Towards a Systemic Analysis of Impacts of Climate Change on Agricultural Production in Nigeria

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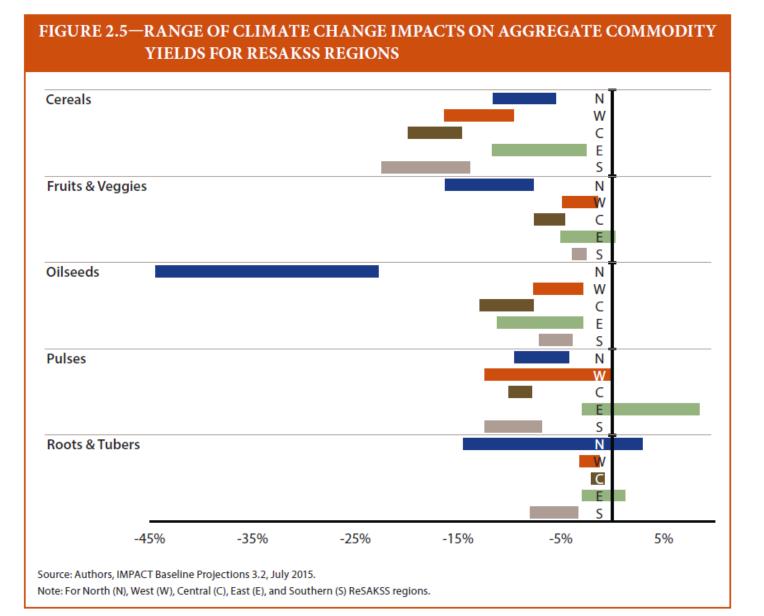
March 9, 2017

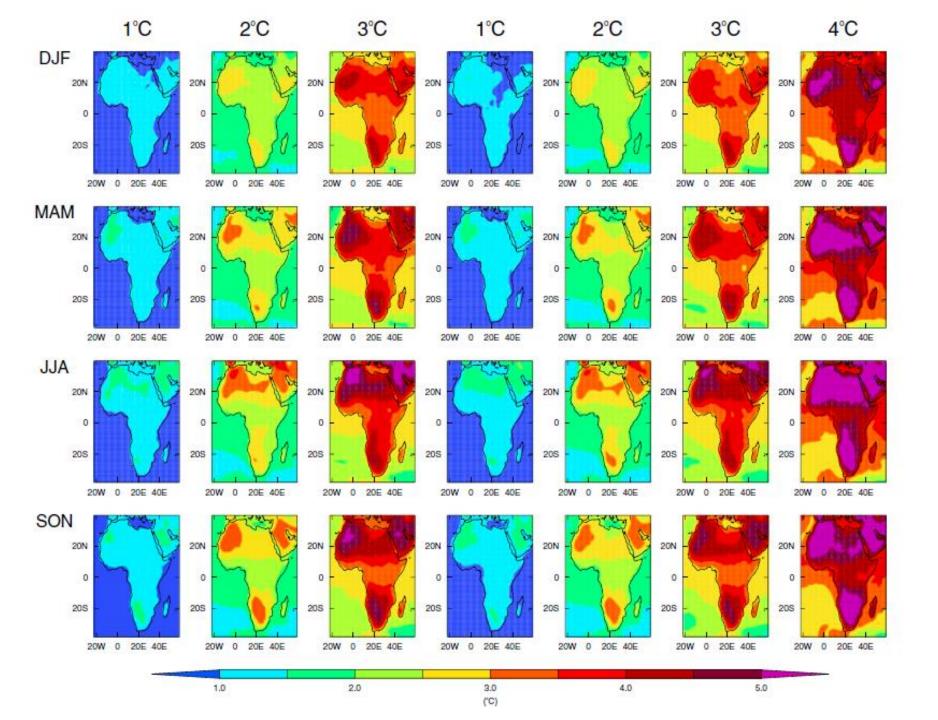
How will climate change impact agricultural production in Nigeria?

