

Nigeria's Climate Reporting Journey: Strengthening Institutional Arrangements and Enhancing Transparency

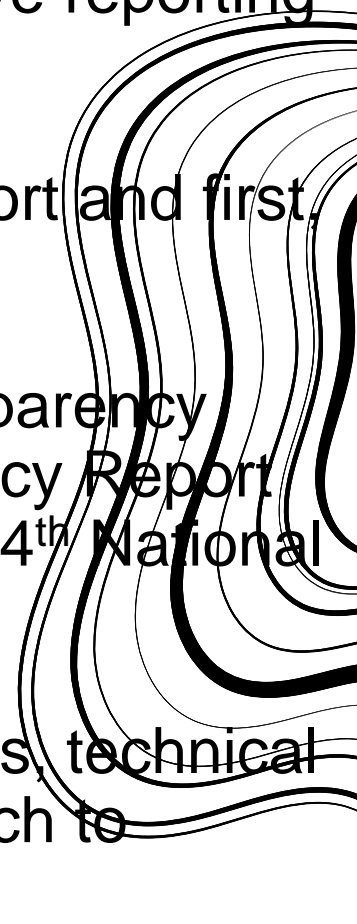
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Introduction

- Nigeria, as a signatory to international climate agreements, is committed to transparently addressing climate change through comprehensive reporting mechanisms.
 - Nigeria has submitted its first and second Biennial Update Report and first, second, and third National Communication to the UNFCCC.
 - Nigeria's Reporting to the UNFCCC using the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement i.e. Biennial Transparency Report (BTR-1 Nigeria to submit in December 2024 and the combined 4th National Communication and BTR2 by December 2026).
 - This presentation provides an overview of the existing structures, technical capacities, and relevant information regarding Nigeria's approach to preparing and submitting reports.
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Institutional Arrangement Strengthening

- Nigeria has undertaken significant efforts to bolster its institutional arrangements for climate reporting.
 - Through the Department of Climate Change, Nigeria has initiated capacity-building programs aimed at enhancing technical capabilities for climate data collection, management, and reporting.
 - These initiatives are crucial for ensuring timely, accurate, and transparent reporting of the country's climate-related activities.
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TRANSITIONING TO THE ETF

TRANSITIONING FROM THE EXISTING MRV ARRANGEMENTS

- Final biennial reports submitted by developed country Parties no later than 31 December 2022
- Final biennial update reports submitted by developing country Parties no later than 31 December 2024
- National Communications reporting remains the same

1 BIENNIAL TRANSPARENCY REPORTS (BTRs)

- First BTRs [and national inventory report, if it is a stand-alone report] submitted at the latest by 31 December 2024

BTRs include the following information:

- National inventory report on GHGs ["shall"]
- Information on tracking progress of implementation and achievement of NDCs ["shall"]
- Information on climate change impacts and adaptation ["should"]
- Information on support provided ["developed countries shall"]
- Information on support needed and received ["developing countries should"]
- REDD+ activities as a technical annex ["may"]

*The LDCs and SIDS may submit the information at their discretion.



2 TECHNICAL EXPERT REVIEW (TER)

A team of technical experts will review the Party's national GHG inventory, information on tracking progress the Party makes in implementing and achieving its NDCs, and information on support provided to developing country Parties. Information submitted by other Parties that provide support may undergo a TER at the Party's discretion.

The TER is carried out in a facilitative, non-intrusive and non-punitive manner, paying close attention to each developing country's national capabilities and circumstances. Following the review, the TER team will publish its report.

3 FACILITATIVE MULTILATERAL CONSIDERATION OF PROGRESS (FMCP)

The FMCP is undertaken with respect to a Party's efforts under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement and the Party's respective implementation and achievements of its NDC. It will consider the BTR, the TER report and other information provided by the Party. It takes place following the publication of the TER report and is conducted in two phases:

- A written question and answer phase
- A working group session held during the sessions of the SBI

If the TER report is not available within 12 months, the opportunity to participate in the FMCP will still be arranged by the secretariat.


The BTR is submitted every two years. During this process, there is opportunity for Parties to continue to build capacity, gain support, gather data and continuously improve their reporting and transparency over time.

• **Initiatives for Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)**

- Nigeria is actively preparing for its first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), aligning with its commitment to the Paris Agreement.
- The BTR process involves integrating reporting mechanisms with tracking National Determined Contributions (NDCs), ensuring comprehensive and coherent reporting of climate actions.
- Nigeria's approach to the BTR reflects its dedication to fulfilling international reporting obligations while promoting sustainable development domestically.

