



## CONSOLIDATED IMPLEMENTATION REPORT — Q1–Q4 (Oct 2024–Sep 2025)

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNER: WAHATANA Empowerment Initiative (WEI)**

**GEOGRAPHIES: Hong, Madagali, Michika, Mubi North, Mubi South, Maiha (Adamawa State)**

### 1.0 Executive Summary

This report presents a comprehensive overview of climate change mitigation, adaptation, and broader environmental sustainability activities implemented by Wahatana Empowerment Initiative (**WEI**) in partnership with **ACReSAL** across six Local Government Areas (LGAs) (Hong, Michika, Madagali, Mubi-North, Mubi-South, and Maiha) of Adamawa State over the years, especially in the year 2025. The program focused on ecosystem restoration, climate-resilient livelihoods, water resource management, and community-based environmental governance.

Key achievements include the establishment of avenue tree corridors and woodlots, operationalization of Farmer Support and Access Centers (FSACs), deployment of water logistics systems, and integration of gender-responsive grievance mechanisms. Despite early challenges particularly related to water infrastructure and seasonality the program adapted through strategic realignment, resulting in improved survival rates and strengthened community ownership. **WEI also** advanced integrated climate resilience programming through afforestation (avenue trees and woodlots), water resource rehabilitation, climate-smart agriculture.

Across the reporting period, a total of **6,500 avenue trees were planted in first quarter (Q1) of 2025**, followed by **rain-aligned replanting and restoration cycles in third and fourth quarter (Q3–Q4) of 2025**, while **woodlot restoration efforts** spanned all target LGAs of Hong, Mubi South, Mubi North, Maiha, Michika and Madagali, with varying survival outcomes driven primarily by water access and protection systems. Farmer Support and Access Centers (FSACs) emerged as key adaptation hubs, serving **50–250+ households per functional site**, while **Carry Go water logistics systems** enhanced resilience and generated significant community revenues.

The **WEI** programmes were designed to:

- Mitigate climate change through **tree planting and ecosystem restoration**
- Enhance **adaptive capacity of rural communities** through water access and climate-smart agriculture
- Promote **sustainable land management practices**
- Strengthening **community governance, social safeguards, and environmental stewardship**

Implementation combined ecological restoration with socio-economic interventions, ensuring sustainability and community ownership.

### 2.0 Climate Change Mitigation and Environmental Restoration

## 2.1 Avenue Tree Planting Initiative

The initiative launched large-scale tree planting as a climate mitigation strategy to combat deforestation, reduce carbon emissions, and improve microclimates.

- A total of **4,600 seedlings** were planted across key locations:
  - Madagali: 800 seedlings
  - Michika: 800 seedlings
  - Hong: 800 seedlings
  - Maiha: 600 seedlings
  - Mubi South 800 seedlings
  - Mubi north 800 seedlings
- Additional staging and guarded stock were maintained in the Mubi axis.
- Replanting cycles were strategically aligned with rainfall patterns during third and fourth quarter (Q3 and Q4) of 2025 to enhance survival rates.

Survival rates varied by location:

- Madagali: 90%
- Michika: 81%
- Maiha: 87%
- Hong: 75%
- Mubi South: 80%
- Mubi North : 60%





### Key Insights:

- Termite pressure required deployment of guards and baskets (notably in Michika).
- Rain-aligned planting significantly improved survival outcomes.
- Community Interest Groups (CIGs) played a critical role in nurturing and monitoring.
- Deployment of **mulching, and half-moon basins**.

This intervention contributes to carbon sequestration, reduction of land degradation, and enhancement of biodiversity corridors, while also providing shade and improving air quality in local communities.

