



6 August 2019

Record of the facilitative sharing of views during the fiftieth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Nigeria

I. Background and mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP) decided by decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 63, to conduct under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) international consultation and analysis (ICA) of biennial update reports (BURs) from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty. This process aims to increase transparency of the mitigation actions and their effects reported by non-Annex I Parties.
2. The COP, by decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 56, adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines contained in annex IV to the same decision. The COP decided that the first round of ICA would be conducted for developing country Parties commencing within six months of the submission of the first round of BURs by developing country Parties.¹
3. According to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the ICA process consists of two steps: a technical analysis of the BURs of non-Annex I Parties by teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and a facilitative sharing of views, with the BURs and summary reports serving as input.²
4. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened on 19 June 2019 in Bonn, Germany, at SBI 50, the seventh workshop for the facilitative sharing of views, open to all Parties, for the nine non-Annex I Parties, including Nigeria, for which there was a BUR and a final summary report by 15 March 2019.³ Interested Parties were able to submit written questions in advance. As a result, Nigeria received 14 written questions in advance from the following Parties: Canada, Germany, European Union and United States of America.
5. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Chair, Emmanuel Dlamini, comprised two three-hour sessions and covered the nine Parties in alphabetical order.
6. This record of the facilitative sharing of views for Nigeria summarizes the proceedings and together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its first BUR⁴ constitutes the outcome of the first round of ICA for Nigeria.

II. Summary of proceedings

7. On 19 June 2019, Nigeria made a brief presentation on its first BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.
8. In its presentation Nigeria provided an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases (GHGs) not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and effects, constraints and gaps and support needed and received. It highlighted that total GHG emissions, including LULUCF, in 2015 were 712,638 gigagrams of carbon dioxide equivalent. The largest share of emissions

¹ Decision 2/CP.17, para. 58(a).

² Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 3.

³ The BURs and the summary reports are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-cycle1>, respectively.

⁴ FCCC/SBI/ICA/2018/TASR.1/NGA

came from the agriculture, forestry and other land use sector, accounting for 67 per cent of emissions in 2015, followed by emissions from the energy sector (28.2 per cent), the waste sector (3 per cent) and the industrial processes and product use sector (1.9 per cent).

9. The mitigation actions are mainly in the areas of economy-wide energy efficiency and efficient gas power stations, with estimated emission reductions amounting to 179 million and 102 million t CO₂ eq per year, respectively, in 2030. Other mitigation actions include ending gas flaring, using climate smart agriculture, reducing transmission losses and promoting renewable energy.

10. Nigeria presented key gaps and constraints in the areas of preparation of its GHG inventory, measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of mitigation actions, and technology transfer. The Party also highlighted other gaps such as MRV activities not being aligned across different levels of government institutions and ministries and the lack of an established pool of resources from agencies to establish a domestic MRV system. Nigeria received climate change funding between 2012 and 2016, including domestic contributions from primarily budgetary allocations by the Federal Government of Nigeria and external contributions from multilateral and bilateral partners, including the Global Environment Facility. On capacity-building, Nigeria highlighted that a more institutionalized system is in place for the preparation of the BUR and the capacity of national experts at ministries, departments and other agencies is being strengthened, mainly to obtain data from providers. The Party also highlighted its limited technical capacity for uncertainty assessment in GHG inventories.

11. Over the course of the presentation, Nigeria addressed written questions submitted in advance, through the secretariat, by interested Parties.

12. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Nigeria for its effort and asked questions seeking further clarification: Brazil, Germany, South Africa, Sudan, European Union, United States of America and Zimbabwe. The questions and answers were mainly focused on the following areas: the benefit of institutionalizing the BUR process and putting in place a climate change unit in each federal ministry with a climate change related mandate and activities; policies and regulations to address fugitive emissions from the oil and gas sector; challenges in developing a country-specific emission factor; the priority areas identified for improvement in the next GHG inventory; mitigation co-benefits and the differentiation of the mitigation effects of individual and multiple policies.

13. The full details of the presentation and subsequent interventions are available in the Skype broadcast of this workshop.⁵

14. In closing the workshop, the SBI Chair congratulated Nigeria for successfully undergoing the facilitative sharing of views and completing the first round of its ICA process. He thanked Nigeria and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a truly facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

⁵ <https://join-emea.broadcast.skype.com/unfccc365.onmicrosoft.com/6a987f7dfc8142268ab350a04819a41d/en-US/>.