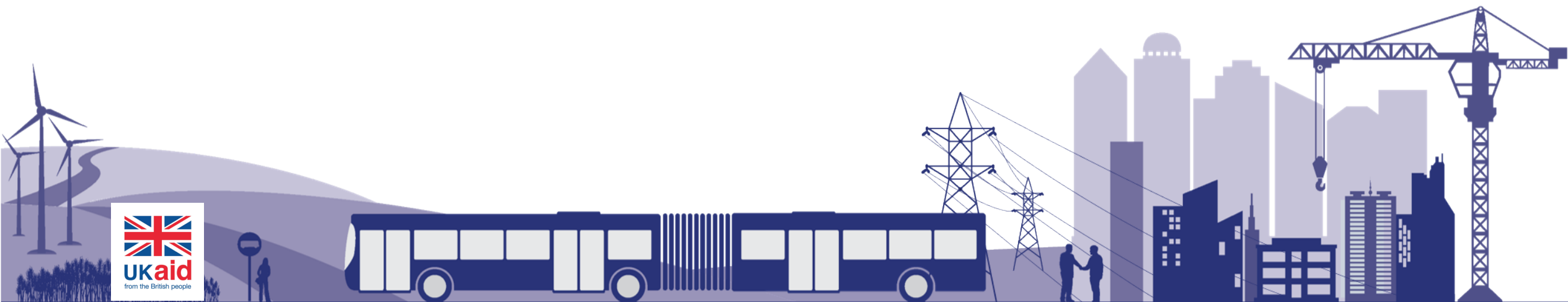


Climate Finance Workshop Introduction to the Draft Climate Finance Strategy

9 December 2021

Presented by:

- Andreas Koall (Sustainable Finance Advisor)
- John Davie (Senior PPP Expert)



UKNiAF Workshop Day 2 – Technical Session 1

Topics:

- 1. Climate Finance Mitigation and Adaptation**
- 2. Climate Finance Options**

Discussion Partners

Dr. Aliu Momoh, Senior Policy Advisor (Macroeconomics)

