

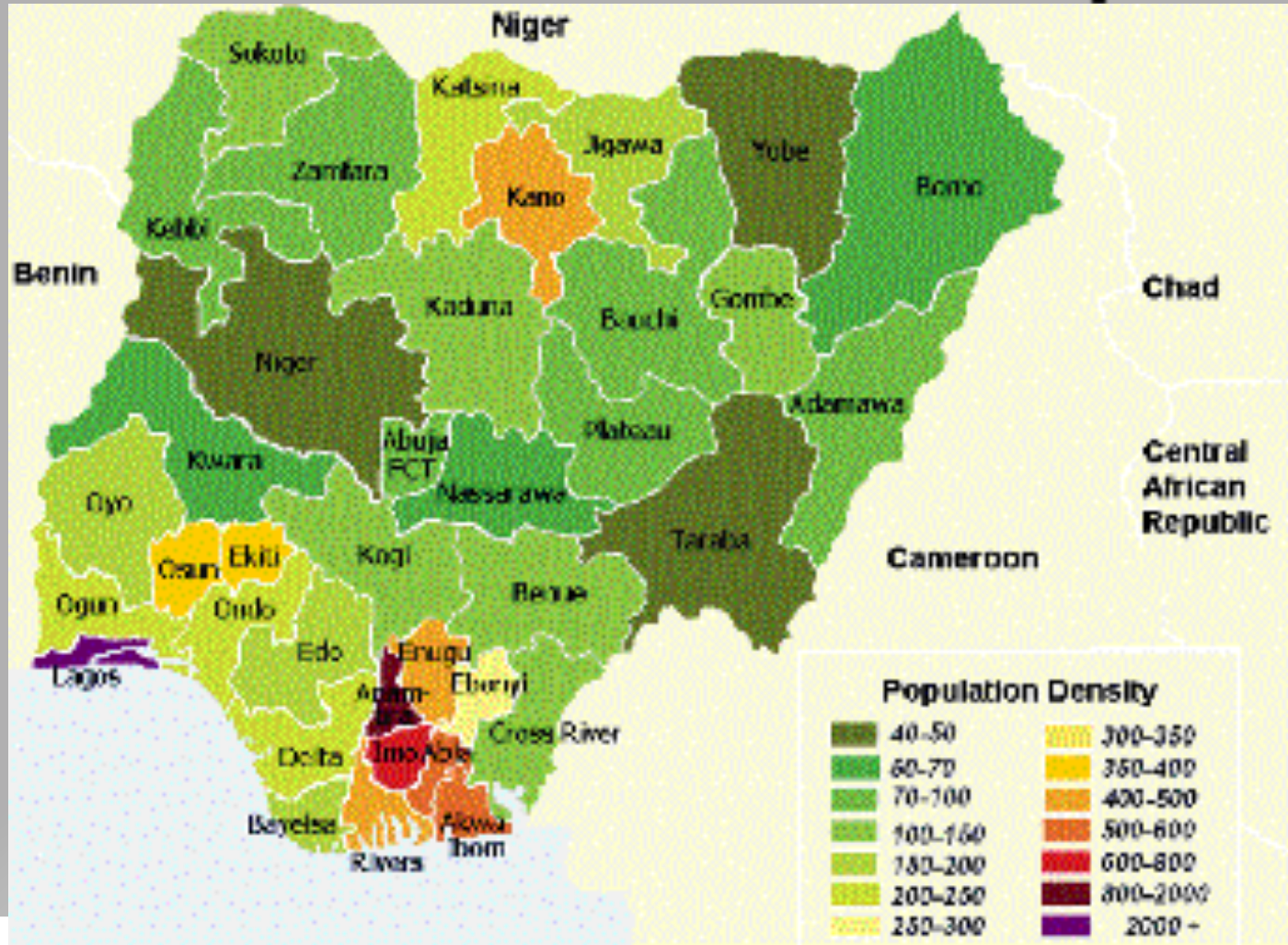
GAPS AND INCOHERENCE IN CLIMATE CHANGE PLANNING/ POLICIES: THE NIGERIAN EXPERIENCE



