



FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

**REPORT OF NIGERIA'S PARTICIPATION AT THE
UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
(COP-22/CMP-12/CMA1)
HELD IN MARRAKECH, MOROCCO
7– 18 NOVEMBER 2016**



1. INTRODUCTION

The 22nd Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP22), the 12th Session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP12), and the 1st Session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA1) took place from 7th to 18 November 2016 in Marrakech, Morocco. The Marrakech Climate Change Conference was also held in conjunction with the meetings of three subsidiary bodies (SBs), namely the 45th sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 45) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI45), and the resumed session of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA 1-2). It followed closely the coming into force of the Paris Agreement on 4th November 2016.

Over 22,500 participants, including nearly 15,800 government officials, 5,400 representatives of UN bodies and agencies, intergovernmental organizations and civil society organizations, and 1,200 members of the media took part in the Conference. Seventy heads of state and government attended the high-level segment of the Marrakech Conference, an indication of what people termed "*irreversible momentum*" for climate action.

Nigeria was well represented at the meetings with about 40 delegates, comprising representatives of (i) the National Assembly, State Governors, Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAS); (ii) Nigeria's Foreign Missions; (iii) State Governments; (iv) Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs); (v) academia and (vi) Media. The delegation was led by the Honourable Minister of Environment, Mrs. Amina Mohammed, who was ably represented by the Minister of State for Environment (Alh. Ibrahim Usman Jubril) in the first week of the Conference. Other Honourable Ministers present during the second week of the negotiation included those of Agriculture and Rural Development (Dr. Audu Ogbeh) and Water Resources (Engr. Suleiman Hussaini Adamu). Apart from participating actively and effectively in the negotiations at the high level, the Honourable Minister also coordinated the three side events that Nigeria organized to show case ongoing climate related ongoing initiatives and reforms towards making the Nigeria climate resilient in its pursuit of sustainable low carbon development path for the attainment of its sustainable development goals.

This report highlights Nigeria's participation in the Marrakech Climate Change Conference. Starting with the objective of the Conference, the report summarizes the key features of the action-oriented negotiations that took place during the meeting. The main outcomes of the Conference and their implications for national initiatives towards the implementation of the Paris Agreement are then discussed.

2. OBJECTIVE

Being the first climate summit since the landmark 2015 Paris Agreement, the Marrakech Climate Conference was dubbed the ‘COP for Action and Implementation’ in which governments made concerted efforts to support domestic action on climate adaptation and mitigation in order to comply with national commitments and enhance ambitions. Thus the main objective of the COP22/CP12/CMA1 was to proactively get countries to focus on how to deliver their commitments to the Paris Agreement and strengthen the world’s response to climate change and on action for implementation, including adaptation, technology transfer, capacity building and managing loss and damage.

3. EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The major focus of the Marrakech meeting is that matters relating to the implementation of the Paris Agreement, in view of its earlier than anticipated entry into force, be given priority attention. An expected outcome was a clear road map on the completion of the work programme of the Paris Agreement, as well as decision on Adaptation Fund serving the Agreement. From the country’s perspective, Nigeria anticipated that the meeting’s outcomes will surface from deliberations in respect of the following issues:

- Development of modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) surrounding the Paris Agreement to cover issues such as the transparency regime, the information required in communicating NDCs, and the processes to take stock and raise ambition, facilitate implementation and promote compliance;
- Clear roadmap by developed countries for the mobilization of \$100 billion in climate finance for developing countries by 2020;
- Rules for international cooperation on mitigation including cooperative approaches, non-market approaches and the sustainable development mechanism (Article 6);
- Support to adaptation in developing countries and designated role of the Adaptation Fund vis-à-vis the implementation of the Paris Agreement;
- Agreed technology framework for the implementation of the Paris Agreement; and
- Conclusive deliberation on further work on *loss and damage*, following the conclusion of the Warsaw Mechanism’s three-year mandate.

4. OPENING SESSION

The COP22/CMP12/CMA1 was declared open by the COP 21/CMP COP22/CMP12 11 President H.E MsSégolène Royal of France, who was joined by the incoming President (His Excellency Mr. Salaheddine Mezouar of Morocco), UNFCCC Executive Secretary (Ms. Patricia Espinosa) and the chair of IPCC (Mr. Hoesung Lee) to make high-level statements at the opening ceremony.

