

The National Council on Climate Change:

Leading Nigeria's Response
to Climate Change



**NIGERIA THRIVES
ON GREEN.**

**NET ZERO
EMISSION 2060**



Foreword

Climate change remains, by far, the most profound challenge facing humanity at the moment. Even as an emerging Nation in the Global South, Nigeria is gravely impacted by the negative externalities of climate change. For instance, livelihoods have been destroyed, with millions displaced as a result of the devastating floods across the country a few months ago. We see the changes happening around us, affecting farmlands, houses, water, food crops, trees, animals, and human health. In the past couple of years, the Nigerian climate has experienced obvious irregularities; alternating between periods of extremely dry or rainy seasons – increase in temperature, rise in sea levels and flooding, drought and desertification, land degradation, affected freshwater resources and loss of biodiversity. Global security has also not been insulated, as the struggle for water has led to clashes between farmers and pastoralists in Nigeria.

Since the coming together of world leaders to deliberate on ways to reduce carbon emissions in the atmosphere and mitigate the multi-dimensional and inter-related effects of climate change in the world, the global discourse on climate change has evolved around limiting temperature rise above pre-industrial levels and achieving net zero carbon emissions in the coming years. At COP26 in Glasgow, Nigeria committed to achieving net zero by 2060. A few days after that momentous occasion, President Muhammadu Buhari signed into law the Climate Change Act on the 18th of November, 2021 - demonstrating the commitment of Nigeria to the fight against climate change.

The Climate Change Act provides an all-inclusive, regulatory legal framework for achieving Nigeria's long-term climate goals that include net-zero carbon emissions by 2060, adequate climate financing, environmental and economic accountability. The efforts to implement the plans enshrined in the Climate Change Act 2021 and Nigeria's Nationally Determined Contribution, including development of a carbon market framework, are fully on. We are making efforts to ensure that Nigeria, as a leader in this fight against climate change in Africa, continues charging forward on the path to achieving green growth and sustainable economic development.

As a continent most affected by the debilitating effects of climate change, we must act with urgency because necessary action that will ensure net zero emissions is everybody's responsibility: not just for the government. We cannot choose the path of least resistance by doing

nothing; for that is the path of the greatest destruction. To achieve this objective, the Nigerian government will be interacting and working with the general public, individuals, communities, businesses & industries, development partners and the global community.

President Muhammadu Buhari has demonstrated his unwavering support to the fight against climate change by inaugurating the National Council on Climate Change established by the Climate Change Act, 2021. The Council is vested with the powers to make policies and decisions on all matters concerning climate change in Nigeria. These include Energy Transition Plan, Emissions Trading Scheme and the Carbon Trading Framework, in line with its mandate under the Act. In the words of the President, the composition of the council is a reflection of the magnitude of the problem and the seriousness of our response.

Since human activities are at the root of the climate challenge, it simply means that the same human actions can help to stop it. We must continue to play our part to save our planet from the dangers of climate change. We will continue to work with our international partners to mobilise the billions of dollars needed for mitigation and adaptation as well as achieving our Net Zero target by 2060.

COP 27 offers the world the opportunity to re-commit to the Net Zero Target and come up with more innovative tools and solutions to tackle the climate challenge. It also offers us an opportunity to showcase the direction the Council is headed in the work in Nigeria.

As a Nation, we are on the right path. The consequences of failing to act is unimaginable, so we will continue to take the bold actions needed to confront this emergency and lead the charge against climate change from the front.

Dr. Salisu Dahiru, *Director General
National Council on Climate Change*



Combating the Effects of Climate Change in Nigeria

Introduction

Scientific evidence is conclusive that the earth is warming, and the climate is changing with serious and potentially damaging consequences. Climate change is aggravating environmental issues such as deforestation, land degradation, freshwater shortage, food security, air and water pollution. Projected increases in extreme climatic events as well as more changes in the weather patterns may further threaten the means of livelihood of billions in the face of inaction.

Nigeria is highly vulnerable to climate change. The 2014 World Climate Change Vulnerability Index, published by the global risk analytics company Verisk Maplecroft, classifies Nigeria as one of the ten most vulnerable countries in the world. Extreme events and weather variability such as droughts, floods, erosion and sea-level rise all impact the nation. The agriculture, water resources, public health, and settlements sectors are particularly vulnerable to climate change. The most vulnerable regions are coastal regions and erosion and desertification-prone areas in the southeastern and northern parts of the country respectively. While everyone is vulnerable, the most vulnerable groups are farmers, fisherfolks, the elderly, women, children and poor people living in urban areas.