- Uncertainty
- Integrate local knowledge with international data/literature
- Feedback mechanisms
- Test policies/strategies
- Climate change in context of other changes



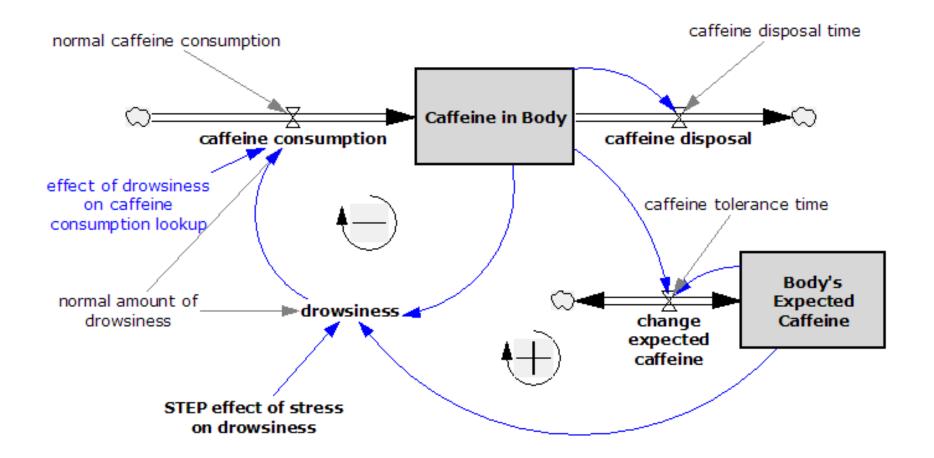
IFPRI IMPACT Model Results





Source: R. James & R. Washington. 2013. Changes in African temperature and precipitation associated with degrees of global warming. *Climatic Change* 117: 859-872.

What is system dynamics modeling?



Key attributes: *feedback, stocks and flows, nonlinearity*

'The one who models is the one who learns'

- Justice
- Buy-in
- Robust scientific conclusions
- Social learning



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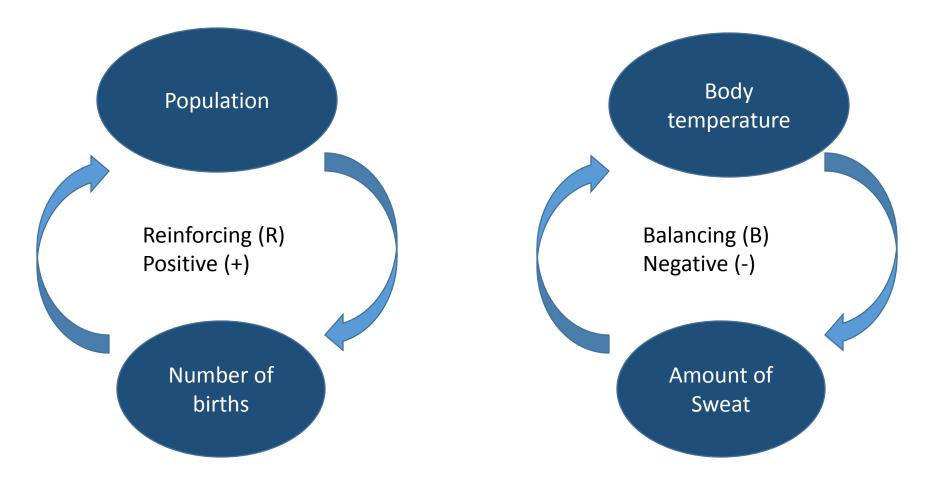
Types of Modeling Used in Participatory Research

- Scenario planning
- Fuzzy cognitive mappir
- Participatory GIS/mapp
- Role-playing games
- System dynamics
- Bayesian modeling
- Social network analysis
- Agent-based modeling
- Process-based modelir

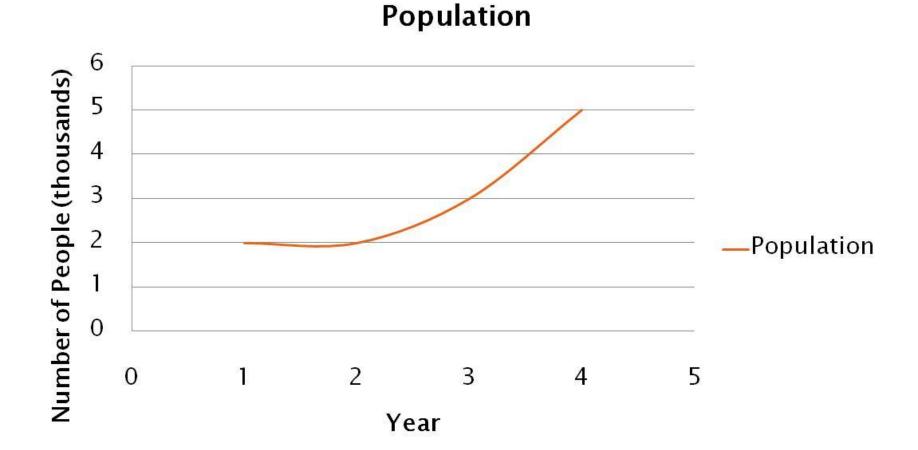


'Land Policies for Climate Change Adaptation in West Africa: A Multilevel Companion Modeling Approach'

