

NATIONAL ADAPTATION  
STRATEGY AND PLAN  
OF ACTION

# NASPA



## Developing Nigeria's Climate Change Adaptation Response: Nigeria's 2010 National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action (NASPA)

*LET'S ADAPT – TOGETHER WE CAN TAKE ACTION!*

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## Setting the Context

### Climate Change in Nigeria

According to the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fourth Assessment Report, sub-Saharan Africa, including Nigeria, is particularly vulnerable to climate change, in comparison to developed nations. Both physical and socio-economic factors predispose Nigeria to the adverse effects of climate change. Some of these factors include:

- Nigeria's long (800km) coastline, prone to impacts from sea-level rise
- Nigeria's North is prone to drought and desertification
- Threatened water and energy resources
- More than 60% of the population depends on agriculture and fishing resources, which are under serious threat
- High population of 150+ million people
- Nigeria has weak policies and programs to undertake action targeted at combating the impacts of climate change, especially among vulnerable communities and in vulnerable regions

If the Millennium Development Goals and the current government's 7-Point Agenda are to be achieved, creating a National Plan of Action for Climate Change must be a priority for Nigeria. There is an urgent need for a multi-sector approach to the integration – or mainstreaming - of climate change policies into sectors such as water and other natural resources, agriculture, health and infrastructure. This integration will ensure that adaptation strategies are developed both at the national and local levels of government and will involve government agencies, organized civil society, organized private sector, universities and communities.

### National Actions on Climate Change

The importance of developing a framework for a comprehensive national management of climate change in Nigeria was highlighted during the Report of the First National Environment Summit (FNE, 2008).

Some accomplishments to date include:

- Submission of the First National Communication (2003). Nigeria is delayed in submitting the Second National Communications (SNC), with synthesis of the component reports from the Lead Consultants nearing completion. In the month of March 2010, the Special Climate Change Unit (SCCU) and UNDP have held separate meetings aimed at concluding the process within the second quarter of the year.
- The setting up of a National Focal Point - the SCCU.
- Nigeria's active participation at regional and global meetings on climate change.
- Constitution of the Inter-ministerial Committee on climate change.

The inauguration of a Roundtable Committee on climate change in August

- 2009. The Roundtable provides the opportunity to coordinate various activities of stakeholders through information sharing and collaboration to ensure greater efficiency and effectiveness.
- The passage of a Bill in the National Assembly seeking to establish a National Climate Change Commission. Currently, the Bill is at the harmonization stage between the two chambers of the legislature. When concluded, the new governance structure is expected to warehouse the multi-sector concerns and streamline the various approaches (mitigation and/or adaptation) to address the problem. It will also provide a focus for engaging bilaterally with international groups as well as meeting international obligations.

Meanwhile, Nigeria continues to become increasingly more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and with this increased vulnerability comes the need for a coordinated national plan of action. The decision to develop a national strategy and plan of action was a direct response to this urgent need for an integrated and coordinated national response to climate change. Climate change affects almost every facet of the national economy targeting a diverse group of stakeholders from rural communities and farmers to policy makers at both State and National levels.

### What is NASPA?

Existing environment and climate policies are fragmented at best and lack the acceptable international standards to provide Nigeria with a policy framework for the country as a whole. The National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action (NASPA) will be designed to respond to an urgent need for a coordinated and integrated approach to systematically and effectively tackle the threat of climate change. The importance of having a National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for Nigeria has become undeniably evident.

The NASPA will enable federal, state and local governments, civil society, the private sector, and various agencies and institutions, to effectively integrate climate change adaptation concerns into their development policies and programs. NASPA will give priority to community-level input as an important source of information, recognizing that grassroots communities are key stakeholders and providing a voice to the most vulnerable (including women and youth) will ensure that everyone is represented in the Plan.

‘The issue of climate change is undoubtedly critical to the enthronement of our National Sustainable Development and in attaining Mr. President’s Seven Point Agenda and the Millennium Development Goals.’

.....*Mr John Odey, Hon. Minister of Environment at the launch of Roundtable on Climate change*

*Proposed Goal:*

To reduce the vulnerability to climate change impacts and increase the resiliency and sustainable well-being of all Nigerians.

