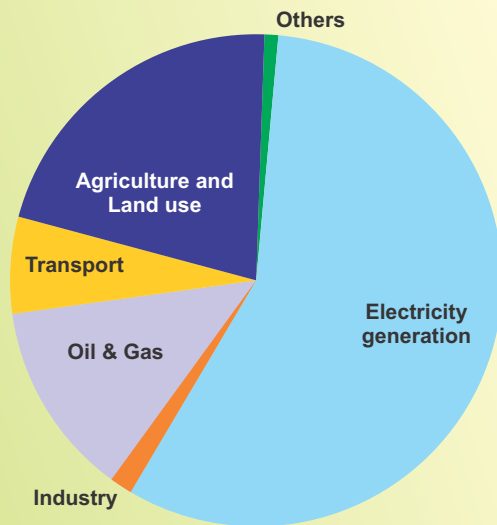


- Increasing use of CNG

- Reform petrol/ diesel subsidies

The below figure shows where emission reductions will take place in the conditional contribution.

Figure 2: Source of 2030 emission reductions by sector



The INDC also highlights the importance of keeping major fast-growing cities (Lagos, Kano, Abuja) liveable, and that new policies and measures need to be assessed against their ability to bring social inclusion and be culturally and gender appropriate, as well as improve livelihood security, increase resilience and reduce emissions.

1. Methodology and Information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding

The INDC contains key data that may enable independent assessment of ambition and compatibility through full transparency, despite the country not having a full GHG inventory yet. Additionally, it provides quantitative and qualitative information to facilitate an assessment by the UNFCCC secretariat and the international community of fairness and ambition.

2. INDC Implementation

INDC Implementation will fall under the remit of the Nigeria Climate Change Policy Response and Strategy (NCCPRS 2012), with coordination managed by the Department of Climate Change of the Ministry of Environment.

Specific actions to be carried out in 2016 / 2017 to kick start

INDC Implementation will include:

- Review of mitigation potential identified during INDC preparation against the Strategic Framework for Voluntary Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
- By early 2017, preparation of five sectoral action plans in priority areas identified in the INDC
- Strengthen the enabling framework for (I)NDC implementation, including through the development of a INDC Roadmap, guiding work by all relevant ministries, departments and agencies, as well enabling legislation
- Review of Nigeria's current climate finance landscape, support needs and international funding landscape
- Promoting public awareness and education on climate-compatible development
- Training and capacity building, including simplified user-friendly tools for analysis and further development of the LEAP model.



In 2015, Nigeria prepared its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) with support from UNDP and Ricardo Energy & Environment. Following approval by H.E. President Buhari and submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Nigeria presented its INDC at COP21 in Paris in December 2015.

1. NATIONAL CONTEXT

In 2014, Nigeria became the largest economy in sub-Saharan Africa. Having grown over 6% per year for the past decade, it is now a lower middle-income developing country, with a GDP per capita of US\$2,950. Despite this growth, significant challenges remain: food insecurity, poor access to energy, and high unemployment are the principal concerns to the Government. The recent sharp decline in

global oil price has put significant pressure on federal budgets. The country is also very vulnerable to climate change, with the north of the country particularly affected by drought.

HE President Buhari stated in his inaugural speech that Nigeria is committed to tackling climate change, and the INDC sets out the ambition of sustainability growing Nigeria's economy while reducing carbon pollution. The policies and measures set out in the INDC are development-focused: they contribute to poverty alleviation, increase in social welfare and inclusion, as well as improvement of individual well-being, which includes a healthy environment.

Nigeria has been actively engaged in international climate policy negotiations since it became a Party to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994. The country is host to a number of Clean Development Mechanism Projects as well as projects funded by the Adaptation Fund.

2. National Development Strategy and Planning

In recent years, two development strategy documents have directed the development process in Nigeria:

- i. Vision 20:2020. The Federal Government's economic growth plan published in 2009 recognises climate change as a threat to sustainable growth in the coming decades. It sees climate change as a potential driver of “*damaging and irrecoverable effects on infrastructure, food production and water supplies, in addition to precipitating natural resource conflict*”.
- ii. Transformation Agenda 2011-2015. The agenda converts the full suite of priority policies into projects in order to ensure consistency and commitment of national development efforts. It identified 1613 projects across 20 ministries.

2.1 Climate change policy framework

In order to reflect the increasing importance of climate change issues in Nigeria, the Federal Executive Council adopted the Nigeria Climate Change Policy Response and Strategy (2012), with the aim of fostering low-carbon, high growth economic development and building a climate resilient society.

2.2 Climate change adaptation

The 2014 World Climate Change Vulnerability Index classifies Nigeria as one of the ten most vulnerable countries in the world. The impacts of climate change in Nigeria vary in extent, severity and intensity, with the northeast of the country being the most vulnerable area and the south-east the least. Climate change poses a significant threat to the achievement of the country's development goals, and the impacts are strongly felt in the economic sectors and areas of agriculture and food security, water, floods and drought, soil erosion, sea level rise, energy, tourism, and ecosystems.

The National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action for Climate Change Nigeria (NASPA-CCN 2011) describes Nigeria's adaptation priorities, bringing together existing initiatives and priorities for future action. A set of thirteen sector-specific strategies, policies, programmes and measures have been identified. Additionally, the National Agricultural Resilience Framework (NARF 2014) sets the policy options for this key sector of the country's economy.

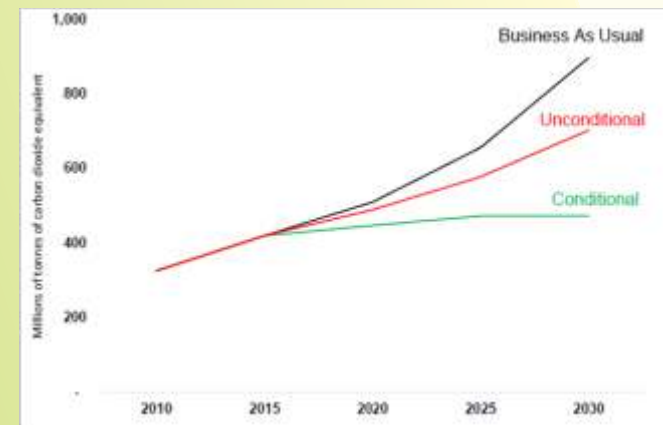
3. Mitigation

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are projected to grow 114% by 2030 to around 900 million tonnes – around 3.4 tonnes for every Nigerian. This scenario assumes an economic growth at 5%, population growing at about 2.5% per year, all Nigerians to have access to electricity (both on-grid and off-grid) and demand is met, and industry triples its size.

Nigeria's INDC includes an unconditional contribution to reduce GHG emissions by 20% below BAU projections by 2030, and a conditional contribution of 45%, based on commitment of international support.



Figure 1: Mitigation contributions



Through modelling and stakeholder engagement, the following key measures were identified in five sectors:

1. **Energy**
 - Renewable energy, particularly decentralized such as Off-grid solar PV
 - Multi-cycle power stations
 - Scalable power stations of 20-50MW
 - Enforced energy efficiency, 2% per year (30% by 2030)
 - Use of natural gas rather than liquid fuels
2. **Gas flaring**
 - Improved enforcement of gas flaring restrictions
3. **Agriculture and Land Use**
 - Climate Smart Agriculture and reforestation
 - Stop using charcoal
4. **Industry**
 - Benchmarking against international best practice for industrial energy usage
 - Adoption of green technology in industry
5. **Transport**
 - Modal shift from air to high speed rail
 - Moving freight to rail
 - Upgrading roads
 - Urban transit
 - Toll roads/ road pricing