Responding to climate change falls into two broad classes of action, mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation refers to measures that may either reduce the increase in greenhouse emissions (abatement) or increase terrestrial storage of carbon (sequestration). Adaptation refers to all the responses that may be used to reduce vulnerability.

Historically, Nigeria has always taken the challenge of climate change seriously. The First National Communication was produced in November, 2003. A stakeholders' initiation workshop on the Second National Communication (SNC) took place in December 2009 and is being finalised and a National Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (NASPA) has been concluded. A Climate Change Department (CCD) was created in the Federal Ministry of Environment to implement the Climate Convention and protocol activities and coordinate the activities of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change.

Nigeria already has several policies and strategic initiatives, which if properly implemented, can serve as adaptive as well as mitigative climate change measures. Many of the initiatives in these policies can

be taken as anticipatory adaptation measures and plans, which can be fine-tuned into policy options for climate change response in the country. This comprehensive policy and response strategy will enable these policies to translate into meaningful inter-sectoral activities for sustainable environmental management.

Nigeria is located in the tropics and therefore experiences high temperatures all year round. The average temperature for the country is 27°C. Average maximum temperatures vary from 32°C along the coast to 41°C in the far north, while mean minimum figures range from 21°C on the coast to under 13°C in the north.

The rainfall pattern varies from a wet coastal area with an annual rainfall greater than 3,500 mm to the Sahel region in the north, with annual rainfall of less than 600 mm. There are generally two seasons in the year: the wet and the dry seasons. The length of the rainy season decreases from 9-12 months in the south to only 3-4 months in the extreme north. A high degree of rainfall variability and extremes is a distinct feature of the Nigerian climate, particularly in the northern part where major droughts have alternated with floods in the past.

There is increasing evidence that the average climatic conditions in terms of rainfall and temperature will change drastically in the future. Based on the IPCC projection, the humid tropical zone of southern Nigeria which is already too hot and too wet is expected to be characterised by an increase in both precipitation (especially at the peak of the rainy season) and temperature. Already, temperature increases of about 0.2°C - 0.3°C per decade have been observed in the various ecological zones of the country, while drought persistence has characterized the Sudan-Sahel regions, particularly since the late 1960s. For the tropically humid zones of Nigeria, precipitation increases of about 2-3% for each degree of global warming may be expected. In general, the consensus of various models is that Nigeria's climate, like those of the rest of Africa will generally become more variable, and a global rise in sea level will have a significant effect on the country's coastline with devastating economic and social consequences.

Part 1:

Addressing the Climate Change Challenge



Muhammadu Buhari GCFR
President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

Nigeria takes the challenge of climate change seriously. There is a Department of Climate Change Unit (DCC) in the Federal Ministry of Environment Abuja, Nigeria created to implement the Convention and the protocol activities. It also coordinates the activities of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change whose membership are drawn from the Ministries of Finance, Agriculture, and Water Resources; Energy Commission, Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), Foreign Affairs, Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NIMET), Industry, NGOs (Nigerian Environmental Study/Action Team), and the Academia.

Afforestation remains one of the most potent response measures to check the impacts of climate change. The government is currently embarking on a number of afforestation programmes. Under the guidance of the African Union Commission, Nigeria is keying into the project on the "Great Green Wall Initiative." For this, a "green wall" of trees will be planted across the dry-land area of Nigeria to push back deforestation and secure agriculture and livelihoods across the Sudan-Sahel zone of the country. This initiative will address not only

climate change, but the UN Millennium development goals as well. There is also the Presidential Initiative on Afforestation Programme for Environmental Sustainability which targets about 40 million trees to be planted annually.

The government recognises that much more needs to be done and has placed climate change issues high on its development agenda. Efforts are now being accelerated to ensure that climate risks will be integrated into national development projects and strategies.

Part 2:

Accelerating The Net Zero Ambition



The vision of the National Policy on Climate Change is a climate change resilient Nigeria for rapid and sustainable socio-economic development. Its mission is to strengthen national initiatives to adapt to and mitigate climate change in a participatory manner involving all sectors of Nigerian society, including the poor and other vulnerable groups (women, youth etc.) within the overall context of advancing sustainable socio-economic development in Nigeria.

National efforts to address climatic change in a policy-responsive and strategic way are guided by a number of principles including the following:

- Strategic climate change response is consistent with national development priorities.
- Climate change is addressed within the framework of sustainable development, which ensures that climate change response must be sensitive to issues of equity, gender, youth, children and other vulnerable groups.
- The use of energy as a key driver for high economic growth is pursued within the broad context of sustainable development.