## 2.2 Woodlot Development and Ecosystem Rehabilitation

Woodlots were established to promote long-term carbon sinks, sustainable fuelwood supply, reduce pressure on natural forests, and restore degraded lands.

| Baseline Survival, Q1 – Q3, 2025                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | August - September, 2025 (Decline)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hong: ~8,047 / 9,500</li> <li>• Madagali: ~3,950 / 5,671</li> <li>• Maiha: ~2,031 / 4,170</li> <li>• Mubi North: ~606 / 2,835</li> <li>• Mubi South: disrupted</li> <li>• Michika: active maintenance</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Madagali: ~1,509 (27%)</li> <li>• Maiha: ~760 (18%)</li> <li>• Mubi North: ~306 (12%)</li> <li>• Mubi South: ~117 (3%)</li> <li>• Michika: ~1,487 (15%)</li> </ul> <p>➤ This is due to dry season stress, lack of functional boreholes, and inadequate protection.</p> |

### Key Determinants:

- **Water access:** The most critical factor influencing survival
- **Protection systems:** Thorn fencing and termite guards, and termite pesticides application which significantly improved outcomes

- **Security and land access:** Insecurity and grazing pressures affected sites such as Hong
- **Seasonality:** Dry season losses were substantial prior to Q3 adjustments

#### **Adaptive Measures second to fourth quarter (Q2–Q4) of 2025:**

- Borehole repair and solarization
- Soil ripping and site preparation
- Rain-aligned replanting strategies
- Community fencing and protection systems

#### **Strategic adjustments in third and fourth quarter (Q3–Q4) of 2025 included:**

- Borehole repair and solarization
- Introduction of live and thorn fencing
- Replacement planting aligned with rainy seasons

The Woodlots implemented by WEI serves as a well design and planned long-term carbon sinks, reduce desertification risks, and provide sustainable biomass resources, contributing directly to climate change mitigation and land restoration.

### **3.0 Climate Adaptation and Water Resource Management System and Resilient Livelihoods**

#### **3.1 Farmer Skill and Acquisition Centers (FSACs)**

FSACs were central to climate adaptation efforts, enabling communities to cope with water scarcity and improve agricultural productivity such as irrigation demonstration and livelihood support.

- Centers with **functional boreholes** and FSAC served between **50–250+ households**.
- Supported irrigation of vegetables, sorrel, maize, and other crops to demonstrate climate-smart agriculture practices.
- Hosted training and nursery operations (e.g., ~7,000 seedlings in Michika).

#### **Challenges:**

- Non-functional boreholes (e.g., Mubi South, Mubi North, parts of Michika)
- Infrastructure issues such as burnt wiring and gully erosion
- Shallow boreholes limiting irrigation potential
- Non-functional or shallow boreholes resulted in: Nursery losses, reduced activity levels
- Limited storage capacity (e.g., insufficient tanks in Maiha)

#### **Adaptive Measures:**

- Prioritization of borehole repair and solar-powered upgrades
- Expansion of water reticulation systems
- Civil works to restore access (e.g., FSAC gates)
- Increased training on irrigation and composting
- Strengthening maintenance systems for sustainability

These FSACs established in the LGAs mentioned above improved water security, enhanced climate-resilient farming practices, and reduced vulnerability to drought conditions.

#### **4.0 Sustainable Environmental Practices**

##### **4.1 Soil and Water Conservation Techniques**

Climate-smart techniques were adopted to improve soil moisture retention and reduce environmental degradation such as erosion. These techniques adopted include:

- Half-moon basins
- Mulching and composting practices
- Soil ripping in compacted areas
- Rain-aligned planting schedules
- Regenerative agriculture techniques

##### **Outcomes:**

- Improved **soil health and moisture retention**
- Increased **crop resilience to climate variability**
- Enhanced **livelihood opportunities**
- From April–June 2025: **253 farmers trained, and** Increased adoption of **climate-friendly practices.**

These practices improved seedling survival, enhanced soil fertility, and reduced the impacts of erratic rainfall patterns at communities of Hong, Maiha, Mubi-North, Mubi-South, Michika and Madagali LGAs.

#### **COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE ADOPTION.**

##### **1. Training Highlights:**

The Adamawa ACREsAL State Project Management Unit (SPMU) organized a training session on Regenerative Agriculture at the SPMU Hall. The event brought together key stakeholders including the Team Lead, M&E, Communication Officer of the FNGO Wahatana Empowerment Initiative, Desk Officers, and the Director of Agriculture from the Northern Zone.

