



GEAVET TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR CSA

CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE:

NIGERIA

MODULE 2

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION – ALIGNMENT WITH EUROPEAN UNION POLICY FRAMEWORKS

ENGLISH VERSION

GEAVET Project n° 101129027



Open Educational Resources



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Topics discussed in this curriculum align closely with several key European Union (EU) policy frameworks which promote efficient resource use, environmental protection, and climate-resilient food systems. These frameworks offer useful reference points for Nigerian learners, policymakers, and farmers seeking to strengthen agricultural modernisation and sustainability initiatives, particularly within the framework of Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) and Green Transition goals.

EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)

The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is the EU's main agricultural framework, aimed at ensuring food security, protecting the environment, and supporting rural development. Under the reformed CAP (2023–2027), there is a strong emphasis on “greener and fairer agriculture”, focusing on sustainability, innovation, and resource efficiency. Read more at <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/cap-funding-rules-2023-2027>.

Relevance to Nigeria: Nigerian agricultural programmes, such as the National Irrigation Policy and the Green Economy Transition Strategy, can draw lessons from CAP by linking financial incentives to sustainable irrigation adoption and resource-efficient farming.

EU Green Deal

The **European Green Deal (2019)** is the EU's overarching strategy to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050. Agriculture plays a central role in achieving this target through reduced emissions, better water governance, and sustainable food systems. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:52019DC0640#:~:text=improving%20EUR%2DLex%20?-.EUR%2DLex%20%2D%2052019DC0640%20%2D%20EN,COM/2019/640%20final> .

Relevance to Nigeria: Nigerian farmers can adopt these principles through low-carbon irrigation technologies, such as solar-powered drip systems, contributing to climate adaptation and mitigation efforts consistent with national commitments under the Paris Agreement.

EU Water Framework Directive (WFD)

The **Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)** establishes a legislative framework for the protection and sustainable use of Europe's water resources. It emphasises the “**good status**” of all water bodies through efficient management, pollution prevention, and stakeholder participation.

Relevance to Nigeria: The principles of the WFD are valuable for Nigeria's River Basin Development Authorities and agricultural water management programs, emphasising

integrated water resource management and stakeholder inclusion in irrigation governance.

The Farm to Fork Strategy (F2F)

The **Farm to Fork Strategy**, a core element of the EU Green Deal, aims to make food systems fair, healthy, and environmentally friendly. It promotes reduced chemical use, improved nutrient management, and efficient resource utilisation.

Relevance to Nigeria: The F2F framework offers a model for Nigeria to integrate environmental sustainability into agricultural training, linking irrigation efficiency with food safety, nutrition, and export quality standards.

The European Climate Adaptation Strategy (2021)

This EU strategy aims to enhance resilience to the impacts of climate change by promoting adaptive agricultural practices and technologies.

Relevance to Nigeria: Incorporating climate adaptation measures such as drip irrigation in national agricultural curricula and extension services aligns with Nigeria's own **National Adaptation Plan (NAP)** and supports Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 2 and 13).

The Digital Europe Programme and Horizon Europe

These EU programs emphasise digital innovation, artificial intelligence, and big data in agriculture. Through Horizon Europe, research and innovation are directed toward precision agriculture, smart weather monitoring, and predictive modeling for climate resilience.

Relevance to Nigeria: The Nigerian online training curriculum can align with this by integrating digital learning platforms, remote sensing, and cloud-based data tools (e.g., Google Earth Engine, Copernicus datasets). This fosters a digital culture among farmers and agricultural professionals, equipping them to participate in the global knowledge economy.

The European Climate Law

The European Climate Law legally binds EU member states to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030. This law reinforces the use of climate data for monitoring, reporting, and verifying (MRV) agricultural emissions.

Relevance to Nigeria: In Nigeria, similar climate data systems can help track agricultural emissions, water use efficiency, and soil carbon levels, supporting national and

international reporting obligations. Integrating these principles into the curriculum would enable trainees to design farm-level data collection systems aligned with global sustainability goals.