

USAID/Nigeria Climate Risk Management (CRM) and Climate Change Considerations in the Strategy (CDCS)

Executive Summary

The results in this Climate Risk Management (CRM) analysis contribute to the new USAID/Nigeria CDCS, covering the period 2020 to 2025. Since the process of the CRM analysis started before the finalization of the results framework, the assessment screened the risks by USAID/Nigeria programming sectors, namely: agriculture, education, health, peace and democratic governance (PDG), power, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). The findings and recommendations are organized by the Development Objectives (DOs).

Based on the findings, USAID/Nigeria will consider approaches in its new strategy to increase climate resilience and encourage lower emission development actions in all its programming. USAID will seek to increase capacity in Nigeria to adapt to climate change impacts while promoting better environmental management practices, increased economic opportunities, and greater food security. USAID, through the Power Africa program in Nigeria, will boost renewable energy by promoting off-grid electricity, thus helping the country to reduce its Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions.

Overview of the CRM Screening Process

Using USAID's Climate Risk Screening and Management Tool, the Mission Environment Officer/Climate Integration Lead walked each technical team through the tool and supported them to identify potential climate risks, adaptive capacity, opportunities, and different management options available to respond to a changing climate. The results are summarized in the strategy screening matrix, attached.

Primary sources of climate information include:

1. Nigeria Climate Risk Profile
2. Nigeria GHG Emissions Factsheet
3. Nigeria Climate Vulnerability Profile. United States Agency for International Development. 2015.
https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/nigeria_climate_vulnerability_profile_jan2013.pdf
4. Nigeria Climate and Health Country Profile. World Health Organization. 2015.
http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/208865/1/WHO_FWC_PHE_EPE_15.11_eng.pdf
5. World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal. Nigeria Page.

http://sdwebx.worldbank.org/climateportal/index.cfm?page=country_future_climate&ThisRegion=Africa&ThisCcode=NGA

The Mission also consulted the 2011 National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action on Climate Change for Nigeria (NASPA-CCN)

<http://csdevnet.org/wp-content/uploads/NATIONAL-ADAPTATION-STRATEGY-AND-PLAN-OF-ACTION.pdf> to ensure alignment with Government of Nigeria priorities. Recognizing that the impacts of climate change in Nigeria require a coordinated and effective national response, the Government of Nigeria, through the Department of Climate Change Federal Ministry of Environment, developed the National Policy to identify mitigation and adaptation initiatives to address climate change and guide integration of climate change issues into its national development planning.

To develop the climate risk screening, discussions were held with each technical office and the Program Office to examine:

1. How climate change risks impact the sector, including target populations, institutions, context, operating environment and intended results.
2. What opportunities exist for mitigation or adaptation to the effects of climate change at various levels of policy reform, management practices and approaches, information systems, and research?
3. How can the mission's technical sectors respond to the opportunities with strategic choices and approaches?

This information was used to construct the CDCS climate change matrix and this narrative. In addition, and per the Guidance for Integrating Self-Reliance Concepts in USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategies, the Mission has evaluated how the findings from this climate risk screening apply to the self-reliance objectives as described in the DOs and IRs and how climate change will affect the ability of the Government of Nigeria plan to finance and implement solutions to its own development challenges.

Summary of Findings & Recommendations

Climate variability is already affecting Nigeria, this includes rising temperature and increased flooding as a result of rainfall variability. As the GON notes in its national climate policy, “the impacts of climate change in Nigeria not only undermine development gains but also increases vulnerability to risks and limits national adaptive capacity and resilience” requiring urgent and concerted national action. As impacts become more pronounced, climate change may erode the progress that Nigeria has made and limit gains in the future, including the government's ability to address its development challenges.

Self-reliance requires countries to be able to address a wide range of risks, including economic shocks, social and political crises, and climate events. Responding to more frequent climate shocks and stresses, including floods and rising temperatures, can reduce the resources and capacity needed to foster inclusive economic growth and act as a barrier on Nigeria's journey to self-reliance. Across all three DOs and by implication the Special Objective (SpO), capacity remains a constraint to achieving Nigeria's development goals and self-reliance objectives. Per the findings of this climate risk screening, capacity is also a constraint to effective management

of climate risks to USAID investments in Nigeria, including government, citizen and capacity of the economy.

Nigeria ranks higher on commitment versus capacity metrics. Ensuring that climate impacts do not limit economic expansion, stress government capacity, and adversely affect health and education, will require both communication and advocacy to strengthen political will to address climate risks, and to increase capacity of government, citizens, and civil society to manage climate risks.

DO 1 supports broadened and inclusive economic growth. Specific climate risks to achieving this DO and priority mitigating measures are identified in the climate risk screening matrix. Agriculture employs about 70% of Nigerians and it is a major contributor to GDP (about 24%) after the oil sector, but key staple and export crops are climate sensitive. Droughts and flooding as a result of increased temperature and rainfall variability will increase food insecurity. Building public and private sector capacity at national and local levels to understand the impacts of climate change on agriculture and food security and improving climate information and services for decision-making will promote self-reliance in this sector. In the power sector, there are promising signs that the government, the private sector, and the civil society are taking action to implement climate change adaptations. For example, the Rural Electrification Agency (REA) has embarked on a large-scale initiative to electrify local markets with solar and hybrid mini grids. In the WASH sector, the strategy addresses climate risks by strengthening local institutions to provide high quality services, management, and monitoring of threats through hydrological monitoring of groundwater levels, rainfall, surface flows and to demand building climate resilient services.