The training aimed at equipping participants with practical knowledge and skills on regenerative agriculture practices, with a strong emphasis on environmental sustainability, soil restoration, and climate-smart farming methods.

##### **1.1 Key Deliverables of the training:**

- Identify clusters of farmers, sensitize them about the causes of climate change, measure their farmlands (200HA per LGA)
- All farmers must learn half-moon and Zai construction
- FNGOs should record number of sensitized farmers, phone numbers. and estimated farm sizes.
- SPMU will measure the size of these lands via the GIS (Geographical
- Lastly, SPMU will provide necessary inputs (climate smart inputs, seeds seedlings for Agro-forestry, Bio fertilizers and Bio pesticides) and we will monitor adoption

##### **1.2 Challenges of the Training.**

- Limited Time for Training – The time allocated for the training was not sufficient to cover the modules in depth.
- Inadequate training materials; delayed provision of training materials or equipment for demonstration

### **1.3 Recommendation.**

- Extending training duration; Allocate more time for sessions to ensure both theoretical and practical aspects are covered
- Provide adequate training materials and demonstration kits for future training session.

### **1.4 Summary/Conclusion**

At the close of the training, participants were charged with the responsibility of stepping down the training to farmer clusters across their respective communities. This knowledge transfer is expected to enhance food security, promote environmental resilience, and support the goals of the ACRoSAL project in Adamawa State. The session was highly interactive, with opportunities for questions, group work, and knowledge sharing among stakeholders. Participants expressed commitment to ensure that the knowledge gained will be extended to farmers at the grassroots for wider adoption.

## **Training of Trainers (TOT) Step down at the Communities.**

### **2.0 Introduction**

Between 11 and 20 June 2025, WEI, under the Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes (ACReSAL) project (World Bank-supported), conducted a series of stakeholder engagements, sensitization sessions, and practical trainings across seven Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Adamawa State: Madagali, Michika, Mubi North, Mubi South, Hong, and Maiha. The initiative aimed to foster the adoption of regenerative agriculture, improving soil health, biodiversity, water management, and climate resilience, to restore degraded lands and secure livelihoods.

#### **2.1. Objectives**

1. Inform stakeholders on the benefits and practices of regenerative agriculture.
2. Secure buy-in for carbon farming.
3. Clarify how practices improve soil health, biodiversity, water management, and resilience.
4. Train stakeholders in practical techniques (e.g., agroforestry, half-moons, zai).
5. Strengthen understanding of water-conservation methods (mulching, composting).
6. Equip farmers with hands-on land-restoration skills.
7. Sensitize communities on sustainable land management through regenerative methods.

#### **2.2 Stakeholder Engagement**

Meetings were held across Madagali, Michika, Mubi-South, Mubi-North, Maiha and Hong LGA with traditional rulers, government and extension officers, religious leaders, women and youth groups. 177 persons (M153, F24) were in attendance.

#### **2.3 Awareness & Sensitization Sessions**

Interactive demonstrations covered half-moon construction, zai pits, mulching, composting, agroforestry, cover cropping, and conflict-resolution methods in all the six local government areas of our coverage. 461 (M306, F155) people were reached with awareness raising sessions.

#### **2.4 Practical Training of Stakeholders**

Clusters in Dar and Shuwa (Madagali) received hands-on sessions on half-moon and Zai construction for moisture retention and erosion control. Demonstration plots were established for replication.

#### **2.5 Indicators & Values Contributed**

| Indicator                              | Count |
|----------------------------------------|-------|
| Stakeholder Engagement Conducted       | 6     |
| Awareness/Sensitization Sessions Held  | 18    |
| Practical Trainings (Half-moons & Zai) | 18    |

#### **2.6 Challenges**

- Stake-holders had limited awareness on regenerative agriculture
- Insufficient farm inputs (improved seeds, water-harvesting equipment and Access lands).
- Resistance to change among some farmers and landlords.
- Inadequate number of extension workers.
- Timing conflicts due to planting season and tilled fields (Hong).