*Proposed Objective:*

To provide an integrated strategy and action plan designed to reduce the impacts of climate change through adaptation measures, to be put in place by governments, civil society, and the private sector, including measures that will:

- Increase the flexibility and resilience of infrastructure, agriculture and natural resources.
- Improve awareness and preparedness for climate change impacts on health, human security and livelihoods.
- Integrate adaptation into national and sectoral planning, and into State and Local Government Authority (LGA) planning.

*Proposed Guiding Principles:*

- The best available science including local knowledge should be used to assess vulnerability and identify adaptation priorities.
- All relevant stakeholders should be involved in the development and implementation of the strategy.
- Priority should be given to adaptation strategies that modify & enhance existing policies and support and enhance other local, state, and national efforts.

## **NASPA Governance**

In order to ensure NASPA's success, an extensive engagement, consultative and multi-stakeholder approach has been implemented to include wide ownership of the effort. Stakeholders include: vulnerable communities, represented by civil society organizations, policy makers, including Ministries and legislatures at local, State and Federal levels, media, academics, and the private sector.

The Governance structure in the NASPA process includes: the Lead Partners Forum, the Multi-Stakeholder Forum, the Multi-Sector Working Groups, and Research Partners.

### Lead Partners' Forum

The Lead Partners Forum is comprised of four organizations: the Special Climate Change Unit (SCCU) of the Federal Ministry of Environment, Building Nigeria's Response to Climate Change (BNRCC) project of the Nigerian Environmental

With respect to developing a National Adaptation Strategy, the Lead Partners Forum has agreed to an approach that includes:

- Building a common understanding and allocating responsibilities
- Adopting and implementing a common plan and timeframe
- Mobilizing resources
- Convening a Multi-stakeholder Forum to ensure maximum input from a diverse set of stakeholders
- Identifying areas of policy and adaptation research as well as community-based lessons that could be integrated into the Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action.
- Establishing a Secretariat in Abuja to facilitate coordination of the process.

The Parties are collaborating and working together in this joint initiative to develop a broad-based NASPA for Nigeria, adherent to UNFCCC guidelines.

### The Lead Partners

1. SCCU - is the National Focal Point created to implement the UN Climate Change Convention and the Kyoto Protocol activities. The Unit also guides the constitution of the Inter-ministerial Committee on Climate Change<sup>1</sup>. Specifically SCCU has a mandate and the resources to develop a Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment within the context of Nigeria's Second National Communication under the UNFCCC, which it has an obligation to provide.

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2. Building Nigeria's Response to Climate Change (BNRCC) – is a five-year project funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). BNRCC's purpose is to build Nigerian capacity to adapt to climate change through improved governance. BNRCC supports gender-sensitive research and community-based pilot projects in the area of climate change adaptation, and has financial and human resources available to support a multi-stakeholder process to assist with the development of the NASPA. BNRCC is being managed and implemented by a consortium of CUSO-VSO and Marbek Consultants, both based in Canada, in partnership with the Nigerian Environmental Study/Action Team (NEST). NEST - is a not-for-profit NGO, with headquarters in Ibadan. Its primary focus is on the environment and sustainable development. NEST implements the BNRCC project.

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<sup>1</sup> The Inter-ministerial committee is comprised of the following ministries; Finance, Agriculture, Water Resources, Energy Commission, Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), Foreign Affairs, Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NIMET), Industry, as well as NGOs (Nigerian Environmental Study/Action Team), and Academia (Centre for Climate Change and Fresh Water Resources; Federal University of Technology Minna, Centre for Energy, Research and Development; Obafemi Awolowo University Ile-Ife, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University, Bauchi

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[www.nest-interactive.org](http://www.nest-interactive.org)

2. NigeriaCAN - aims to bring together influential change champions in a coalition under the umbrella of the Nigeria Climate Action Network (NigeriaCAN). It is a coalition of stakeholders from civil societies and individuals, working primarily on climate change. The NigeriaCAN Secretariat is hosted at the International Centre for Energy, Environment and Development (ICEED).