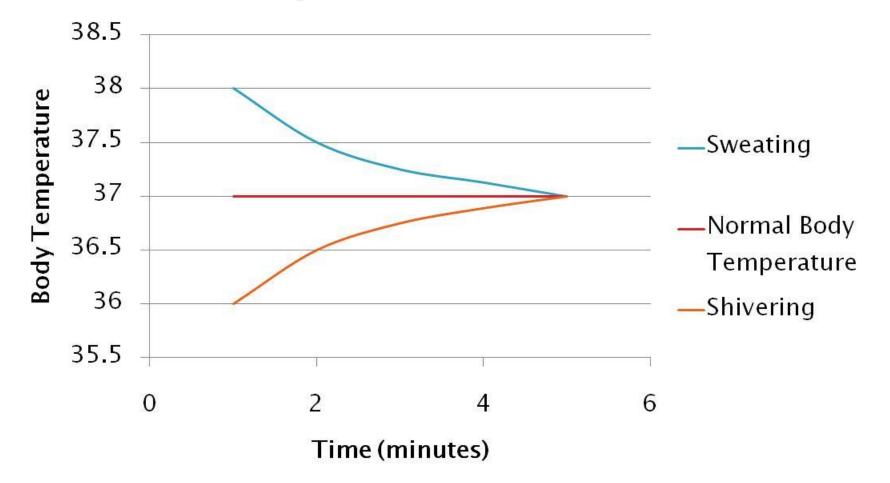
System dynamics modeling: feedback



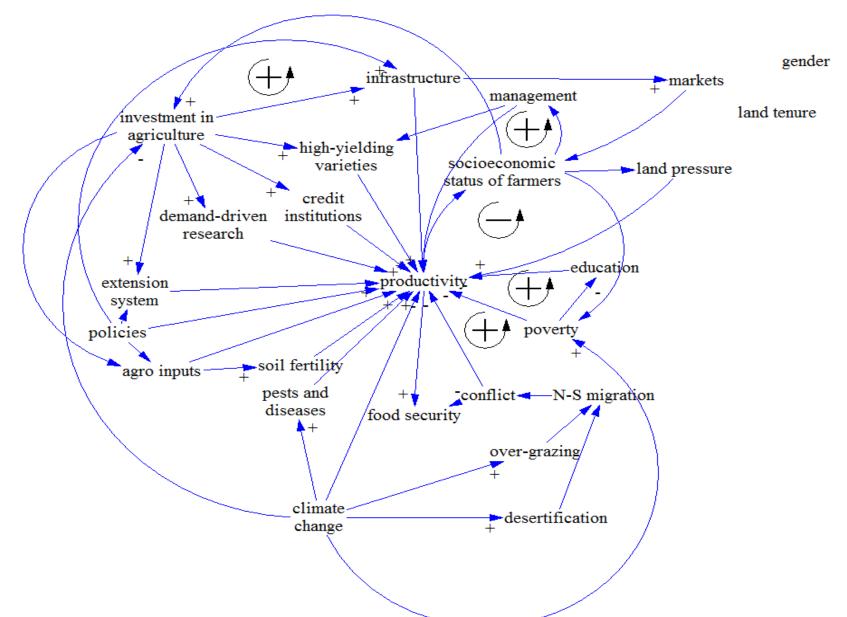
Systems with reinforcing loops tend to exhibit exponential growth