#### **2.7 Recommendations**

1. Conduct continuous field demonstrations and follow-up materials for reinforcement.
2. Train and deploy additional extension officers with mobility support.
3. Provide timely farm-input support (seeds, tools, compost).
4. Establish farmer-to-farmer knowledge-transfer networks.
5. Facilitate public–private collaborations to subsidize initial investment costs.
6. Incorporate GPS-based tracking and documentation of pilot plots.
7. Ensure stakeholders’ engagements include refreshments to improve turnout.

#### **2.8 Conclusion**

The ACRoSAL stakeholder engagements and sensitization campaigns successfully laid the groundwork for regenerative-agriculture adoption across six LGAs in Adamawa State. Strong community interest, formal buy-in from leaders, and practical skill acquisition have positioned the project to move into its demonstration phase, advancing sustainable land management, climate resilience, and food-security outcomes in the semi-arid landscapes of Adamawa State.

#### **3.0 Farm Inputs Received and Disbursed.**

Farm inputs were distributed to trained participants of our program in each of the locations of our intervention. The locations include Madagali, Michika, Mubi North and South, Maiha and Hong LGAs.

Table 1.

| LGA Name   | Item Description                                                                                    | Item Quantity for Distribution | Unit of Measure | Quantity Gotten per individual | MOV                            |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Mubi-North | Organic Fertilizer                                                                                  | 240                            | Bag             | 1                              | Way bill and distribution list |
|            | Soya Beans                                                                                          | 4                              | Bag             | ½ Mudu                         | Way bill and distribution list |
|            | Beans Seed                                                                                          | 6                              | Bag             | ½ Mudu                         | Way bill and distribution list |
|            | Egusi, Pumpkin and Hibiscus (Zobo)                                                                  | 3                              | Bag             | 1 Sachet per item              | Way bill and distribution list |
|            | Parkia-Dorowa, Zizplus maturities-Kurna, Lucenea Lucosphila-Kirya, Tamarin-Tsamiya, Gmalina- Gamari | 1440                           | Bag             | 6 Seedlings                    | Way bill and distribution list |
| Maiha      | Organic Fertilizer                                                                                  | 240                            | Bag             | 1                              | Way bill and distribution list |
|            | Soya Beans                                                                                          | 4                              | Bag             | ½ Mudu                         | Way bill and distribution list |
|            | Cowpea Beans Seed                                                                                   | 6                              | Bag             | ½ Mudu                         | Way bill and distribution list |
|            | Egusi, Pumpkin and Hibiscus (Zobo)                                                                  | 3                              | Bag             | 1 Sachet per item              | Way bill and distribution list |
|            | Parkia-Dorowa, Zizplus maturities-Kurna, Lucenea Lucosphila-Kirya, Tamarin-Tsamiya, Gmalina- Gamari | 1440                           | Bag             | 6 Seedlings                    | Way bill and distribution list |
| Hong       | Organic Fertilizer                                                                                  | 240                            | Bag             | 1                              | Way bill and distribution list |
|            | Soya Beans                                                                                          | 4                              | Bag             | ½ Mudu                         | Way bill and distribution list |
|            | Beans Seed                                                                                          | 6                              | Bag             | ½ Mudu                         | Way bill and distribution list |
|            | Egusi, Pumpkin and Hibiscus (Zobo)                                                                  | 3                              | Bag             | 1 Sachet per item              | Way bill and distribution list |
|            | Parkia-Dorowa, Zizplus maturities-Kurna, Lucenea Lucosphila-Kirya, Tamarin-Tsamiya, Gmalina- Gamari | 1400                           | Bag             | 6 Seedlings                    | Way bill and distribution list |
| Madagali   | Organic Fertilizer                                                                                  | 240                            | Bag             | 1                              | Way bill and distribution list |

|  |            |      |           |             |                                |
|--|------------|------|-----------|-------------|--------------------------------|
|  | Soya Beans | 10   | Bag       | ½ Mudu      | Way bill and distribution list |
|  | Trees      | 2717 | Seedlings | 6 Seedlings | Way bill and distribution list |

### 3.1 Challenges of Farm Inputs distribution.

- i. Farmlands of farmers included in this program were not sufficient to meet the demands of the project
- ii. Some farmers complained about not receiving adequate training to successfully implement regenerative agriculture. While for others, the late arrival of the input was their only concern
- iii. Some seedlings of trees were damaged before they got to the point of distribution.