- Mitigation and adaptation are integral components of the policy response and strategy to cope with climate change.
- Climate change policy is integrated with other interrelated policies towards promoting economic and environmental efficiency.
- Climate change is cross-cutting and demands integration across the work programmes of several government Ministries/ Agencies/Parastatals and stakeholders, and across sectors of industry, business and the community.
- Climate change response provides viable entrepreneurship opportunities.

Sectoral Adaptation and Mitigation Programmes

The National Climate Change Policy and Response Strategy has identified adaptation and mitigation interventions in key sectors. Some specific adaptation and mitigation actions include:

Energy: Ensuring adequate energy for sustainable rapid socio-economic development without substantially increasing the sector's GHG emissions.

Agriculture: Developing an integrated agricultural intervention plan to reduce the sector's vulnerability to climate change and enhance its productivity for food security and poverty reduction.

Water: regulatory and fiscal measures to manage the supply of water including watershed re-charge.

Coastal Areas: Actively support the actualisation of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Plan of the Gulf of Guinea and domesticate it for Nigeria in terms of an Integrated Coastal Area Management Plan.

Forestry and Land Use: Increase Forest covers through afforestation, reforestation and prevention of deforestation.

Transport: Promote the use of efficient means of transport on all transport modes by limiting new acquisitions to those with low emission ratings including electric vehicles.

Health: Promote community resilience in the area of environmental health to reduce vulnerability to climate change.

Culture and Tourism: Build knowledge of the impact of culture and tourism and simple procedures to adopt for adaptation.

ICT: Specifically target and ensure the reduction of GHG emissions through extensive use of ICT in socio-economic development process.

Elements of the Climate Change Strategic Action Plan

Pillar 1:



Mitigation and low carbon high growth development

Pillar 2:



Food security, poverty reduction, protection of the vulnerable and health

Pillar 3:



Integrated and comprehensive disaster risk management

Pillar 4:



Infrastructure

Pillar 5:



Research and development

Pillar 6:



Capacity building and institutional strengthening

Pillar 7:



Sustainable and coordinated climate change financing

Part 3:

The Energy Transition Plan



Prof. Yemi Osinbajo
Vice President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

What is Energy Transition?

In simple terms, Energy Transition, as the name implies, is the economic change or shift from one form of energy, say, firewood for cooking, to a more economical and efficient form of energy, maybe coal, oil, or natural gas, to boost economic growth.

The energy transition agenda is driven by the need to meet climate targets and the challenge of human-inspired environmental change to decarbonize the global energy system in response to the current climate crisis. This energy transition, in simple terms, means moving away from carbon-emitting sources of energy to carbon-free sources of energy. Essentially, removing carbon from the atmosphere as it is now because of the environmental or climate crisis that the world is in.

In response to this climate challenge, world leaders agreed to net-zero carbon emissions and countries are working on transitioning energy to meet this net-zero target. With African countries accounting for less than 5% of global carbon emissions, stabilizing the climate and avoiding the worst physical risks is impossible without African countries also transitioning to net-zero emissions.

Nigeria's Energy Transition Plan

The Nigerian government recently launched its Energy Transition Plan (ETP) as its pathway to achieving net-zero emissions by the year 2060 while lifting 100 million Nigerians out of poverty. The Energy Transition Plan (ETP) was developed in 2021 with support from the COP26 Energy Transition Council (ETC) and served as the basis for President Buhari's commitment to net zero emission by 2060 at COP26 in Glasgow.

At COP26, President Buhari stated that Nigeria has developed a detailed energy transition plan and roadmap based on data and evidence. According to him, the transition plan also highlights the key role that gas will play in transitioning our economy across sectors and the data shows Nigeria can continue to use gas until 2040 without detracting from the goals of the Paris agreement.

The ETP focuses on five critical energy sectors – Power, Cooking, Oil and Gas, Transport and Industry, and is estimated to cost \$1.9 trillion. Implementation of the Energy Transition Plan will reduce carbon emissions by first moving away from dirty fuels such as firewood, diesel and petrol to gas as a less dirty alternative in the transition to cleaner alternatives by 2060. According to the plan, there'll be significant net job creation with up to 340,000 jobs created by 2030 and up to 840,000 jobs created by 2060, driven mainly by the power, cooking and transport sectors.

The Energy Transition Implementation Working Group (ETWG)

Since the 2060 Net-Zero commitment at COP26 and the unveiling of the Energy Transition Plan (ETP) on which the commitment was based, the ETP has been fully approved by the Federal Executive Council. In addition, an Energy Transition Implementation Working Group (ETWG), chaired by H.E Vice President Yemi Osinbajo SAN and comprising several key ministers, has been set up.