Surveyor Efik

National Coordinator, Climate Change Network Nigeria
Chair, REDD+ Working Group, CAN-West Africa
Member, Nigeria's National Technical Committee on REDD+

NIGERIA: Political and Population



THE NIGERIAN EXPERIENCE ON CTF IP

On Climate Investment Funds (CIF) – The Clean Technology Fund Investment Plan for Nigeria (Nigeria CTF IP) of the World Bank. November 11, 2010

About the Investment Plan

- **\$250 million** in CTF lending resources that will leverage
- **\$722.3 million** in related MDB investments and an additional
- **\$344.5 million** from other sources (including other development partners, counterpart funds, commercial banks and project sponsor equity).
- **Total = US\$1.316 billion**

OUTCOME OF THE CTF IP

- A low carbon strategic approach of appropriate mitigation actions that will achieve a total of carbon emission reductions of up to 55 million tonnes of CO₂-equivalent over ten years.

AREAS OF INVESTMENT

Transportation:

(a) Expansion of Bus Rapid Transport -

- *expanding the scope of the Lagos urban transport project and*
- *improving transportation efficiency of other metropolitan areas (e.g. Kano and Abuja);*
- *(b) Rail - rehabilitation of existing infrastructure for bulk goods transport and construction of a new corridor (in line with the Railway Master Plan);*
- *(c) increased inland water transport; and*
- *(d) sea transport.*



BU

23 989

AREAS OF INVESTMENT

Energy:

- ***(a) Efficiency improvement options in the residential, industrial and commercial sectors;***
- (b) increased use of renewable resources, by introducing small-scale hydropower plants and solar-electric options;
- (c) supply-side options, especially rehabilitation of some existing oil refineries and power plants, and the introduction of newer combined-cycle technologies and cogeneration at industrial facilities; and
- (d) increased use of associated gas “to reduce gas flaring.”

RENEWABLE SOURCES



GAPS AND INCOHERENCE IN THE IP

The IP does not have a monitoring and evaluation component. will help all stakeholders to monitor the project for impacts and ensure that the project deliver on its stated objectives to the Nigerian people.

The monitoring and evaluation component is also important for measurable, reportable and verifiable (MRV) standards which is usually associated with mitigation projects. This is because of lack of city level GHGs inventories. The data referred to in the IP are GHGs data for the whole of Nigeria. There is no disaggregated data for transport sector in Lagos, Kano and Abuja so as to determine the yearly level of GHGs that will be reduced by the mass transit project.

GAPS AND INCOHERENCE IN THE IP

- On the issue of risk, corruption is a big risk for the project. Corruption is endemic in the Nigerian system and this project is not insulated from it. It is important that this plan recognize corruption as a risk and ensure that there are safeguards to minimize corruption in the project, especially as the Fund is a loan.
- Multi stakeholder involvement in the project is very necessary to create awareness and evolve workable and transparent operational framework. IP did not undergo a multi-stakeholder processes and the role of the CSOs is completely non-existent.

GAPS AND INCOHERENCE IN THE IP

One critical concern about the LAMATA project in Lagos State is that the buses are not accessible to people with disability, it is therefore important that this mistake is not repeated for Abuja and Kano mass transit project. The buses should be accessible to all category and groups of people. It is of utmost importance that those whose livelihoods will be affected by the introduction of the mass transit (such the Okada Riders i.e. Commercial Motor Bikes now banned in Lagos) be assisted to find alternative livelihoods. This is where stakeholders involvement becomes very critical

