

**AN OVERVIEW OF THE
National Adaptation Strategy and
Plan of Action on Climate Change
for Nigeria (NASPA-CCN)**

Nigeria's Response to Climate Change

Introduction

- The Government of Nigeria acknowledges the importance of developing a national response to climate change, and is taking steps to build a governance structure to manage the issue.
- In addition, development of a National Climate Change Policy for Nigeria, and of a Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) programme document, is on-going.
- NASPA-CCN has been developed for the country.

NASPA-CCN Vision, Goals and Objectives

❖ VISION

- This Strategy envisions a Nigeria in which climate change adaptation is an integrated component of sustainable development,
- reducing the vulnerability and enhancing the resilience and adaptive capacity of all economic sectors and of all people – particularly women, children, and resource-poor men – to the adverse impacts of climate change,
- while also capturing the opportunities that arise as a result of climate change.

GOAL

- To take action to adapt to climate change by reducing vulnerability to climate change impacts and increasing the resilience and sustainable well being of all Nigerians;
- to reduce or minimize risks by improving adaptive capacity,
- leveraging new opportunities, and facilitating collaboration inside Nigeria and with the global community.

OBJECTIVES

- ❖ To reduce the impacts of climate change through adaptation measures that can be undertaken by the Federal, State and Local Governments, civil society, private sector, communities and individuals, including measures that will:
 - 1. Improve awareness and preparedness for climate change impacts
 - 2. Mobilize communities for climate change adaptation actions
 - 3. Reduce the impacts of climate change on key sectors and vulnerable communities
 - 4. Integrate climate change adaptation into national, sectoral, State and Local Government planning and into the plans of universities, research and educational organizations, civil society organizations, the private sector and the media.

NASPA-CCN Strategies, Policies, Programmes and Measures

- The strategies are presented below, and the full set of policies, programmes and measures are presented in the full NASPA-CCN.
- ❖ **1. STRATEGIES FOR AGRICULTURE (CROPS AND LIVESTOCK)**
 - 1. Adopt improved agricultural systems for both crops and livestock (for example,
 - diversify livestock and improve range management; increase access to drought resistant crops and livestock feeds;
 - adopt better soil management practices; and provide early warning/meteorological forecasts and related information).
 - 2. Implement strategies for improved resource management (for example,
 - increase use of irrigation systems that use low amounts of water;
 - increase rainwater & sustainable ground water harvesting for use in agriculture;
 - increase planting of native vegetation cover & promotion of re-greening efforts; and
 - intensify crop and livestock production in place of slash and burn).
 - 3. Focus on agricultural impacts in the savannah zones, particularly the Sahel, the areas that are likely to be most affected by the impacts of climate change.

2. STRATEGIES FOR FRESHWATER RESOURCES, COASTAL WATER RESOURCES AND FISHERIES

- 1. Initiate a national programme for integrated water resource management at the watershed level
- 2. Intensify programmes to survey water quality and quantity for both ground and surface water
- 3. Implement programmes to sustainably extend and improve water supply and water management infrastructure
- 4. Explore water efficiency and management of water demand, particularly in Sahel and Sudan savannah areas
- 5. Enhance artisanal fisheries and encourage sustainable aquaculture as adaptation options for fishing communities.

3. STRATEGIES FOR FORESTS

- 1. Strengthen the implementation of the national Community-Based Forest Resources Management Programme.
- 2. Support review and implementation of the National Forest Policy.
- 3. Develop and maintain a frequent forest inventory system to facilitate monitoring of forest status; and initiate a research programme on a range of climate change related topics, including long term impacts of climatic shifts on closed forests.
- 4. Provide extension services to Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), communities and the private sector to help establish and restore community and private natural forests, plantations and nurseries.
- 5. Improve management of forest reserves and enforce low

4. STRATEGIES FOR BIODIVERSITY

- 1. Support the active implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), particularly those strategic actions that address climate change impacts.
- 2. Support recommended climate change adaptation policies and programmes in sectors that affect biodiversity conservation, including agriculture, forestry, energy and livelihoods.
- 3. Support and implement programmes for alternative livelihoods in order to reduce unsustainable resource use that contributes to loss of biodiversity.

Other Strategies are Listed Below

- ❖ Strategies for health and sanitation
- ❖ Strategies for human settlements and housing
- ❖ Strategies for energy
- ❖ Strategies for transportation and communications
- ❖ Strategies for industry and commerce
- ❖ Strategies for disaster, migration and security
- ❖ Strategies for livelihoods
- ❖ Strategies for vulnerable groups
- ❖ Strategies for education



THANK YOU