The core members of the ETWG include the

- Minister of the Environment
- Minister of Finance,
- Minister of Power, Works & Housing,
- Minister of Petroleum and
- Minister of Foreign affairs.

The Energy Transition Implementation Working Group has also been set up to implement a just and inclusive transition along with key international partners such as Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL), the Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP) and the United Nations through a dedicated secretariat, The Nigeria Energy Transition Office (ETO) in the Office of the Vice President.

Objectives of the ETWG

Concrete objectives have been defined for the Energy Transition Working Group to ensure a clear focus and accountability:

- Secure at least \$10 billion financing commitment to kickstart the implementation of Nigeria's Energy Transition Plan by COP27.
- Secure 3-5 agreements with Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) to begin the local manufacturing/assembly of key technologies such as electric vehicles and decentralised solar systems in Nigeria by 2025.

Quick Facts



The Energy Transition Plan (ETP) is a pathway to achieving net-zero carbon by the Year 2060 and to lifting 100 million Nigerians out of poverty.



\$410 billion in incremental funding is required (and \$1.9 trillion in total) to fund the transition between 2021 - 2060, translating to an average of \$10 billion per annum in incremental funding over the period. This pathway offers significant opportunity for gas commercialization up to 2030 to end flaring, before gas is phased out in 2060.



The ETP focuses on five critical energy sectors – Power, Cooking, Oil and Gas, Transport and Industry, and is estimated to cost \$1.9 trillion.



Total GHG emissions of Nigeria in 2020 are estimated at ~275 Mt CO₂e, with 65% related to energy consumption and industrial processes.

Key ETP Objectives

At the core of the plan are the following imperatives:

- Lifting 100 million Nigerians out of poverty and driving economic growth

- Bringing modern energy services to the full population.
- Managing the expected long-term job loss in the oil sector due to the reduced global fossil-fuel demand.
- Playing a leadership role for Africa by promoting a fair, inclusive and equitable energy transition in Africa that will include gas as a “transitional fuel.”
- Streamlining existing and new government-related energy transition initiatives.

Kickstarting the ETP

To kickstart the implementation of the Energy Transition Plan, Nigeria seeks to raise an initial \$10 billion support package.

The additional cost of the energy transition above usual spending translates to approximately \$10 billion annually over the coming decades.

However, Nigeria has even greater room for investment. A \$23 billion investment opportunity has been identified based on current in-country programmes and projects that are directly related to the just energy transition.

The World Bank is preparing to scale up its commitment to the Nigerian energy transition with an injection of \$1.5Bn of financing for the Nigeria Electrification Project (NEP) (\$750M) and Power Sector Recovery Operation PSRO (\$750M), while considering other opportunities, including:

- Large scale financing of hydropower
- Facilitation of solar PV market
- Unlocking Nigeria’s Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage (CCUS) potential

This commitment was reiterated by Shubham Chaudhuri, Nigeria Country Director, World Bank at the official launch of the Energy Transition Plan. He said the bank aims at committing over \$1.5 billion towards the country’s energy transition plan on renewable energy, power sector reforms, and potential hydropower, clean cooking, and wherever opportunities arise.

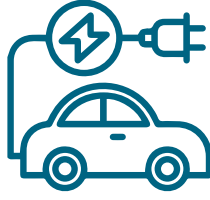
On his part, Adam Cortese, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Sun Africa, a renewable energy solutions company, said it was in the final stage of talks with the US EXIM Bank on a \$1.5 billion financing package. In his words, the launch of Nigeria’s Energy Transition Plan has further accelerated their efforts, proving Nigeria to be a fertile ground for investments in the sector.

Net Zero 2050

To achieve Net Zero by 2050, and align to the 1.5°C pathway, the main focus is to transition to the use of green energy to power the economy by 2050 as follows:



~250 GW of installed capacity; >90% renewable



Electric vehicles making up 80% of fleet



Clean cooking for >80% of the population

The NCCC recognises the role of Hydrogen as an emerging renewable energy source and is committed to advancing its adoption and integration in the ETP.



Part 4:

Nigeria's Obligation Under The Paris Agreement



Mohammed H. Abdullahi
Minister of Environment Federal Republic of Nigeria

What is the Paris Agreement?

Climate change is a global emergency that goes beyond national borders, and Nigeria, like many parts of the world, is experiencing the deleterious effects.

To tackle climate change and its negative impacts, world leaders at the UN Climate Change Conference in Paris on 12 December, 2015 (COP21) reached a breakthrough agreement, which is referred to as the Paris Agreement.

