

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

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Outline

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- Statement of Problem
- Methodology
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- 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**

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