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Web: [www.nigeriacan.org](http://www.nigeriacan.org)

3. Heinrich Boell Foundation (HBF) - is a German organization that has had a country office in Lagos since 2002. HBF conducts and supports civic educational activities in the fields of human, social and political rights, gender democracy, conflict resolution and good governance – including work on climate change.

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### Multi-stakeholder Forum

From the outset, NASPA established a Multi-stakeholder Forum (MF) comprised of approximately 25 individuals with the competence and experience to represent civil society, private sector, academia, media and government.

The MF has the responsibility of overseeing the development of the NASPA process with the support of the Secretariat and the Lead Partners. Their responsibilities include providing the substantive content to the NASPA, validating information and reviewing drafts of the strategy and action plan. The MF, together with the SCCU and the Ministry of Environment, will bring the adaptation strategy and action plan forward to the Federal Government of Nigeria for consideration and adoption.

One of the initial roles of the MF was to select the best representatives from relevant sectors of the nation to comprise the Multi-stakeholder Sector Working Groups (MSWGs), while also ensuring that engagement processes remain gender sensitive and inclusive to a wider public.

## SCOPE

### 1. Consult to obtain knowledge as the basis for the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action:

The MF will drive the process. It will have overall responsibility for the four-part process outlined by the Parties to develop the NASPA. The MF will determine membership of the MSWGs. The MF will advise on a validation process regarding the work of the MSWGs in the various eco-regional zones.

### 2. Secure buy-in and acceptance of the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action:

The MF will ensure that ownership of the process and results reaches a wide-ranging and diverse group of stakeholders, and that the strategy is relevant and exemplary. The MF adoption of this responsibility is crucial to the efforts of the four Parties that are launching this strategy development process.

#### Multi-Stakeholder Sector Working Groups (MSWGs)

Membership in the Multi-stakeholder Sector Working Groups is far-reaching and includes individuals from State and Federal Government departments, NGOs, Academia and the private sector. The MSWGs will focus on the following sectors and on current and future vulnerabilities, risks and adaptation priorities:

Infrastructure including Energy, Transport & Settlements, Industry & Commerce

Agriculture including Crops & Livestock, Food Security

Natural Resources including Water resources, Coastal resources, Fisheries & Forestry, Land/Biodiversity/Wildlife Management

Health & Sanitation including Human Health, Domestic/Industrial Sanitation & Waste

Cross Sectoral including Finance, Disaster Management, Migration and Security, Rural & Urban Livelihoods, and Gender and Youth

The purpose of the MSWGs is to provide the MF with crucial sector-specific information from agro-ecological zones across Nigeria, while being sensitive to climate change impacts on the most vulnerable members of our society including women, youth and children. The MSWGs will also review and provide any relevant and applicable evidence from national or local adaptation studies generated within Nigeria and internationally.

## SCOPE

1. Review sector-specific substantive information to develop a strong and relevant NASPA:

The MSWGs will develop sector-specific recommendations to the MF for a climate change adaptation strategy/plan of action for Nigeria. This will include work on content or substantive elements, validating information, drafting the sector-specific strategy/plan of action.

2. Consult to obtain sector-specific knowledge to develop a strong and relevant NASPA:

The MF will provide the MSWG with the initial framework for the structure and process for the development of the NASPA. The MSWGs will assume delegated responsibility to drive the sector-specific process, obtaining evidence-based data about climate change impacts and adaptation. The MSWGs will be supported by the Secretariat, the Parties that are initiating this effort, and the budget.

3. Secure buy-in and acceptance of the sectoral elements of the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan:

Ensure that ownership of the sectoral consultation process and results reach a wide ranging and diverse set of stakeholders, and that the sectoral strategy is relevant and exemplary. The MSWG's acceptance of this responsibility is crucial to the efforts of the MF and the Parties that are launching this effort.