The Agreement was essentially decided to set long-term goals to guide all nations to:

- reduce global greenhouse gas emissions, by great effect, to limit the global temperature increase to 2 degrees Celsius (2°C) while pursuing efforts to limit the increase even further to 1.5 degrees (1.5°C);
- review its country's commitments every five years;

- provide financing to developing countries to mitigate climate change, strengthen resilience and enhance abilities to adapt to climate impacts.

The Agreement, which is a legally binding international treaty, entered into force on 4 November 2016. And so far, 196 Parties have joined the Paris Agreement, including Nigeria.

Nationally Determined Contribution Under the Paris Agreement

Article 4, Section 2 of the Paris Agreement states as follows:

'Each Party shall prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions that it intends to achieve. Parties shall pursue domestic mitigation measures, with the aim of achieving the objectives of such contributions'

As a result of the Paris Agreement, participating countries made commitments to reduce Greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change. Every five years, as part of this commitment, each country is expected to submit an updated national climate action plan. This action plan is known as Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

Simply put, a Nationally Determined Contribution, is a climate change action plan to cut emissions of Greenhouse gases into the atmosphere and adapt to climate impacts. They were agreed to by countries during the Conference of the Parties (COP) in Paris in 2015.

Fifty-four countries in Africa have ratified the Paris Agreement, and fifty-three of them have submitted their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) including Nigeria.

Nigeria's Nationally Determined Contributions

The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) shows Nigeria's commitment towards embracing sustainable development measures that limit the rate of global warming and the negative impacts of climate change. It shows the country's climate targets and measures to be adopted in actualising them.

Nigeria's NDC under the Paris Agreement is highlighted below:

- Induce long-term changes in key economic drivers and sectors, such as power, oil and gas, industry, transport and agriculture and land use

- Improve national scope to drive climate change actions at the local level
- Keep up political momentum at the national level and strengthen climate change legislation
- Inclusion of a longer-term vision for low-emission climate resilient development for social and economic development as well as poverty eradication
- Mobilise finance for climate change from diverse sources and create an enabling environment for private sector investment in climate mitigation and adaptation
- Provide innovative measures and mechanisms for the integration of climate change into development planning and strategies at all levels of governance in the country
- Present a common determination to strengthen national adaptation efforts
- housing climate policy coordination in a high-level policy-coordinating organ that is better able to influence policy in major sectors of the economy
- engage with government departments, companies and stakeholders in sectors that need to transit into a low-emission resilient development pathway and help mainstream climate action into sectoral policies and investments, among others.

