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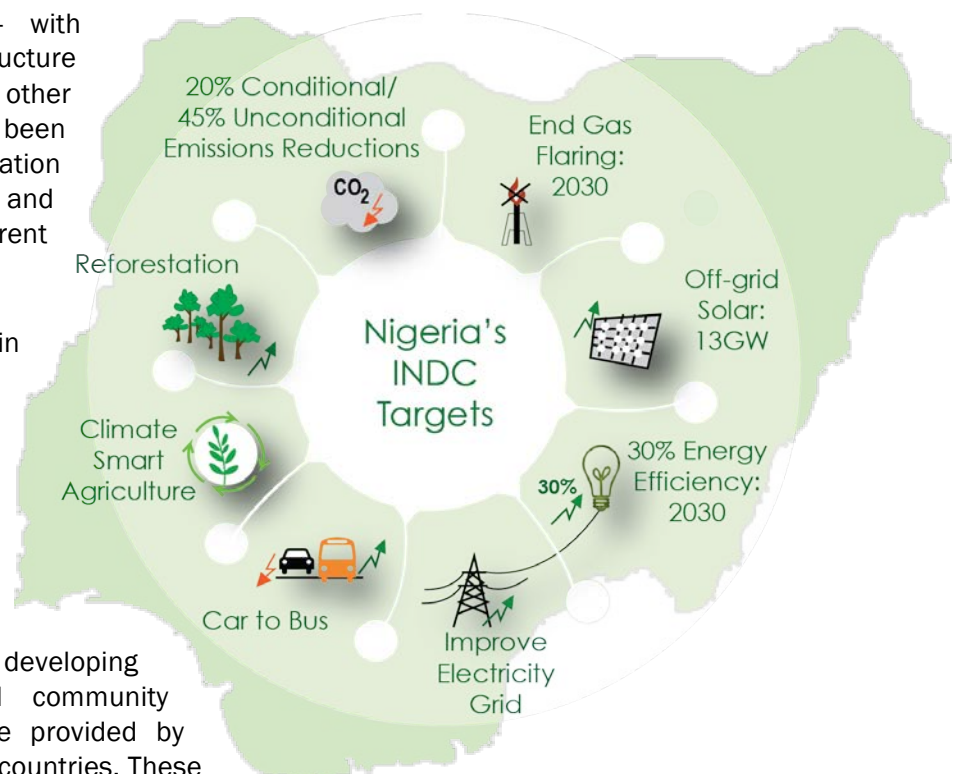


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# From Commitments to Action: Implementing Nigeria's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)

## Executive Summary

- The Ministry of Environment - with support from the Nigeria Infrastructure Advisory Facility (NIAF) and other development partners - has been working to develop an implementation strategy for the country's INDC and preparing for a fundamentally different global economy.
- The Paris Agreement, reached in December 2015, at which all nations of the world collectively agreed actions to respond to the threat of climate change, was a triumph of international diplomacy.
- With the commitments come opportunities for Nigeria and other developing countries, as the international community agreed \$100 billion per year be provided by developed countries to developing countries. These funds will be used to help developing countries transition towards and finance INDC implementation activities by 2020.
- Since the Paris Agreement, the Ministry of Environment's attention has been focused on how to turn the commitments made by Nigeria into action.



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## The Challenges

### Climate risks facing Nigeria are significant:

- Nigeria is exposed to dangerous climate impacts from coastal flooding in the South to desertification in the North. For instance, Lake Chad has shrunk by almost 90% in recent decades.

### Coordination is a challenge:

- As Africa's largest and most populous economy, coordination and achieving coherence in vision is a constant challenge.

### As an oil-rich country, Nigeria faces a special set of challenges that need to be addressed:

- Historically, the importance of oil to the economy has led many to perceive climate issues as at best an irrelevance or, at worst, a barrier to the development of the economy. Until recently, decision makers were not convinced that taking climate change action is warranted.
- This has been coupled with many of the common institutional problems observed in resource rich countries.