NASPA has commissioned policy research activities to support evidence-based studies surrounding climate change adaptation issues. This policy research will directly assist the work of the MSWGs. Policy research initiatives will include:

1. Reviews of current policy framework, including a gaps and needs analysis
2. Reviews of policy processes and key institutions for integration of climate change adaptation
3. The revision of draft recommendations and workable ideas to the MSWGs on how to integrate and mainstream adaptation into Nigeria's policies and programs

## NASPA Achievements

While 2010 will prove to be a seminal year, it is important to note some of NASPA's significant achievements to date:

- Formation of Lead Partners Forum
- Signing the MOU among Lead Partners in September 2009
- Development of a robust work plan and budget for the NASPA
- Gaining support and involvement from the UNDP and its Adaptation Africa Program (AAP)
- Establishing a NASPA Secretariat at the SCCU in Abuja

- Inaugurating the Multi-stakeholder Forum in December 2010
- Constituting the Multi-stakeholder sector Working Groups
- Confirming the Table of Contents (ToC) of the NASPA document
- Hosting the National Stakeholder Workshop (March 22, 2010) to provide and obtain input on current information on climate adaptation and national adaptation strategies

### NASPA Events and Activities

Upcoming NASPA activities will include:

- Inauguration of the MSWG members and provide orientation to their roles and responsibilities and launching of their work plan
  - Launching the sector-specific policy research work
  - Preparation of sector-specific adaptation analysis and policy recommendations
  - Synthesis of the sector-specific adaptation strategies into a unified national strategy
  - Drafting of the various chapters of the National Adaptation Strategy & Plan of Action document, with reference to the Table of Contents
  - Convening national and regional workshops to review a draft NASPA document along with on-line reviews
  - Concluding the NASPA development process with adoption of the NASPA by the Federal Government of Nigeria with specific attention to the implementation aspects of the NASPA
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## Appendix 1 - Definitions

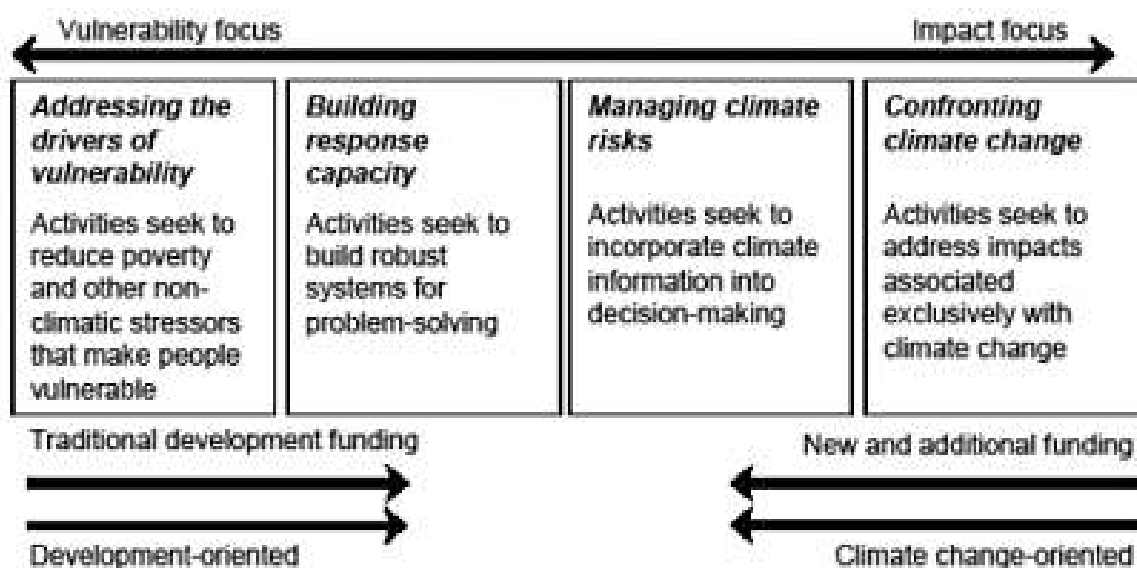
### Climate Change

Weather conditions comprise of elements such as rainfall, temperature, humidity, wind, sunshine, cloud, haze, dew and mist. The climate of a region refers to a collection of all the weather elements that characterize the region. Climate change is used to describe a marked change in the long-term "average" weather conditions. The IPCC definition of climate change refers to any change in climate over time, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity. Some implications of climate change may include more severe droughts or flooding; sea-level rising; higher storm surges; or more intense tropical cyclones.

