

# **EVALUATING THE NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT'S FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS TO CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION STRATEGIES**

**BY**

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# Outline

- Background
- Statement of Problem
- Methodology
- Findings
- Recommendations

# Background

- Developing countries like Nigeria are more susceptible to adverse effects of climate change shocks
- Rain-fed agriculture
- Raising temperatures
- NIMET (2008) noted significant weather related disasters with the expectation of a continued trend.

# Background

- high predisposition of natural and agricultural systems to climate change, with recorded incidence of flood and draught.
- Scanty rainfall, high temperature and erosion menace
- ▶ The response has been to use both adaptation and mitigation strategies
- prior to the first decade of the 21st century, focus was mainly on strategies aimed at mitigation
- However, Climate change effects are time bounded.
- Thus, the need for Adaptation Strategies

# Background

- How has the Nigerian government responded?
  - ▶ Yearly Budgetary Allocations
  - ▶ Legislative oversight function
  - ▶ Development of the National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action on Climate Change (NASPA -CCN)
  - ▶ International collaborations
  - ▶ Public sensitisation and education

# Statement of problem

- The NASPA -CCN plan is designed as an integrated component of sustainable development, with the goal of reducing climate change vulnerabilities and impacts; improving adaptive capacities; leveraging new opportunities and facilitating stakeholder's collaboration.
- A key component in the plan is the financing responsibility of the Nigerian government
- The federal governments' (public) budgets should, in turn, reflect the prioritization of these objectives of the NASPA -CCN

# Statement of problem

- what type of adaptation strategies has the federal government been committed to implementing?
- Evaluate the nature of adaptation interventions in the budget in comparison with those stipulated in the NASPA - CCN policy? and
- Is expenditure on climate change adaptation interventions reflect an effort towards progressive achievements?

# methodology

- The paper employs a hybrid methodology, which applies OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) (OECD, 2011) Climate Budget Tagging (CBT) tool in a Budget Analysis Framework

## Definition of activities;

An activity should be classified as adaptation related, if:

## Clarification;

It intends to reduce the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the impacts of climate change and climate-related risks, by maintaining or increasing adaptive capacity and resilience. This encompasses a range of activities from information and knowledge generation, to capacity development, planning and the implementation of climate change adaptation actions.

## Eligibility of Activity;

An activity is eligible for the climate change adaptation marker if;

## Clarification:

- a) the climate change adaptation objective is explicitly indicated in the activity documentation; and
- b) the activity contains specific measures targeting the definition above. Carrying out a climate change adaptation analysis, either separately or as an integral part of agencies' standard procedures, facilitates this approach.

# METHODOlogy

□ **Figure 1: Weighing/Scoring system for Adaptation Markers/Activity**

What Programmes are stated in the National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action on Climate Change?



Do any of the Programme's objective match the Eligibility criteria of the climate – change adaption marker?



Yes

Would the activity have been undertaken without this objective?



No

**Score = 2**  
Principal



Yes

**Score = 1**  
Significant



No

**Score = 0**  
Not targeted

Source: OECD – DAC (2011)

# findings

- More mitigation programs than adaptation programs
- Programs in the budget align with the NASPA -CCN
- Flood Control, Erosion Control and Irrigation projects are the major adaptation programs
- Cumulative commitment towards principal and significant policy objectives towards climate change adaptation is on the decline
- The most prioritized sectors are Agriculture, Human Settlement and Housing, Livelihood, and Disaster, Migration and Security
- The least prioritized sectors are industry, commerce, communication and transport sectors
- No evidence of progressive achievements in financial commitments to adaptation programs

# recommendations

- We recommend that government prioritize both mitigation and adaptation strategies concurrently, and not neglect other sectors (apart from agriculture and livelihood) which also suffer significantly from climate change shocks.
- we recommend that Nigeria's industrialization and commercialization policies (short and long term) should include strategies and programs that are geared towards expected increases in climate change shocks
- We recommend that during periods of recession or reduced revenues, the government could lean towards international sources of climate change financing rather than depend of domestic revenues.

**THANK  
YOU  
FOR  
LISTENING**

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of green, ranging from light lime to dark forest green. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the frame, with some extending towards the center. The overall aesthetic is modern and clean.