No money was remitted to Mali in this reporting period. By their last report (June, 2003), not much work had been done on the project in Mali and much of the money remitted to them was unused. It was decided that they continue their project with the unspent money and submit a progress report detailing what progress they had made on the project after they might have depleted the money with them. As soon as this was received by AIACC, money would be sent to them. Unfortunately, that report was not received during the reporting period as requested and so money could not be remitted to them.

Another problem both teams are experiencing is the high cost of data collection in both countries. We have exceeded the budget on data collection and hiring and operation of field vehicles. Since we started the project, the cost of gasoline has increased by more than 100% in Nigeria. The government also increased the minimum wage by more than 50% in Nigeria. The resulting rising inflation from these two events has translated to an increase in the remuneration paid to field assistants. We have suspended the purchase of some items, such as the digitizer, to be able meet the high cost of data collection.

D. DESCRIPTION OF TASKS TO BE PERFORMED IN THE NEXT 8-MONTH PERIOD
In January, the Nigeria team comprising Dr. A. Adepetu and Prof. Ihemegbulem will visit Mali to appraise the work done so far. The Nigerian team hopes to complete the questionnaire administration by the end of January 2004. Data entry into the computer has commenced for both the Mali and Nigerian teams and is projected to be completed by the end of February. After preliminary data analysis, we hope to conduct focus group discussions in three communities in March, each representing a major livelihood system of farming, pastoralism and fishing. Issues that will be covered in the focus group discussions will emanate from the results from the questionnaire administration. In March we will be in Dakar for the Africa regional workshop, where we hope to present more results from the study. We propose to hold a stakeholder workshop in April to present preliminary results on rural household livelihood vulnerability. At the beginning of May, we plan to hold two Rapid Rural
Appraisal Workshops to select pilot adaptation projects, based on the study, which could be funded by UNDP-GEF.

We hope to submit to AIACC at least two Working Papers from the project as well as submit at least three manuscripts for publication within the next eight months.

After the Rapid Rural Appraisal, Dr. Tony Nyong will be taking up his START Visiting Scientist Award at the SEI, Oxford from May till July 2004. He will use the period to analyze the data and develop a vulnerability model for the project.

E. ANTICIPATED DIFFICULTIES IN THE NEXT EIGHT-MONTH PERIOD
We do not anticipate or foresee any difficulties in the next eight months.