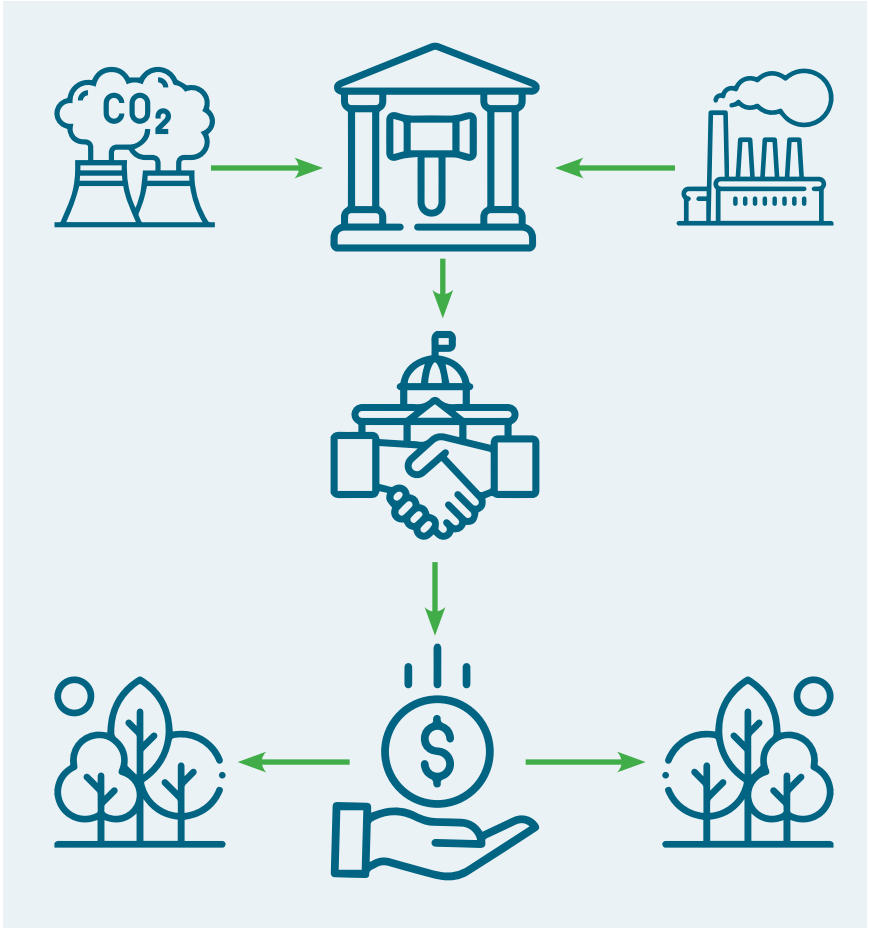


The NDC is further highlighted into specific goals:

- Include increased protective margins in the construction and placement of energy infrastructure (i.e., higher standards and specifications).
- Strengthen existing energy infrastructure, in part through early efforts to identify and implement all possible 'no regrets' actions.
- Unconditional contribution of 20% GHG emissions reduction below business-as-usual levels by 2030 and conditional contribution of 47% below business-as-usual levels by 2030, provided that sufficient international support is forthcoming.
- Develop and diversify secure energy backup systems to ensure both civil society and security forces have access to emergency energy supply.
- Expand sustainable energy sources and decentralize transmission to reduce the vulnerability of energy infrastructure to climate impacts.
- Reduce emissions in the waste sector.

Part 5:

Emissions Trading Scheme



The Federal Government of Nigeria took a big step to address the climate change challenge by establishing its Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), to provide policy recommendations that will guide the transition to a green economy.

The conversation for the Emissions Trading Scheme started with concerns around global warming and Greenhouse gases (GHG) resulting in a series of urgent legislations and innovative strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In December 1997, the Kyoto Protocol was adopted by 192 parties to operationalize the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Part of the commitment of parties under the Kyoto Protocol is to accept limits and targets to limit or reduce Greenhouse gas emissions with compulsory targets. Nigeria is showing leadership on the African front in the launching of a trading scheme in line with the legal framework

provided in the Climate Change Act of 2021 for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through a carbon market approach to meet its Net Zero target.

The launching of the Emission Trading Scheme (ETS) signals the commencement of activities that would lead to the establishment of the Nigeria Emissions Trading Scheme, sensitization of the public, and ensuring coordination with other relevant arms of government/development partners under the leadership of the Federal Ministry of Environment, with the active collaboration of the Federal Ministry of Trade & Industries.

Emissions Trading, also known as 'cap-and-trade', is a market-based trading system that aims to provide economic incentives for countries and businesses to reduce their total carbon emissions, where a regulator or government sets a limit or cap on the maximum levels of emission and creates permits or allowances for the allowed unit of emission to be traded under the cap. When a government allocates units of emission at the start of a compliance period, firms can trade their permits or allowances according to their emission needs. Firms with more emissions will buy more permits while firms that stay under their allocated unit or emit less can sell permits. Also, firms that expect not to have enough permits must either cut back on their emissions or buy permits from another firm, creating a new commodity in the form of emission reductions or removals.

In August 2022, the Nigerian government announced its intention to adopt the Emissions Trading Scheme, ETS, and establish the Nigeria Emissions Trading Scheme which provides policy recommendations and measures for meeting the country's net zero greenhouse gases emission target, in line with the Climate Change Act 2021.

This development will provide critical first steps in investigating the impacts of GHG emissions on all sectors, from transport to energy, aviation and even construction and deliver effective mechanisms for carbon pricing for Nigeria.

Key Facts



Nigeria targets to generate upwards of 250 metric tons of CO₂ emission annually amounting to an estimated value of more than \$3 billion.



The success of the National Emission Trading Scheme (ETS) will position Nigeria as the leading regional Carbon Trading Centre and will positively impact Nigeria's environment and economy.



As of 2020, CO₂ emissions for Nigeria was about 126.9 million tonnes coming mainly from the burning of fossil fuel and heavy industries such as cement manufacturing.

African Carbon Markets

With carbon emission trading in motion, the need for carbon markets as mechanisms to implement the NDCs and the Paris Agreement becomes imperative. Carbon markets are trading systems in which carbon credits are sold and bought. As another first on the African continent, Nigeria is set to pioneer a voluntary African Carbon Market.

The Carbon Market is a new and innovative climate change solution aimed at facilitating the emergence and growth of the market in Africa. This initiative will create, over the period of an energy transition, millions of new jobs in Nigeria and is part of efforts by the Nigerian government to attain the global net-zero emissions target.