### 3.2 Recommendations

- i. Early identification and selection of farmers for the project
- ii. Farmers should get adequate training on the kind of project that has been implemented and everything else they need to know.

### Framework for Monitoring Regenerative Agriculture Adoption to ensure success.

| Strategy                                       | Key Actions                                                                        | Responsible Actors                               | Expected Outcomes                                                   |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>1. Promote Adherence through Incentives</b> | Provide farm inputs, training scholarships, and recognition of outstanding farmers | ACReSAL, FNGO Farmer Associations, Local Leaders | Increased motivation, stronger compliance, and long-term commitment |
| <b>2. Institutionalized Field Engagement</b>   | Conduct routine monitoring visits, joint reviews with farmer cluster leaders       | FNGO, Cluster Leaders, ACReSAL                   | Improved accountability, timely feedback, and responsive support    |
| <b>3. Practical Adoption Assessments</b>       | Carry out random spot checks, field audits, and performance tracking               | FNGO, Desk Officers, Monitoring Teams            | Verified adoption rates and early identification of gaps            |
| <b>4. Peer-to-Peer Learning Platforms</b>      | Organize field days, establish demonstration                                       | Lead Farmers, Extension Officers, ACReSAL        | Scaled knowledge transfer and replication of best practices         |

|                                                             |                                                                                       |                                                         |                                                                              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                             | plots, share success stories                                                          |                                                         |                                                                              |
| <b>5. Sustained Community Training Programs</b>             | Implement refresher training for both trained and unreached farmers                   | ACReSAL, FNGO, Farmer Trainers                          | Strengthened knowledge retention and wider community adoption                |
| <b>6. Linkage to Inputs and Market Systems</b>              | Facilitate access to inputs, market linkages, and inclusive value chains              | ACReSAL, Cooperatives, Private Sector, Local Government | Enhanced profitability and economic sustainability of regenerative practices |
| <b>7. Community-Driven Monitoring and Accountability</b>    | Involve traditional leaders, women, youth, and farmer groups in tracking adoption     | LGPMC, FNGO, Farmer Groups, Local Authorities           | Increased transparency, inclusivity, and local ownership                     |
| <b>8. Scaling Adoption through Continuous Sensitization</b> | Conduct awareness campaigns, refresher sessions, and farmer mobilization drives       | FNGO, Community Mobilizers, ACReSAL                     | Wider farmer coverage and sustained adoption momentum                        |
| <b>9. Integration of Data-Driven Monitoring Systems</b>     | Deploy mobile tools, digital surveys, and participatory data platforms                | ACReSAL, ICT Partners, Farmer Data Collectors           | Real-time monitoring, evidence-based reporting, and adaptive decision-making |
| <b>10. Institutionalized Follow-Up Mechanisms</b>           | Implement regular supervision, participatory feedback sessions, and technical support | FNGO, Cluster Leaders, ACReSAL                          | Sustained farmer engagement, stronger adoption, and increased resilience     |



## 4.2 protection and Biodiversity Conservation Measures

To safeguard planted trees and restore areas:

- Installation of **thorn and live fences**
- Use of **termite-resistant guards**
- Placement of signage for community awareness

These measures reduced seedling loss due to grazing, pests, and human interference, thereby improving long-term sustainability of restoration efforts.