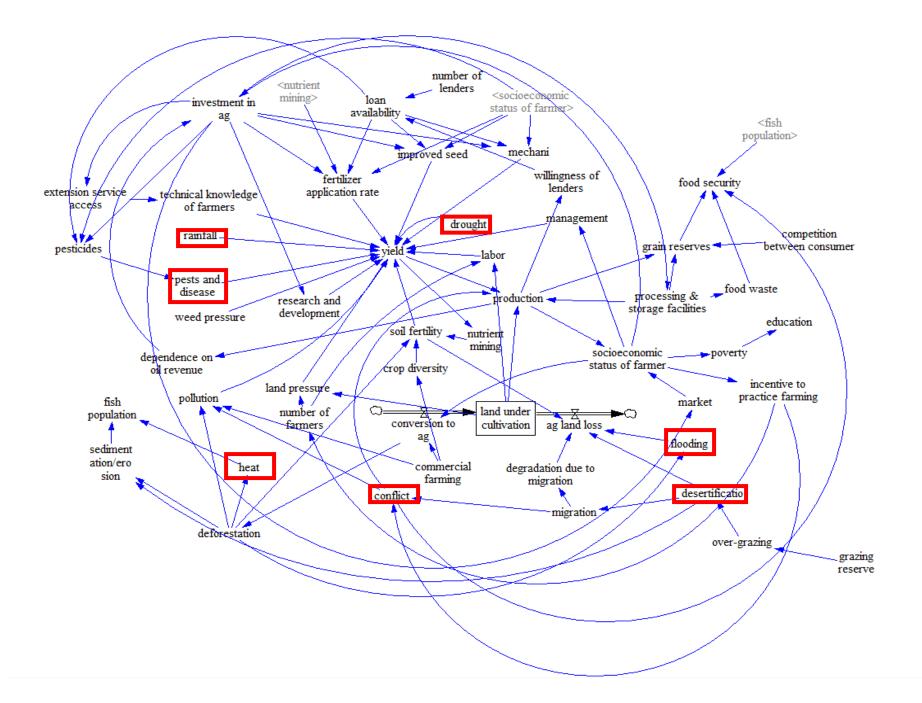


Systems with Balancing Loops tend to achieve equilibrium



11 Groups, 5 Regions, 37 Participants



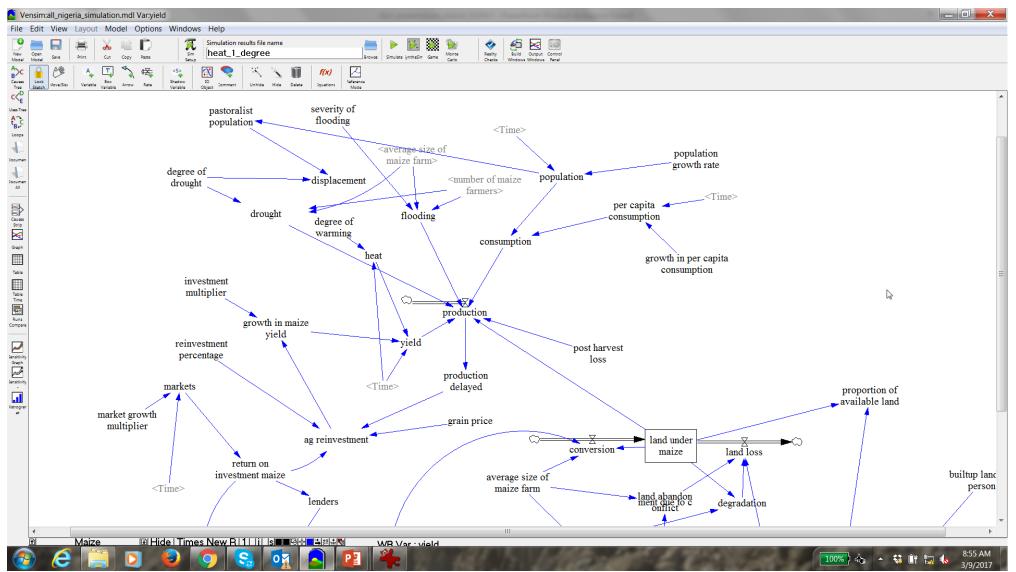


Model

- Scale
 - National
 - ~2 representative states (Kaduna? & South-South)
- Crops
 - Maize, cassava, rice, ?
- Stakeholder consultation
 - Academics, state ministers, private sector, farmer orgs