### Economic uncertainty:

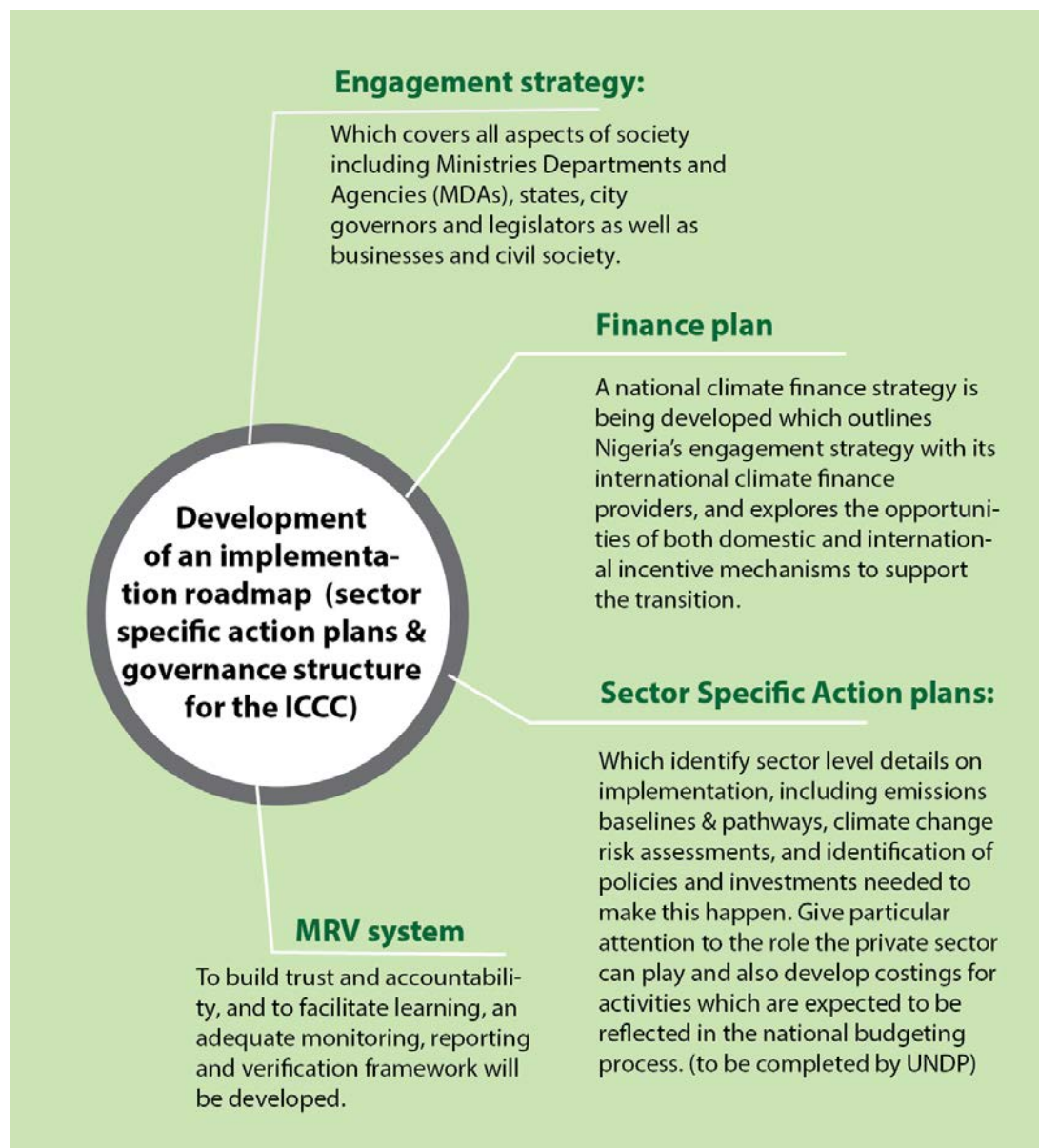
- Although the recent decline in the oil price has helped to vividly bring home some of the benefits from diversification of the economy towards lower carbon activities and energy sources, it has also significantly reduced the government's fiscal room for manoeuvre. As a percentage of GDP, government revenue has fallen by 50% since 2008.

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## The NIAF Approach, from COP21 to COP22:

NIAF has supported the Ministry of Environment in the following ways:





Other important initiatives underway:

- Work on the issuance of Nigeria's pilot green bond expected to be issued in Q1 2017, with an expected initial total of 20bn Naira.
- Work is also underway on developing new climate change legislation.

## The Outcomes

- The Paris Agreement – and the ensuing implementation of INDCs – will have fundamental implications for the economic and social development of many developing countries.
- While there has been much discussion about how to undertake INDC implementation, on-the-ground implementation is still in the early stages.
- Nigeria – despite many challenges – is taking a lead on this, with the support of development partners. The country has rejuvenated its Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change which is helping to coordinate the delivery and implementation of sector level NDC action plans.
- There will however be challenges ahead in both Nigeria and other countries. Development partners can play a crucial role by integrating NDC implementation into their strategic engagement with countries and co-ordinating with each other to avoid duplication and capitalise on synergies of efforts.