Dr. Jeremick Gorelick – Green Finance Institute

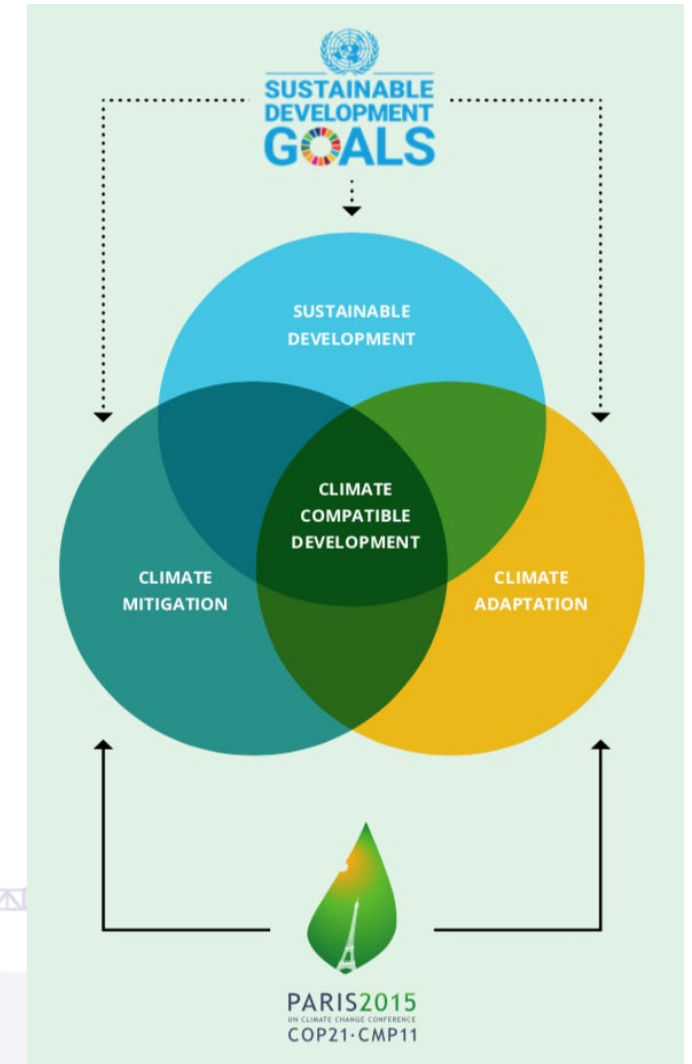


Climate Change

Climate change presents the single biggest threat to sustainable development everywhere and its widespread, unprecedented impacts disproportionately burden the poorest and most vulnerable. Urgent action to halt climate change and deal with its impacts is integral to successfully achieving all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Collectively, the three post-2015 agendas for action – the Paris Agreement, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction - provide the foundation for sustainable, low-carbon and resilient development under a changing climate.

The Paris Agreement builds on the UNFCCC, bringing all nations into a common cause to reduce greenhouse gas emissions rapidly and to strengthen the ability of countries to build resilience and adapt to the impacts of climate change, including through ensuring adequate support for developing countries concerning mitigation and adaptation.



Defining Mitigation and Adaptation (UNFCCC)

What is mitigation?

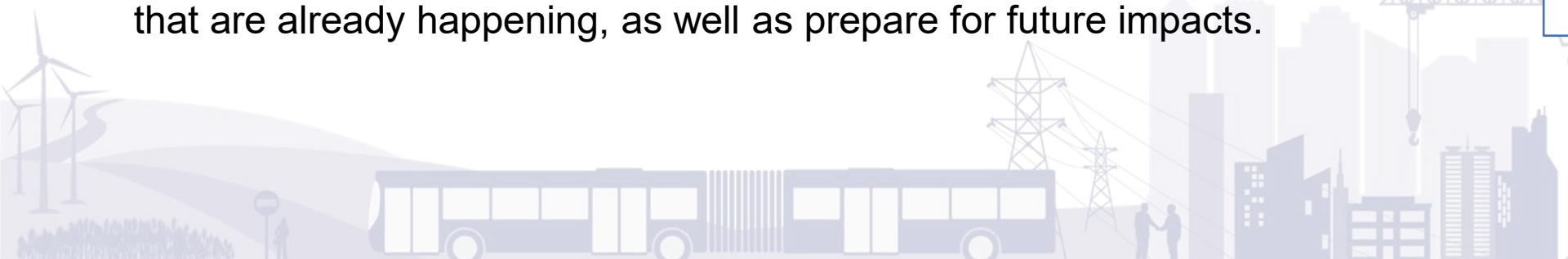
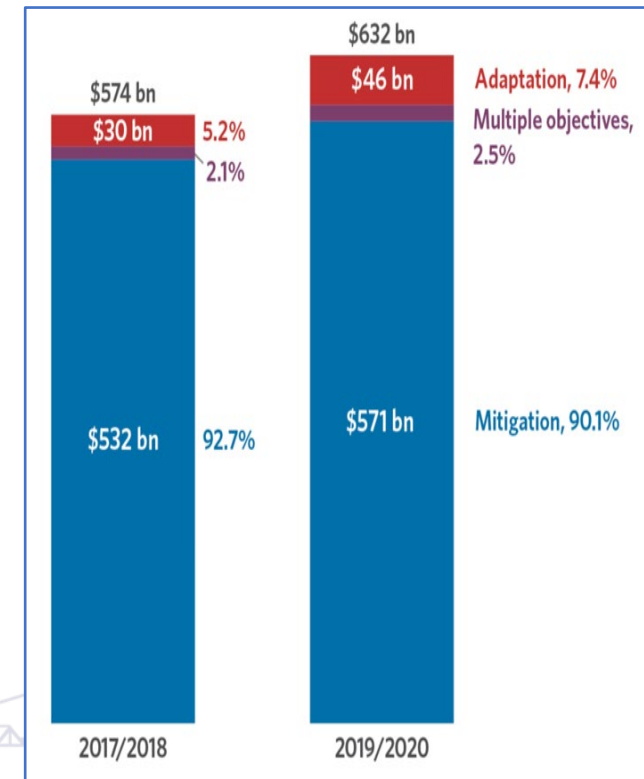
“...the key for the solution to the climate change problem rests in decreasing the amount of emissions released into the atmosphere and in reducing the current concentration of carbon dioxide (CO₂) by enhancing sinks. Efforts to reduce emissions and enhance sinks are referred to as “mitigation”.”