International Steering Committee for The African Carbon Markets

The Committee for the International Steering for African Carbon Markets will be inaugurated at the COP27 holding in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt. Some of the members of the committee will include:

- Prof. Yemi Osinbajo SAN (Vice President of Nigeria)
- Akinwunmi Adesina (President of the African Development Bank)

- Ivan Duque Marquez (former President of Colombia)

Other members of the committee, including officials of the United Nations, USAID, Gates Foundation, and other international private sector players, will be announced at the COP27 in Egypt.

Key facts:

- The Carbon Credit initiative will prioritise the use of environmentally friendly energy sources for domestic and industrial purposes.
- The global carbon trade, according to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), has, in a short space of time, grown into a market worth over \$175 billion annually, and Nigeria has taken its first major step towards benefiting from the huge market with the development of the Emission Trading Framework.

Part 6:

The Climate Change Act 2021



Barely a week after the Conference of Parties (COP26) in Scotland from October 31 to November 13, 2021, the Climate Change Act 2021 was signed into law by President Muhammadu Buhari on the 18th of November 2021 signaling Nigeria's commitment to climate change mitigation and energy transition as well as achieving the net zero emission target set by the President at COP26.

The Act is a great step in the right direction, especially in making Nigeria live up to expectation in actualising its commitment to the Paris Agreement, and other standards and guidelines relevant to climate change adaptation and mitigation. The Act is expected to change the way individuals and organisations interact with the environment.

The Act provides an institutional framework for Nigeria to achieve its net-zero greenhouse gas emission target and enhance resilience of our economy and environment to climate change. It is applicable to both private and public entities and covers every sector.

Key Highlights

- National Council on Climate Change - Section 3 of the Act provides for the establishment of the National Council on Climate Change (NCCC), the body responsible for implementing Nigeria's climate change action plan.
- National Climate Change Action Plan (the Action Plan) - Section 20 of the Act empowers the Secretariat of the National Council on Climate Change (NCCC), in consultation with the Federal Ministry of the Environment and Budget and National Planning to formulate an Action Plan in every five-year cycle that ensures Nigeria's compliance with its international climate change commitments. The Plan has to be submitted to the Council and the Federal Executive Council (FEC) for approval. However, before the presentation of the Action Plan to the Council and Federal Executive Council, respectively for approval, it shall first be published to the general public for consultation for a period not less than eight weeks, ending 14 days before of its presentation to the Council

The Action Plan will serve as a basis for, amongst others, identifying the activities aimed at ensuring that the national emissions profile is consistent with the carbon budget, reviewing levels and trends of GHG emissions; identifying strategic areas of national infrastructure requiring climate proofing; and prescribing measures and mechanisms for achieving Nigeria's climate goals.

- Greenhouse Gas Emission Regulations for Sectors of the Economy - The Act regulates public and private entities to ensure compliance with the Action Plan. Section 20(5)(f) provides for incentives for private and public entities that achieve their GHG emission reduction targets while Section 34 provides for penalties for entities that fail to comply with their climate change mitigation and adaptation obligations.
- Carbon Budget - Nigeria's Carbon Budget puts legally binding limits to the amount of Greenhouse Gases the nation can emit over a five-year period. The carbon budget is the approved quantity of GHG emission that is acceptable over a specified time. Section 19 of the Act empowers the Federal Ministry of Environment in consultation with the Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning to set a Carbon Budget to keep average increases in global temperature within 2°C and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. This makes Nigeria the first major developing country to set annual budgets and five-year GHG

emission targets to ensure Nigeria cuts its carbon emission to net-zero between 2050 - 2070.

The Ministries are required to periodically revise the carbon budget in line with Nigeria's National Determined Contributions (NDCs), and every carbon budget, together with any revisions thereto are to be submitted for approval by the Executive Council of the Federation ("FEC") before such budget becomes effective.

- Climate Change Fund - Section 15 of the Act establishes a Climate Change Fund to be administered by the Council through which projects targeted at innovative climate change mitigation, impact assessments, communication and advocacy as well as incentivising efforts towards transiting to clean energy and sustaining a reduction in GHG emissions among others are funded. The fund consists of sums appropriated by the National Assembly for the running of the Council; funds due to Nigeria from meeting her NDCs; funding from international organisations; fines and charges from private and public entities for flouting their climate change mitigations and adaptation obligations, carbon tax, emissions trading and such other funds as the Council may prescribe from time to time. The monies in the fund are applied towards the emoluments, remuneration as well as the administration and operations of the Council. Other

Benefits of the Climate Change Act

Nigeria is ranked as one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change in the world. Taking action to reduce GHG emissions and mitigate climate change has several benefits, including:

- Improved individual health and environmental outcomes such as cleaner air due to reduced GHG emissions and improved soil and water quality
- Sustainable economic development through innovations, investment opportunities, promoting the use of renewable energy, and quality job opportunities
- Increased investment in research, planning and development, and innovation which leads to new products, business models and markets
- A safer community
- Improved infrastructure and service delivery

- Social and economic improvements
- Strategic partnerships which lead to identifying new economic opportunities, quality research, and developing new strategies to combat climate change.