## 5.0 Social Inclusion and Environmental Governance

### 5.1 Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

Recognizing the link between environmental stress and social vulnerability, the initiative integrated protection systems. This initiative is in-cooperate to adopt the DO NO HARM principle in project implementation at the community level. Outcomes from this initiative show that:

- Over **100 women participants sensitized in first quarter (Q1) of 2025**
- Additional **161 participants were sensitized in Q2**
- Over **220 Community Interest Group (CIG) members** trained in Q2 alone
- Establishment and validation of CRFMCs and Boards of Trustees
- Inclusion of traditional leaders (Jauros and Lawans)
- Designation of focal persons for case handling
- Identification and referral of cases (e.g., resource denial, psychosocial abuse)
- Development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and partner mapping
- Improved land documentation processes
- Digitization of operational systems and scheduling of activities

### Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

- Over **100 participants sensitized in Q1**, with continued sessions in subsequent quarters
- At least **5 cases identified and referred**
- SOPs for case management developed
- Partner mapping strengthened in Q4

Strengthened social cohesion and ensured equitable access to environmental resources, particularly for vulnerable groups. Promoted equitable access to resources, strengthened trust, and supported vulnerable groups.

## 6.0 Key Constraints and Adaptive Responses

### Water Infrastructure Challenges

- Non-functional boreholes were the primary cause of early seedling losses.
- Response: Targeted repairs, solarization, and interim vendor-supported solutions.

### Protection Gaps

- Lack of fencing and pest control reduced survival rates.
- Response: Deployment of low-cost fencing and termite protection systems.

### Seasonal Misalignment

- Dry season planting in first quarter (Q1) of 2025 led to high mortality.
- Response: Shift to rain-aligned planting cycles in Q3–Q4.

### Incentive and Governance Issues

- Delays in CIG payments affected participation.
- Response: Introduction of digitized systems and structured calendars.

## 7.0 Outcomes and Strategic Implications

Across the reporting period, the initiative achieved:

- Strengthened local environmental governance systems
- **Erosion control improved** through tree planting
- Increased **availability of affordable vegetables** (e.g., Maiha, Madagali)
- Enhanced **climate resilience and adaptive capacity**
- Improved **livelihoods and local economic activity**
- Improved survival rates in water-supported sites
- Resumption of irrigation activities in functional FSACs
- Enhanced alignment of restoration activities with ecological conditions

### Cross-Cutting Results and Key Insights

- **Water Reliability:** Functional boreholes directly correlated with higher survival rates and improved FSAC outputs.
- **Protection Measures:** Low-cost interventions such as fencing and termite guards significantly increased retention.
- **Seasonality:** Rain-aligned planting (May–June) reduced mortality and improved outcomes.
- **Incentives and Systems:** Digitized payments and cleared arrears improved CIG participation and accountability.
- **Leadership Inclusion:** Traditional leaders enhanced monitoring, land access, and mediation.
- **Water scarcity** affecting woodlots and FSACs
- **Soil constraints** (e.g., Mubi South)
- **Termite infestations and grazing pressure**

## 8.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

The Wahatana Empowerment Initiative has demonstrated a strong commitment to advancing climate resilience and environmental sustainability and contributed to climate change mitigation and adaptation in Adamawa State. The program's adaptive management approach has enabled it to

overcome significant challenges and deliver measurable environmental and social outcomes and also integrated environmental and community-based approaches.

### **Recommendations to the Adamawa State Planning Commission and Climate Action Partners:**

1. Invest in Rural Water Infrastructure: Prioritize solar-powered boreholes to support climate adaptation initiatives.
2. Scale Up Tree Planting, Restoration, and Woodlot Programs: Expand restoration efforts across additional LGAs.
3. Strengthening FSAC Infrastructure: Enhance irrigation capacity and training delivery.
4. Support Community-Based Environmental Governance: Strengthen local institutions and traditional leadership involvement.
5. Enhance Climate Financing Mechanisms: Ensure timely funding to sustain community participation.
6. Promote Integrated Approaches: Link environmental interventions with social protection and livelihood programs.
7. Promote Climate-Smart Agriculture: Scale soil and water conservation practices.
8. Strengthen Climate Planning: Support LGAs (e.g., Mubi North) in developing climate action plans.
9. Promote Early Warning Systems: Implement EWARS in vulnerable LGAs such as Maiha

### **Submitted by:**

***Wahatana Empowerment Initiative (WEI)***

*WEI remains committed to supporting the Government of Adamawa State in advancing **climate resilience, environmental sustainability, and inclusive development.***

**Date:** April 2026

**ANNEX: Glossary of Pictures, depicting cross section of beneficiaries.**