Vulnerability to climate change refers to the degree in which a system or region is susceptible to, or unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes. Different countries and regions have varying levels of vulnerability, largely a function of geography. Regions or communities that depend on climate processes, for example rain-fed agriculture, are said to be more sensitive to climate change.

Adaptation to climate change means adjusting to existing or expected impacts of climate change by reducing levels of vulnerability. The adaptation of human systems requires engagement with a wide range of stakeholders at various levels and in multiple sectors and requires careful examination of current vulnerability, and model-based analysis of future climate impacts (Ahmed, 2008). It is with this information that adaptation frameworks such as the National Adaptation Strategies and Plan of Action can be designed and implemented.

### Adaptation as a Continuum



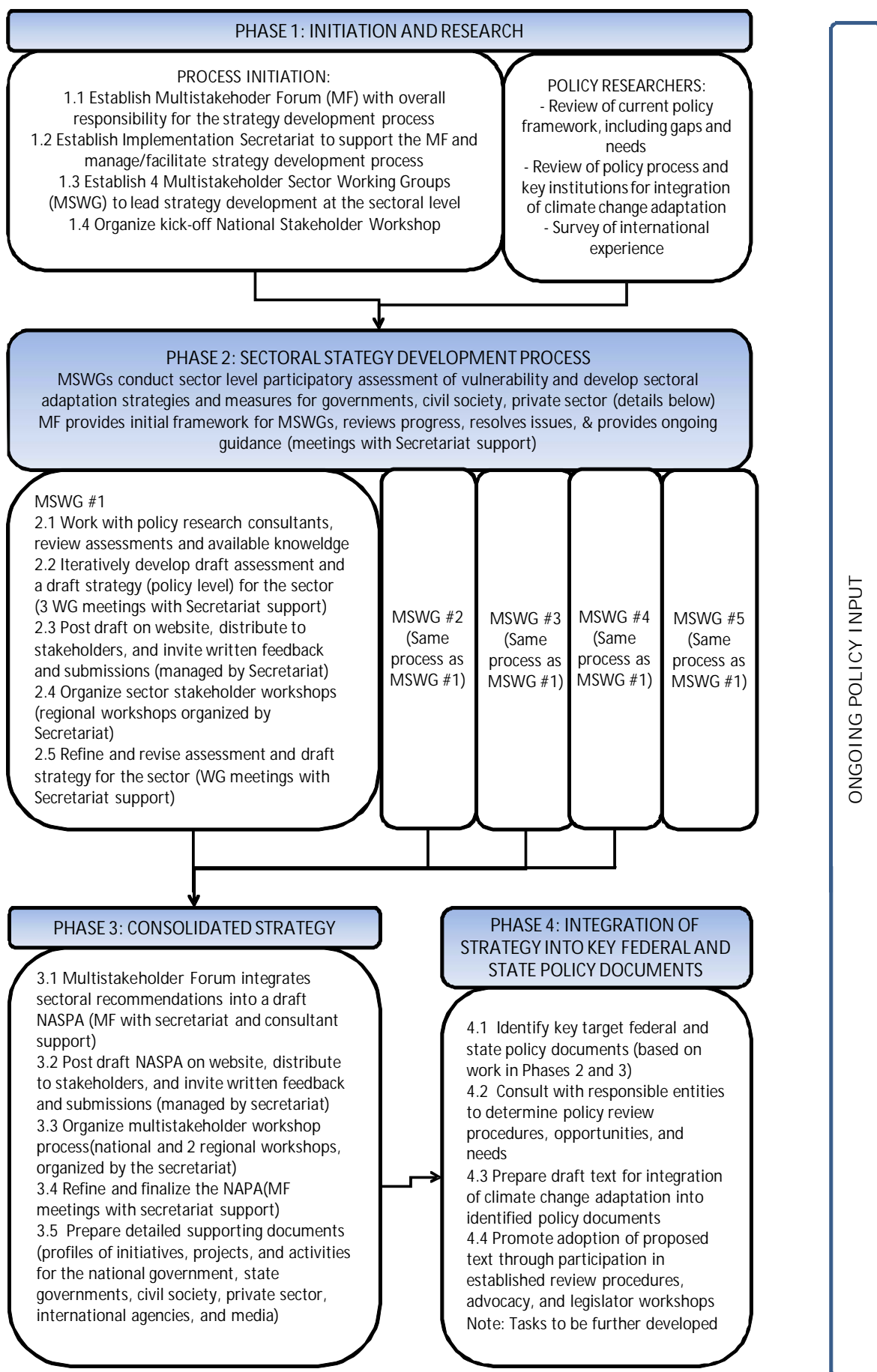
Source: McGray et al., 2007

Appendix 2 - Multi-stakeholder Forum Members				
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Julie Ukeje	NIMET	Julie_ukeje@yahoo.co.uk		Director, NIMET
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Wale Aqbojo	HBF	wale@boellnigeria.org		Program Manager, HBF
Peter Tarfa	SCCU	petertarfa@hotmail.com		Assistant Director, SCCU, FMEnv

## Appendix 3 - Multi-stakeholder Sector Working groups

Working Group	Sector	Member	Specialty	Contact Info
Health & Sanitation Human Health, Wastewater, Domestic/Industrial Sanitation & Waste	Chair	Dr. Frank Korie	Environmental Health	ckfrankza@yahoo.co.uk
	Other	Dr. Sylvester	Women's Health	
Agriculture Crops, livestock, food security	Chair	Dr. Dan Gwary	IPCC Co-Author, Plant Pathology, Crop Protection	Department of Crop Protection University of Maiduguri dangwary@yahoo.com
	Other	Prof. S. Ayuba	TBC	University of Agriculture, Makurdi