DO 2 supports a healthier, better educated population, Nigeria has poor basic indicators in the health and education sector; USAID will work to create an enabling environment for self-reliance. As identified in the climate risk screening matrix, climate change may affect the long-term ability of Nigerian citizens to support the country's path to economic expansion and self-reliance by exacerbating the root causes of poor school attendance, teacher retention, and learning success and the spread and effect of certain diseases. USAID/Nigeria will continue to support the Government of Nigeria at national, state and local levels to consider potential risks from climate change in health plans and strategies: including workforce, service delivery, and health information systems planning; and in strengthening existing disease surveillance systems to monitor for and respond to emerging climate related health risks, improve use of point-of-use water treatments to prevent waterborne disease and engage with the private sector to sustain the gains of HIV Epidemic Control. USAID/Nigeria will also look for opportunities to work collaboratively across sectors to strengthen capacity to adapt to climate impacts.

DO 3 supports accountable, inclusive, and responsive governance, as the government lacks financial, technical, and human resources. The regulatory and legal framework exists but implementation and enforcement of laws and regulations is weak. Climate impacts, including

flood, drought and desertification have far reaching consequences on available resources such as water and arable land for agriculture and can further stress government capacity to provide public services, with attendant impacts on the enabling environment for economic growth. Integrated programs that leverage Peace and Democratic Governance expertise in strengthening governance and citizen participation can in turn reduce climate risks to the USAID portfolio in Nigeria and promote self-reliance. In activities aimed at improving governance through decentralization, civic engagement can strengthen service delivery at the local level and promote local involvement in building climate resilience. Civil Society Organizations will be eligible for support under these activities.

Under the SpO greater stability and early recovery will be achieved in selected states through integrated programs that encourage working collaboratively across the sectors highlighted (which are similar to those of the DOs) to strengthen capacity to adapt to climate impacts. Building resilience to climate shocks will be an integral part of both the SpO and DO1. Also across all DOs and the SpO, climate risk management language will be included in solicitations and later during implementation.

Part II: Greenhouse Gas Mitigation

- What are the major sources of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions?
- How has the distribution and composition of the GHG emissions profile changed over time historically, and how is the profile expected to change in the future considering the major emitting sectors and/or sources?
- How are the sectors and sources that contribute to GHG emissions contributing to the growth and development of the economy and to meeting development objectives?
- What climate change mitigation or low-emission development plans, targets, commitments and priorities has the government (national, state, and local) articulated?

- In 2014 Nigeria was responsible for 492.44 MtCO₂e (million metric tons) of greenhouse gas emissions, or 1.01% of the world's total.
- Land-use change and forestry (LUCF) sector as well as the energy sector which accounted for 38.2% and 32.6% of the country's total emissions respectively were the biggest contributors of 348.65 MtCO₂e, or 71% of all of Nigeria's emission.
- Within LUCF, emissions were almost entirely from degradation and loss of forest land.
- Waste, agriculture, and industrial processes (IP) contributed 14.0%, 13.0%, and 2.1% of the total emissions each.
- Nigeria's GHG emissions increased by 25% (98.22 MtCO₂e) from 1990 to 2014. In 2015, the combined emissions from agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU) accounted for 66.9% of GHG emissions against 51.2% in 2014 while that of the energy sector decreased by 4.4%, waste by 11% and industrial processes and product use (IPPU) by 0.2% in the same period.
- Nigeria pledged to unconditionally reduce GHG emissions by 20% by 2030 compared to business as usual (BAU) emission levels, and conditionally by 45%, conditioned upon receipt of international support. The key measures to achieve this higher target would be increasing energy efficiency and significantly reducing the use of generators, while providing access to energy for all Nigerians.

- Which of these sectors is USAID planning to program in?
- What opportunities exist to reduce emissions in each DO, IR, or sector?
- What opportunities exist to reduce emissions associated with USAID activities?

- USAID/Nigeria will continue to invest directly in the agriculture and energy sector and indirectly in the biodiversity/forestry sector.
- Under the new CDCS Nigeria is designing, effort is being directed at promoting an integrated approach that increases climate resilience and encourages lower emission development actions in all its programming.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - USAID/Nigeria does not program directly in the biodiversity/forestry sector but commissioned the forest and biodiversity assessment (one of the mandatory assessments for the CDCS), the report of this USAID plans to share with the Federal Ministry of Environment as part of its contribution to initiatives Nigeria plans to implement. - Under the Do/IR/Sector, promoting climate smart agriculture techniques in the agricultural programs and promoting off-grid electricity by the power sector programs are few of the opportunities that exists to help reduce GHG emissions.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the strategy incorporate ways to reduce GHGs? Reference the page number in the strategy. Note in particular if the Goal, a DO, an IR, or sub-IR specifically incorporates mitigation. 	<p>Yes, DO 1 (IRs 1.1 and 1.2 specifically)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the next steps in project and/or activity design to reduce GHGs 	<p>Where appropriate, further analysis will be conducted at the PAD and activity levels to help identify opportunities for incorporating technologies and approaches geared towards GHG emissions reduction as well as ways to capture these secondary benefits in a cost-effective manner.</p>