What is adaptation?

Adaptation refers to adjustments in ecological, social, or economic systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli and their effects or impacts.

... In simple terms, countries and communities need to develop adaptation solution and implement action to respond to the impacts of climate change that are already happening, as well as prepare for future impacts.

Increase in Climate Finance



Nigeria's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

July 2021

Mitigation Sectors

1. Energy Sector
2. Agricultural, Forestry and Land Use
3. Waste
4. Industrial Processes and Product Use
5. Short-lived Climate Pollutants

Adaptation Sectors

In 2020 a National Adaptation Plan Framework was published under which several adaptation strategies for agriculture, livestock keeping, water resources, healthcare, infrastructure, transportation, forest and biodiversity, wetlands, tourism and vulnerable groups/ gender have been identified and explained

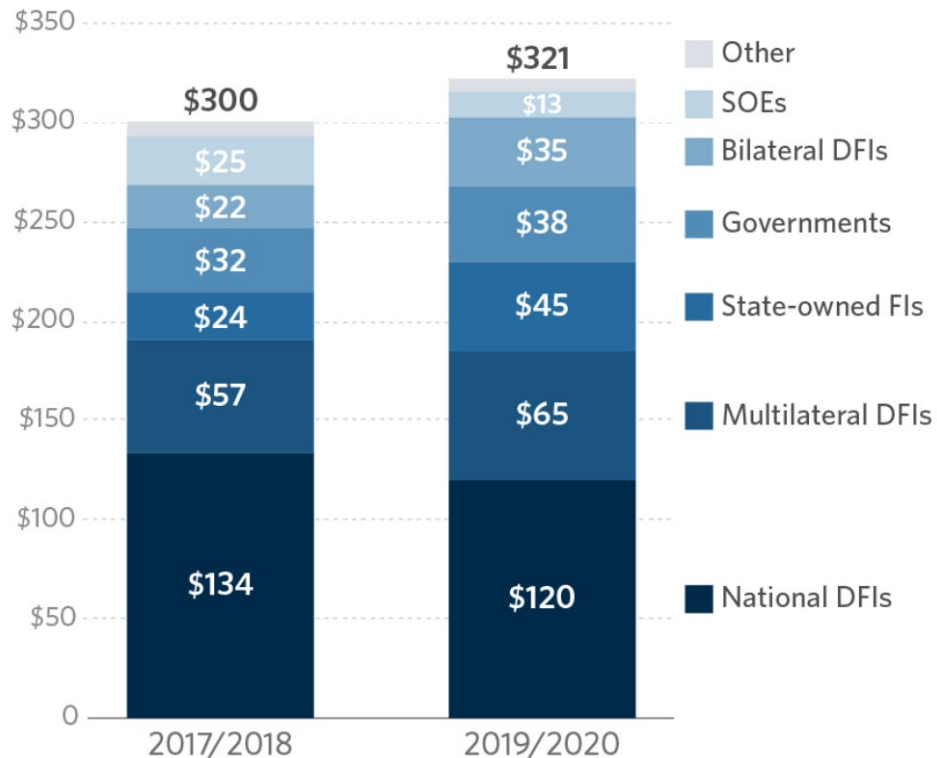


Climate Finance

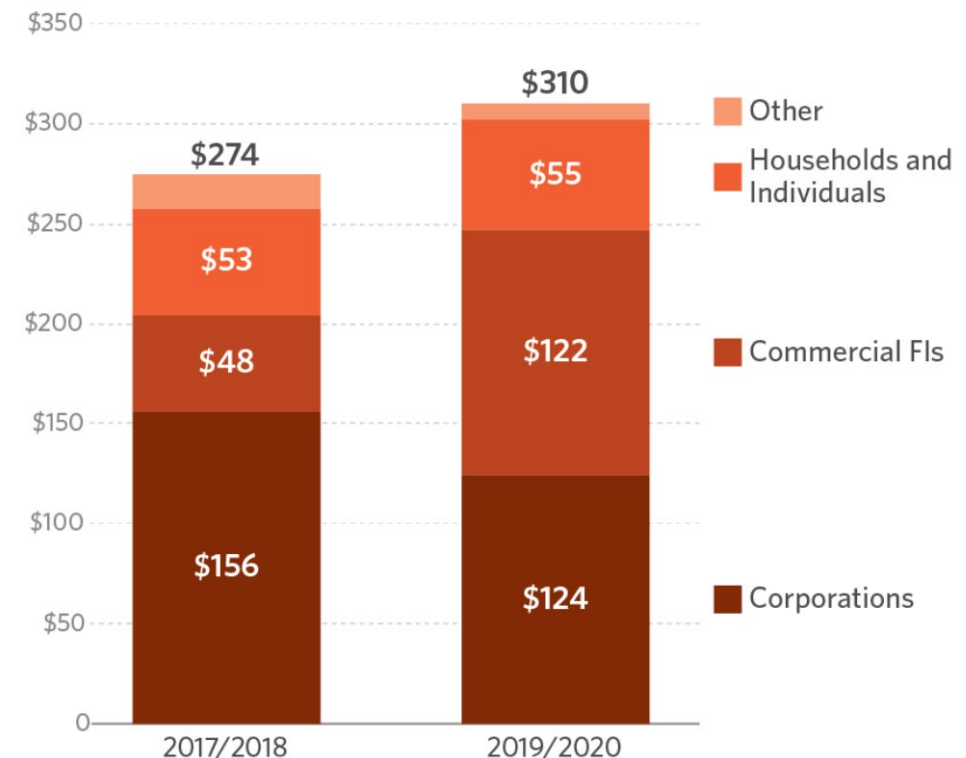
Public actors provide 51% (USD\$ 321bill) of annual Climate Finance

Private actors provide 49% (USD\$ 310bill.) of annual Climate Finance

Public Sector



Private Sector



Climate Finance Options

Capital Markets

1. International Sovereign Green Bonds
2. National Green Bonds
3. Blue Bonds
4. Transition Bonds
5. Sustainability-linked Bonds

Development Finance Institution (DFI)

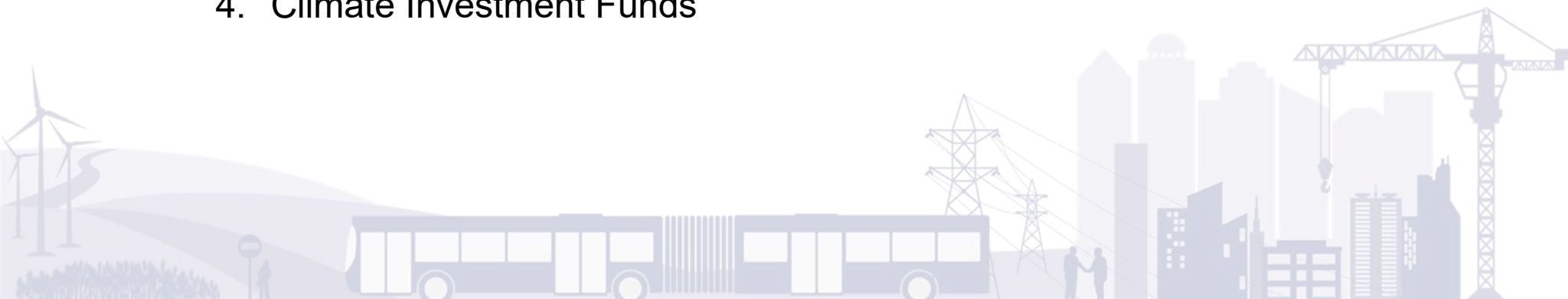
1. Multilateral Development Banks
2. Bilateral Development Banks
3. Regional Development Banks
4. Climate Investment Funds

Federal Initiatives

1. National Credit Enhancement Framework
2. National Green Infrastructure Bank
3. National Green Bond Framework

Carbon Pricing Instruments

Results-based Climate Finance



Questions & Answers

Thank you very much for your attention