	Other	Elizabeth Jeiyol	Lecturer, Geography	Benue State University, Makurdi <a href="mailto:lizieyol@yahoo.com">lizieyol@yahoo.com</a>
Infrastructure Energy, transportation, information technology, settlements, industry and commerce	Chair	Prof. Fagbenle	Infrastructure	
	Government	Dr. Apolonia	Climate Change/ GIS	Dept. of Geography, Federal University of Technology, Minna, Niger State,
	Private Sector/NGO	Barnabas Atiyaye	Regional Planner	Envicons Team Consultants Abuja <a href="mailto:barnsatiyaye@hotmail.com">barnsatiyaye@hotmail.com</a> ,
	Other	Prof. Al - Amin	Transport	<a href="mailto:dr.aminu@yahoo.com">dr.aminu@yahoo.com</a>
	Other	Dr. Adaji	Commerce	NACCIMA
Natural Resources Water resources, coastal resources, fisheries, forestry, land resources, biodiversity/wildlife	Chair	Dr. Matthew Dore	Environmental Scientist	Benin City, Edo State
	Government	Shamonda		Federal Ministry of Water Resources <a href="mailto:jashamo@hotmail.com">jashamo@hotmail.com</a>
	Private Sector/NGO	Dr. Awosika		Nigerian Institute for Oceanography and Marine Research, VI. Lagos
	Private Sector/NGO	Prof. Green NIOMR	Sea Level Rise	Nigerian Institute for Oceanography and Marine Research
	Other	Dr I.I. Abbas	ABU Zaria (Geog Dept)	Department of Geography, Ahmadu Bello University <a href="mailto:innoabbas@yahoo.com">innoabbas@yahoo.com</a>
Cross-Sectoral Finance, security, migration, rural livelihoods, urban livelihoods, youth, gender, disaster, mass media	Chair	Dr Mailafiya	Former CBN personnel	
	Government	Mr. Ajaezi	NIMET	NIMET, Abuja <a href="mailto:goajaezi@yahoo.co.uk">goajaezi@yahoo.co.uk</a>
	Private Sector/NGO	Benson Attah	Red Cross Society	Nigerian Red Cross, Disaster Management Directorate, Abuja <a href="mailto:bensonattah@yahoo.com">bensonattah@yahoo.com</a>
	Other	Hussain Dauda	Environment/Devp't	<a href="mailto:Jarkasa9966@yahoo.com">Jarkasa9966@yahoo.com</a>
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## Appendix 4 - Policy Flow Chart



## Notes

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