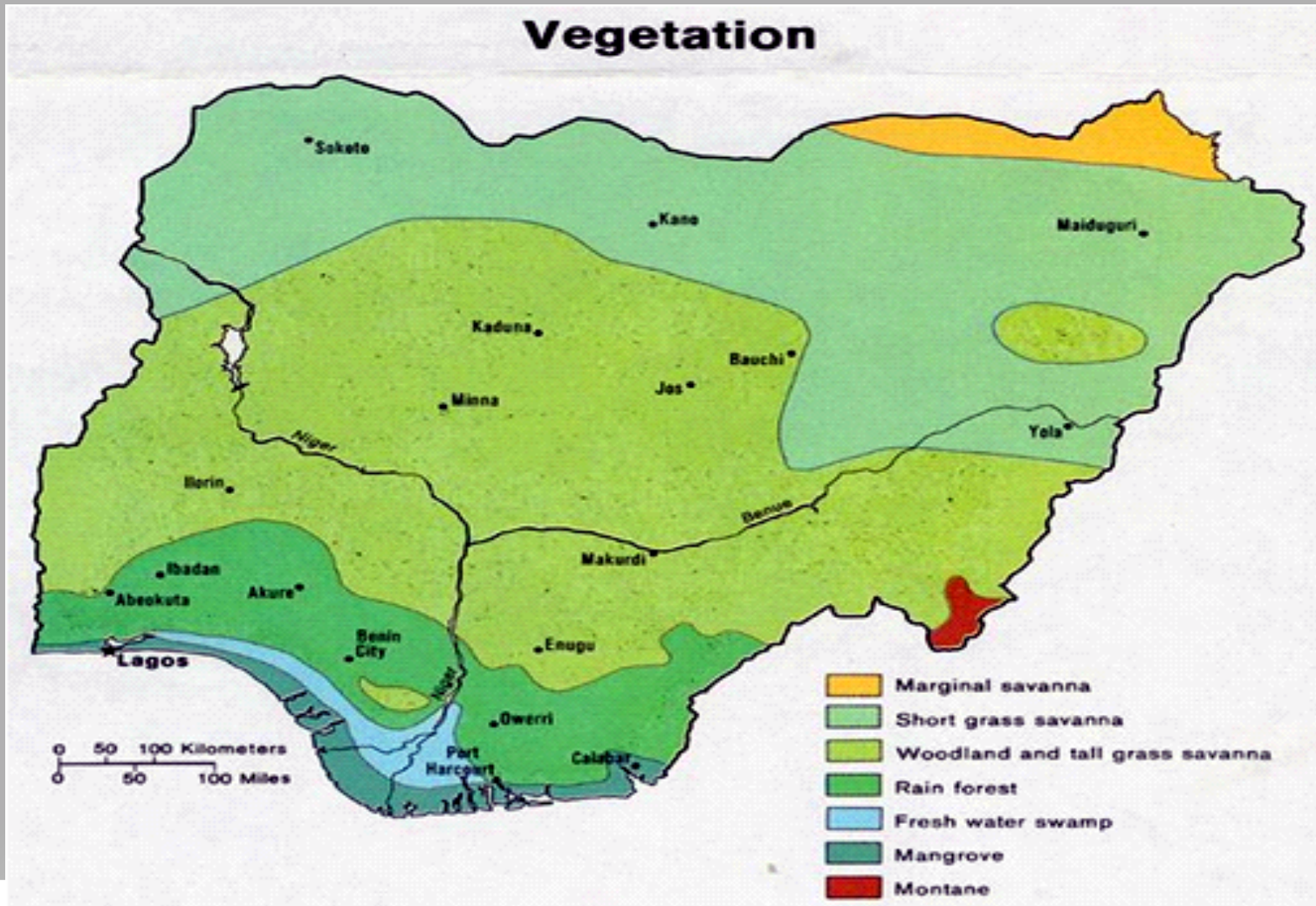
GAPS AND INCOHERENCE IN NCCC

- The Legal Framework for setting up National Climate Change Commission in Nigeria.
- It has been passed into law by the Upper and Lower Houses of Legislation but yet to be accented to by the President.
- Reasons include: perceived gaps in sustainable sources of finance for funding the NCCC.

OTHER POLICIES

- Nigeria REDD+ Readiness Programme, September 2012 – February 2015
- Lagos State Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, January 2012
- Bayelsa Climate Change Policy, December 2011

NIGERIA: VEGETATION



RECOMMENDATIONS

- Tripartite Partnership – Government, Private and CSOs
- The NEGIP Example – Govt, WB and CSOs
- Multi-Stakeholder Monitoring and Evaluation to embedded in the policy framework
- Multi-stakeholder involvement in planning and implementation

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Inclusion of Social and Environment safeguards right from planning – implementation
- The REDD+ Readiness Programme (RRP) Model
- Funding support to CSOs to carry out oversight functions, monitoring and advocacy on identified gaps in climate change policies and planning in respective countries

THANK YOU