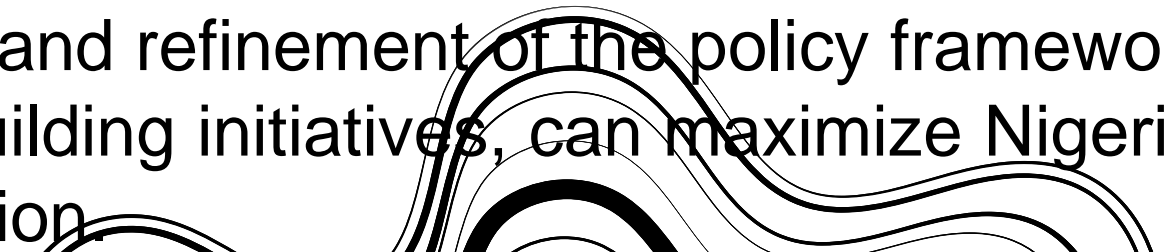
Policy Framework and Legislative Support



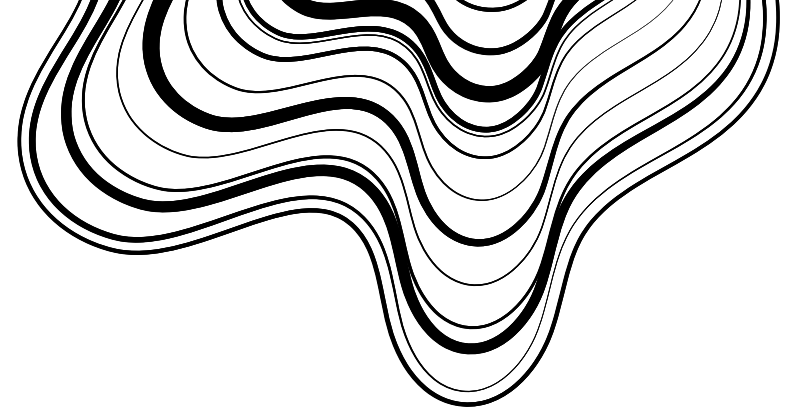
- Nigeria has established robust policy frameworks and legislative support to underpin its climate reporting efforts.
 - The Climate Change Act mandates creating and implementing climate change strategies, including reporting obligations to international bodies like the UNFCCC.
 - Sector-specific legislation supplements these efforts, ensuring that data collection and reporting standards are maintained across various sectors of the economy.
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Challenges and Opportunities



- Nigeria's policy framework and legislative support provide a strong foundation for UNFCCC reporting.
 - Challenges persist in implementation and enforcement, particularly in ensuring compliance across sectors and levels of government.
 - Limited capacity and resources may impede effective reporting activities.
 - These challenges present opportunities for strengthening coordination, enhancing capacity-building, and leveraging international support.
 - Continuous review and refinement of the policy framework, coupled with targeted capacity-building initiatives, can maximize Nigeria's contributions to global climate action.
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Coordination Mechanisms and Capacity Building



- Inter-ministerial coordination, facilitated by bodies like the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (ICCC), is crucial for effective climate reporting in Nigeria.
- Capacity-building efforts are ongoing to address gaps in reporting skills and resources.
- Continuous training programs and collaboration between government agencies are essential for strengthening Nigeria's reporting mechanisms



Coordination Gaps and Capacity Building

- **Coordination Gaps**

- Identified gaps include clarification of grey areas and deepening synergy with the National Council on Climate Change and the Department of Climate Change.

- **Capacity Building**

- While adequate human resources exist, capacity gaps and inadequate financial resources pose challenges.
- Continuous training programs are deemed essential for enhancing skills related to UNFCCC reporting. essential for enhancing UNFCCC reporting skills essential for enhancing UNFCCC reporting skills essential for enhancing UNFCCC reporting skills

Technical Assistance and Future Needs

- *Technical Assistance*
- Nigeria identifies a need for technical assistance, tools, or resources to streamline reporting processes.
- This assistance would aid in enhancing the efficiency and accuracy of reporting activities, ensuring compliance with UNFCCC requirements.
- *Future Needs and Recommendations*
- Continuous training and capacity enhancement are essential, particularly in data collection and emission calculations.
- Policy and institutional changes are necessary to strengthen Nigeria's reporting efforts.
- Improved data access and institutional arrangements for national climate action are vital to facilitate transparent and effective reporting.

Conclusion

- Nigeria's commitment to transparency and accountability in climate reporting is evident through its comprehensive institutional arrangements and policy frameworks.
- Continuous efforts to strengthen institutional capacities and enhance transparency are essential for Nigeria to effectively fulfill its climate reporting obligations and contribute meaningfully to global climate action.

