Nigeria’s Experience ın the Implementation of the First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) to the UNFCCC.

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Outline

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Introduction

Nigeria as a Party to the UNFCCC has submitted several reporting obligations to the convention and the PA. These reports are –

1. 1st, 2nd and 3rd National Communications (NCs)-2003, 2014 and 2020 respectively
2. 1st and 2nd Biennial Update Reports (BURs) – 2018 and 2021 respectively
3. 1st National Inventory Report (NIR) – 2021

Current Submission – Nigeria's **First Biennial Transparency Report (**BTR1) on the 30th December, 2024 and as such met the submission timeframe of 31st December, 2024.

Transition to ETF

- Implementation of this transition as well as meet the country's Net-Zero commitment, government established the ‘’**National Council on Climate Change”(NCCC)** in order to achieve a structured arrangement as well as eradicate bureaucratic bottlenecks associated with delay in implementation of climate change activities in the country.

- Nigeria adopted a structured approach to aid the acceleration of the ETF transition by strengthening the already existing institutional arrangement.

- Assigned roles and responsibilities to relevant stakeholders in Ministries, Departments and Agencies at both national and sub-national level with respect to data collection.

- Introduce the concept of the ETF, define our reporting obligation to the UNFCCC and how the established system can be sustainable to also meet our national priorities as a country.

Transition to ETF – Cont'd

- Strengthening technical capacity of the established climate desk officers at both national and sub-national level on the adoption the MPGs and their implications.
- Set up a GHG Inventory Management System, for data collection, archiving, management and future referencing of all sectoral data.
- Enhanced the capacity of data providing institutions, however more support is needed in terms of training.
- Updated progress made in the NDC. Currently, the NDC 3.0 is under preparation.
- For Adaptation, we embarked on massive stakeholders' engagement at both national and sub-national level. These stakeholders include; relevant MDAs, private sectors, CSOs, NGOs and community heads.
- Revised Nigeria's National Policy on Climate Change in 2021 and developed National Climate change programmes expected to run from 2021-2030.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

Government Adoption of a Structured Approach by establishing **‘’National Council on Climate Change” (NCCC)** for the purpose of coordinating and implementing Climate Change activities in the country.

NCCC
Implementing Entity & Coordination

Sectoral Data Providers

- FMENV
-NNPC
- ECN
-NERC
-NIMASA
-NCAA
-NASRDA
-NMDPRA
NUPRC

NC/BTR Mgmt. Team

– Data collation
-archiving
-Reports

Inter-ministerial Committee on Climate Change (ICCC)

– Lined Ministries, Departments, Agencies (Supervision)

FMPR – Oil & Gas
FMA&FS - Agriculture
FMPW - Electricity
FMITI - Industry
FMT – Transport
FMST&In – Science & Tech
Forestry Dept
FMB&NP –Budget
FMSMD – Minerals
NBS

Climate Change Desk Officer (CCDO)