Vensim[®] PLE Plus Software

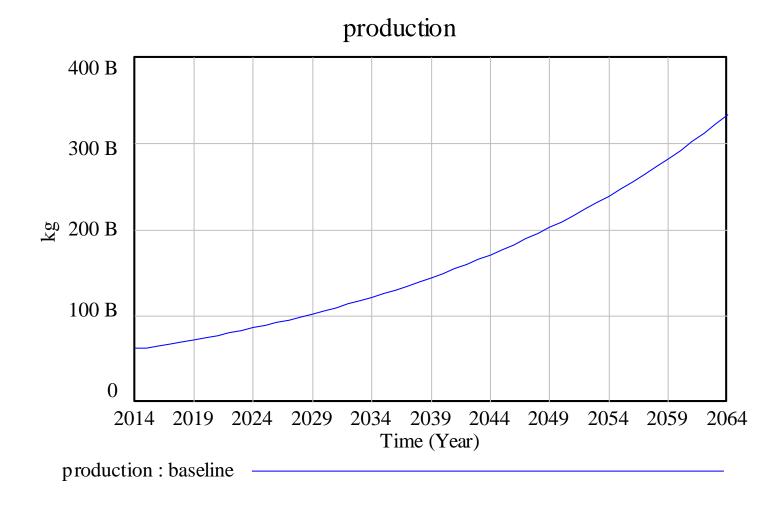


Available for free download at www.vensim.com

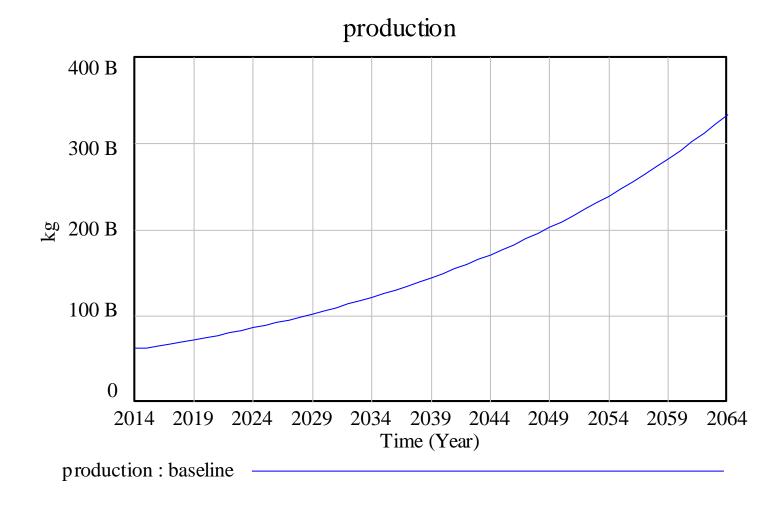
Drivers

- Maize yield increase * Area in maize = production
- Number of people farming * proportion growing maize*avg. farm size=Area in maize
- Population*Per capita consumption=Maize consumption
- Net production = production consumption
- Heat \rightarrow Lower Yield
- Drought, Flooding, Land Conflict → Reduce productive area

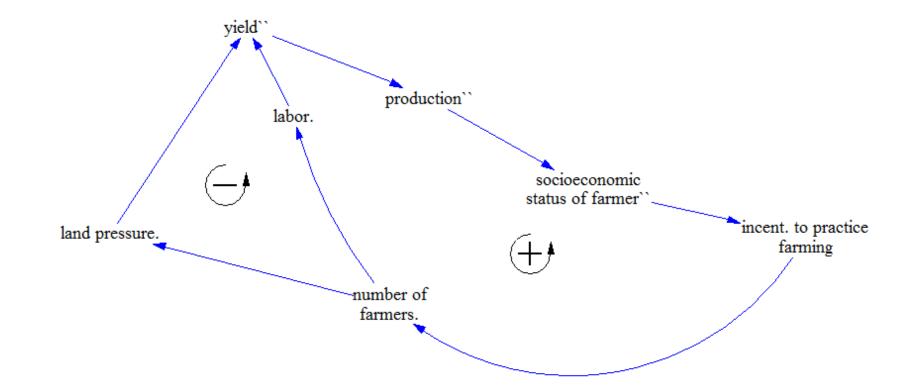
Results: maize excess production (national)



Results: maize excess production (national)



Labor/land pressure feedback loops (reinforcing & balancing)



Conclusions

According to Local Experts...

- Nine reinforcing FB loops keeping Nigerian agriculture in 'low productivity trap'
- Climate change may impact Nigerian ag. through heat, precip. changes, drought, flooding, pests & diseases, conflict
- Other types of environmental degradation important



Next Steps	<time></time>	Edit Zambian population Variable Information Name Zambian population Type Level Sub-Type Units people Check Units Supplementary Supplementary Eack to Prior Edit Jump to Hilite
Quantitative SD	population population births birth rate <time></time>	Initial Initial Value Initial 1.3217e+007 Functions Common Variables Causes ABS DELAY1 DELAY3 DELAY3 EXP GET 123 CONSTANTS GET 123 CONSTANTS GET 123 LOOKUPS With output of fortice
	6	GET DIRECT CONSTRUIS Undo -> {[[()]} Comment Data from 2010 Zambian census 1.70773e+006 Expand Errors: Equation OK OK Check Syntax Check Model Delete Variable Cancel Help

115 Geopolitical Regions X 126 Water Basins



IFPRI IMPACT Model

Acknowledgments



Workshop participants!

University of Ibadan







