



Terms of Reference

For a research on the impact of Climate Change on the poor and vulnerable citizens in Nigeria.

1. Introduction

Poverty has become a major development problem in Nigeria. The World Poverty Clock report released in 2018 shows Nigeria has overtaken India as the country with the most extreme poor people in the world. The struggle to lift more citizens out of extreme poverty is an indictment on successive Nigerian governments which have mismanaged the country's vast oil resources through incompetence and corruption. This development already threatens the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which targets ending extreme poverty by 2030.¹

The 86.9 million Nigerians now living in extreme poverty represents nearly 50% of its estimated 200 million population. As Nigeria faces a major population boom, it is projected to become the world's third largest country by 2050 and its problem will likely worsen.

Poverty and hunger have remained high in rural areas, remote communities and among female-headed households and these cut across the six geo-political zones, with prevalence ranging from approximately 46.9 percent in the South West to 74.3 percent in North West and North East. The Niger Delta is where almost all of Nigeria's oil comes from, but the region remains one of the poorest in the country.² The situation has become worse with the outbreak of COVID 19 pandemic.

In the last 15 years the population of Nigeria grew from 89 million to 140 million people. This strongly growing population in combination with the increasing desertification and sahelization threatens the feeding of the people. Natural resources decrease in the north of Nigeria, meanwhile the sea level at her tropical coast in the south is rising. In the long run this may lead to internal migration and conflicts over the shrinking resources (fertile soil, water).

Also, Nigeria is flaring more gas than any other country in the world: 2.5 million cubic feet per day. This actually corresponds to 40% of the gas which is used in whole of Africa. Because of the contained methane and CO2 Nigeria's gas flaring contributes more to the global warming than

¹ <https://punchng.com/number-of-poor-nigerians-rises-to-91-million-world-poverty-clock/>

² <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/africa/2015/03/nigeria-poverty-niger-delta-150305014819233.html>

all the other emissions of whole Sub-Saharan-Africa together. According to a study commissioned by the World Bank in 2007, Nigeria accounts for roughly one-sixth of the world-wide gas flaring which in turn, spews some 400 million tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

Even international conflicts have to be expected, because climate refugees might not be stopped at inner African borders. Some sources already refer to a share of illegal immigrants in South Africa or Nigeria of about 30%. To get an impression: the rise of sea level of only 20cm, would imply a displacement of 740,000 people in Nigeria, a rise of 1m, would lead to 3.7 million and 2m to 10 million homeless people in the country. The United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNCCC) in Nairobi reported about the menace that one day the city of Lagos (about 7-14 Million inhabitants) and some Niger Delta States might sink completely in the sea.

ANEEJ is committed to poverty eradication and as such is currently implementing a project, entitled *Enhancing Social Protection Programme in Nigeria (ESPPIN)*, specifically aimed at strengthening Social Protection Programmes in Nigeria and advocate for the implementation of SIPs in five states of Nigeria with support from Bread for the World, Germany.

2. The project

The ESPPIN project is being implemented by Africa Network for Environment and Economic Justice (ANEEJ) in five states of Edo, Delta, Bayelsa, Ekiti and Anambra States.

3. Project Goal

The goal of the project is to advocate for reforms in support of the implementation of Social Investment Programmes in Nigeria.

The project objectives are as follows:

- To create awareness on Social Investment Programme in Nigeria and assess the impact of its implementation in line with 4 SDG Goals and targets.
- To build the capacities of Government, CSOs and Media to engage and monitor the implementation of SIPs
- Advocate for Legal and Institutional reforms which support implementation of Social Investment Programmes by the Federal/State Governments by 2023

4. Purpose of the Consultancy

The purpose of this consultancy is to carry out a research on the impact of Climate Change on the poor and vulnerable citizens in Nigeria.

Specifically, the research should take a look at the impact of Climate Change on the poor and vulnerable people of Nigeria with a view to providing key advocacy entry points for Civil Society and how it can be used to support advocacy for the implementation of Social protection

programmes in Nigeria with particular reference to the ESPPIN project states of Anambra, Bayelsa, Delta, Edo and Ekiti. It should also tease out awareness creation entry points for the ESPPIN project.

5. Methodology

ANEEJ expects that key elements and methodology of the research will include:

- Desk Review
- Key Informant Interviews (KII)
- Use of virtual meetings virtual meetings is encouraged given Covid-19 pandemic

6. Outputs

1. Report of research on the impact of Climate Change on the poor and vulnerable citizens of Nigeria.

7. Consultant experience

The consultant for this task would need to meet the following criteria:

- At least 5-7 years of proven experience in subject matter especially in an NGO setting.
- Have Understanding of Climate Change issues globally and Nigeria in particular
- Have Good understanding of Social Protection Programmes in Nigeria
- Clear, effective communicator in English.

8. Remuneration

Remuneration for the research is negotiable and is applicable in the industry.

9. Timeline for delivery

A draft report is expected to be submitted two months after the date of signing of contract.

10. Submission process

Interested consultant should send soft copies of their application to procurement@aneej.org on or before 22 February, 2021