– all key MDAs and Subnational Ministries/ Entities

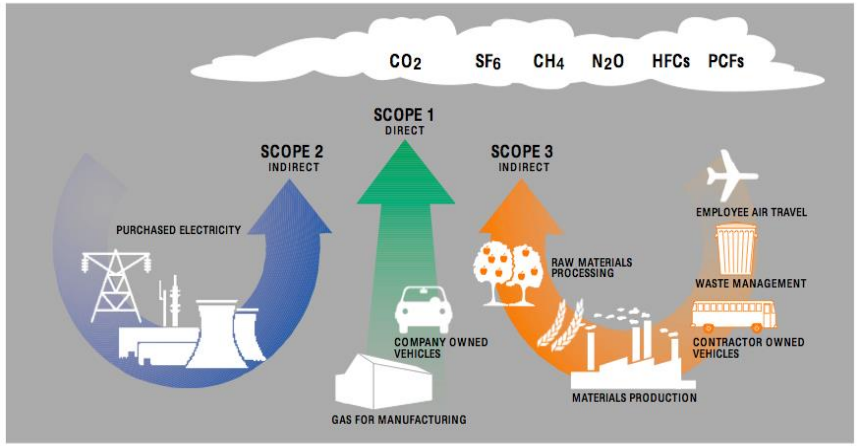
State level data Providers

Implementation Journey

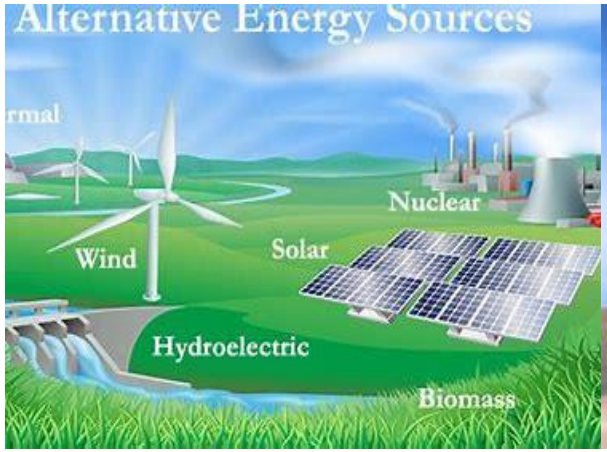
- Nigeria received GEF funding approval with Support from UNDP as the Implementing Agency. Support to implement jointly, BTR1, and a combined BTR2/NC4.
- An International Consortium who assisted Nigeria in previous reports was re-engaged to work on the BTR1 alongside the BTR team in the NCCC.
- The BTR1 was expected to be submitted to the UNFCCC in December 2024, while the BTR2 /NC4 was to be submitted in 2026 as required in the MPGs of the ETF of Article 13.
- Inception/technical Workshop was held in December, 2023 to kick-start the implementation of the BTR1. Concept of the ETF was introduced and its modalities for preparing a BTR.
- A Training Workshop for climate change desk officers at national and sub-national level was held in April, 2024, to train participants on the use of a developed data collection tool for the 4 IPCC sectors to enable ease of data flow from relevant sectors.
- Data Analysis Workshop was held to analyse and validate all data collected from Stakeholders, from State and Federal level respectively. Gaps identified from the process was discoursed and addressed for improvement. (Abuja & Lagos in August, 2024).
- Validation Workshop of the draft BTR1 and NID.

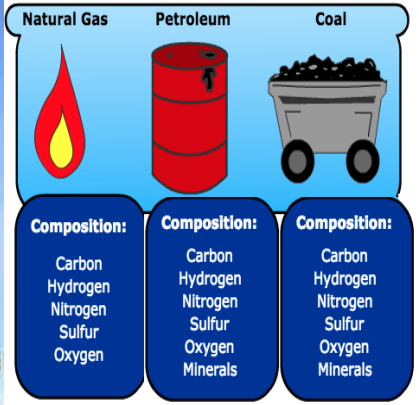
BTR Components

1. Information - Greenhouse Gas Inventory



2. Tracking progress of mitigation Action in NDC





3. Information on Adaptation Impacts

4. Financial Support Received/Needed & Capacity Building Needs

Activities undertaken in the BTR Components

GHG Inventory, Tracking Mitigation Action in the NDC, Support Received tracking

- Developed tools and templates for data collection
- Trained data providers to use the developed tools and templates
- Commenced the data collection process
- Analyzed the data collected to ascertain quality and authenticity of data
- Use the collected data and apply possible for reporting

For Adaptation

- No data collection process initiated
- No tools and templates available
- Ad-Com information used for reporting

Activities undertaken in the BTR Components

GHG Inventory – NID

- Use of international databases for missing/unavailable data
- All estimates are still at Tier 1 level
- Use of IPCC Inventory Software version 2.93 for doing estimates as per IPCC 2006 Guidelines and its 2019 Refinement
- Developed excel tool for estimating Uncertainties at category level
- Developed excel tool to do Key Category Analysis (KCA) with and without LULUCF as per IPPC 2006 Guidelines and its 2019 Refinement.
- LULUCF identified at the highest emission sector.
- NID prepared in accordance with Decisions 18/CMA.1 and 5/CMA.3
- Flexibility resorted to as per decision 18/CMA.1
- Extensive Improvement plan with timelines validated by national stakeholders is included in BTR1. UNFCCC tool used for the CRTs and submitted.