Part 7:

The National Council on Climate Change



Dr. Salisu Dahiru
Director General, National Council on Climate Change

Introduction

Section 3 of the Climate Change Act 2021 establishes the National Council on Climate Change (NCCC). It is the body charged with the powers to make policies on all matters relating to climate change in Nigeria.

President Muhammadu Buhari approved the appointment of Dr. Salisu Mohammed Dahiru as Pioneer Director General and Chief Executive Officer of the National Council on Climate Change. The appointment took effect on the 25th of July, 2022. In the press statement announcing the appointment, the President tasked the Director General to drive implementation of the Nigeria's Climate Change Agenda and the National Climate Change Action Plan, including the development of a carbon market framework and a National Adaptation Plan, which will be in sync with the aspirations enshrined in our Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC).

The Council was inaugurated by President Muhammadu Buhari on the 28th of September, 2022. This marks the commencement of the implementation of the Climate Change Act 2021 and a new chapter in the renewed response to climate change in the country. The Council is responsible for the formulation of appropriate policies towards achieving green growth and sustainable economic development for Nigeria. The Council is headed by the President, as the Chairman of the Council. It is the secretariat for the implementation of climate change action plans. The President is the head of the council with day-to-day operations in the hands of the Director-General who serves as the secretary of the council, and is the overall head of administration and will be supported by zonal coordinators and state directors who are appointed by the council. The Director-General may appoint staff based on approval and as deemed fit by the council.

Functions & Mandate

- Policy formulation – preparation of appropriate policies for green growth and sustainable development such as the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP). This may involve consultations with State governments and relevant MDAs.
- Develop and implement a mechanism for Carbon Emission Trading, in consultation with the Federal Ministry of Environment and the Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment
- Implementation of the NCCAP
- Develop and implement a mechanism for Carbon Tax in Nigeria, in consultation with the FIRS
- Administer the Climate Change Fund
- To monitor and ensure conformity with the Carbon Emission Reduction target to reduce GHG, supporting sustainable economic development
- Multisectoral co-ordination and partnerships with public, private, and CSOs on all climate change response matters.

Structure of the Council

The NCCC is a multi-sectoral group made up of representatives from Government entities, Private organisations and the Civil society. The Council is chaired by the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, with the Director-General of NCCC also serving as its secretary. The current members of the NCCC are:

- The President - Chairman
- The Vice President- Vice Chairman
- Salisu Dahiru - Director-General National Council on Climate Change, as Secretary
- The Minister of Environment
- The Minister of Finance, Budget, and National Planning
- The Attorney General of the Federation and Minister of Justice
- The Minister of Mines and Steel Development
- The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development
- The Minister of Women Affairs and Social Development
- The Minister of Power
- The Minister of Transportation
- The Minister of Water Resources
- The Governor of the Central Bank of Nigeria
- The National Security Adviser
- The National President of the Association of Local Governments of Nigeria
- The Chairman Nigeria Governors' Forum
- The President, Nigerian Youth Congress, representing the Youth
- The DG, Nigerian Conservation Foundation, representing the private sector on climate change or environment-related matters
- The National President, National for Women Societies, representing the Women
- Representative of PWDs
- Representative of environment related CSO, appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Minister of Environment

The Secretariat

The Secretary, Mr. Salisu Dahiru is the Director-General of the NCCC and Head of the Secretariat.

Functions of the Secretariat

The Secretariat is responsible for the day to day running of the administration of the NCCC as its administrative and technical arm.

- Ensure the Council acts and conforms to the objectives of the Climate Change Act 2021
- Supports the Council with periodic review of the NCCAP
- Monitors and reports the implementation of the NCCAP
- Provides strategic, technical and operational support for climate change, climate mitigation and adaptation

- Develop climate change reports and related documents to meet Nigeria's climate change obligations, in consultation with the Ministry of the Environment
- Manage cross-functional relationships with MDAs, private entities, and CSOs to provide guide on the actualisation of climate change targets

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