Activities undertaken in the BTR Components

NDC tracking – CTFs

- Insufficient information obtained from data providers
- Information from Agenda 2050
- The indicator selected is GHG emissions and thus GHG inventory results used for tracking progress
- Issues with aligning NDC estimates, as LULUCF was not covered at same level as for GHG inventory.
- Projections up to 2040 were done with GDP and Population growth estimates.
- Tables produced as per Decisions 18/CMA.1 and 5/CMA.3 are included in report.
- Final CTFs was recently completed – To be submitted shortly

Activities undertaken in the BTR Components

Support tracking – CTFs

- Insufficient information obtained from data providers
- Some of the information from NDC Implementation Framework of 2023 used.
- Projects listed on donor parties' websites – GEF, AfDB, GIZ, EU, GCF
- These information was compiled in excel tables as per Decisions 18/CMA.1 and 5/CMA.3 and included in the report
- Estimates of financial resources needed still to be done. However, this is Listed in CTF tables for Support Needed to ensure consistency.
- Final CTFs was recently completed – To be submitted shortly

Use of Flexibility in the BTR1

Flexibility in 3 Stances :

- Timeseries for GHG Inventory started from the year 2000 instead of 1990. No available data on this.
- No reporting on emission of HFCs & PFCs gases due to unavailability of data.
- No reporting on emission from SF6 gases as appropriate data not available

- **No Report on Cooperative Approaches**

Table 10.3. Description on flexibility provisions

Flexibility provision	Year	Sector	Category	Gas	Description	Capacity constraint	Timeline
Para. 57 of MPGs	1990 to 1999	Energy, IPPU, Agriculture, LULUCF, Waste	All occurring categories	CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF6, NF3	There is no AD collected for this period for estimating emissions as per the MPGs	Difficult to undertake data collection for this period from files if existent coupled with lack of resources	2030
Para. 48 of MPGs	2000 to 2022	IPPU	2.F. Product uses as substitutes for ODS	HFCs, PFCs, SF6	Inability to cover N2O, HFCs, PFCs and SF6 from the sub-categories 2.F.1. Refrigeration and air conditioning, 2.F.3. Fire protection, 2.F.4. Aerosols and 2.F.5. Solvents	Unavailability of activity data and an appropriate system to collect same	2032
Para. 48 of MPGs	2000 to 2022	IPPU	2.G. Other product manufacture and use	HFCs, PFCs, SF6	Inability to cover HFCs, PFCs and SF6 from the sub-categories 2.G.1. Electrical equipment, 2.G.2. SF6 and PFCs from other product use and 2.G.3. N2O from product uses	Unavailability of activity data and an appropriate system to collect same	2032

QA/QC in the BTR1

A. **Implemented during the preparation of the GHG Inventories as defined in the 2019 Refinements to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.**

B. **QA/QC was undertaken by an independent reviewer, not involved with the compilation of the inventory,**

C. **AD compared with that of International database ,eg, FAO, UN, IEA etc.**

- **QC was implemented through:**
  - Routine and consistent checks to ensure data integrity, reliability and completeness.
  - Routine and consistent checks to identify errors and omissions.
  - Accuracy checks on data acquisition and calculations and the use of approved standardized procedures for emissions calculations; and
  - Technical and scientific reviews of data used, methods adopted, and results obtained.

QA undertaken as follows;-

- Confirm the quality and reliability of data used for computing emissions.
- Review the AD and EFs adopted for each source category as a first step.
- Analyse the time series data to identify and correct outliers, ensure consistency; and
- Review and check the calculation steps in the software to ensure accuracy.

Challenges/Gaps

1. All challenges are listed in the improvement plan in the BTR1 as well as in the NID, for the categories requiring improvement.
2. Inadequate operational GHG Inventory Management system and the technical know how of the entire management of the system.
3. There is no centralized system for collecting, databasing, archiving and sharing of climate data.
4. Inadequate familiarization of the technicality of MPGs of the ETF.
5. Yet to develop country specific emission factor due to disaggregated data not collected systematically.
6. Still using tier 1 emission factor.

Way-Forward

1. Build capacity on the developed UNFCCC reporting tools and the MPGs of the ETF embedded in (Decisions 18/CMA.1 and 5/CMA.3).
2. Strengthen Information and data source to track progress of NDC mitigation and adaptation actions, including Support needed and received.
3. Establish a full fledge operational GHG Inventory management system and build technical capacity to run the system.
4. Systematic and centralized collation of data on projects to meet the ETF requirement on mitigation

Thanks for your attention