The statements reiterated that the Marrakech COP has marked a turning point because the landmark Paris Climate Change Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016, having achieved the threshold for entry into force on 5 October 2016. They emphasized that the entry into force of the Paris Agreement triggers a variety of important consequences, including launch of the first session of the Agreement's governing body, known as the CMA and the imperative to take forward climate action at the international and national levels as a central pillar of building climate-resilient societies, as well as the successful realization of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Various statements by different negotiating groups encouraged delegates to see the Marrakech meeting as an opportunity to take the next steps towards an inclusive, gender responsive and sustainable path to advance significant progress in the following areas:

- i. ensuring sustainable flow of finance to reach the level and have the predictability needed to catalyse low-emission and climate-resilient development;
- ii. integration of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) into national policies and investment plans, without further delay;
- iii. giving adequate support for adaptation needs of developing countries, as well as ensuring the effectiveness of the loss and damage mechanism to safeguard development gains in the most vulnerable communities;
- iv. enhancing capacity of developing countries to respond to the challenge of climate change within their national development priorities;
- v. increased engagement of Non-Party stakeholders, including the private sector, as they are central to the global action agenda for transformative change.

4. STRUCTURE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS

4.1 First Week

During the first week, there were deliberations on the operationalization of the Paris Climate Change Agreement, including the development of the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for its implementation. Work was concentrated under the APA, SBI and SBSTA, which closed on Monday, 14 November, and Tuesday, 15 November. Deliberations covered issues such as the transparency regime, the information required in communicating NDCs, and the processes to take stock and raise ambition, facilitate implementation and promote compliance. Negotiators focused on the following challenges:

- **Enhancing ambition to reduce carbon emissions:**As a result of the general concern that current national government commitments to reduce carbon emissions are not enough to limit warming to less than 2^oC, negotiators sought to enhance ambition to bridge the gap between current commitments and the reductions necessary to achieve the 2^oC goal.

- ***Financing the fight against climate change:*** Climate finance was a key issue. Many discussions centered on how to increase the flow of investment capital into projects that reduce carbon emissions, particularly clean energy generation. Negotiators focused on how to increase finance for projects that help countries, particularly developing countries, adapt to climate change and build resilience to its impacts such as flooding and other extreme weather events. Emphasis was on how to actualize the pledge by developed countries to sustainably support developing countries that are most vulnerable to the effects of climate change in an efficient and transparent manner. The possibility of using the Adaptation Fund to serve the Paris Agreement was also a major source of contention that was negotiated.
- ***Transforming the world's energy and fuel infrastructure:*** Negotiators discussed how to achieve large-scale deployment of low-carbon technologies, including clean energy solutions such as wind and solar as well as electric vehicles, energy efficient production processes and carbon capture and storage.
- ***Improving collaboration between governments and non-state actors:*** There is a growing recognition that governments cannot solve the challenge of climate change alone. Thus, a focus area for COP22 was to agree a roadmap for increasing and enhancing collaboration between governments and non-state actors including businesses.

4.2 Second Week

The second week, which followed the closure of the APA, SBI, and SBSTA witnessed the opening of the CMA1. It started with the opening of the joint high-level segment by COP 22/CMP 12 President, His Excellency Mr. Salaheddine Mezouar of Morocco. The joint high-level segment under the COP, CMP and CMA brought together over 70 heads of state and government, in addition to ministers and heads of delegation to generate political will. The President of Nigeria, His Excellency President Muhammadu Buhari eloquently delivered Nigeria's National Statement ([Annex 2](#)) which was well received (to be attached).

Following the opening of the joint high-level segment, Ministers from developed and developing countries pairing, facilitating and negotiating to resolve contentious issues. The leader of the Nigerian delegation, the Honourable Minister of Environment, was deeply engaged and had an intensive schedule throughout the high level segment. In addition, work continued under the COP and CMP. On Thursday, 17 November, the Presidency read out the *Marrakech Action Proclamation for Our Climate and Sustainable Development* to the COP plenary.

Throughout the meeting informal consultations convened under the COP on entry into force of the Paris Agreement and under the COP Presidency on the convening of CMA1. These informal consultations were conducted back-to-back, and centered on a

number of issues, including (i) where to house “orphan issues,”; (ii) the timing of the next or resumed CMA session (2017 or 2018), and (iii) whether the Adaptation Fund should serve the Paris Agreement. After these formal and informal consultations by various groups, Parties eventually adopted 35 decisions: 25 under the COP22, 8 under the CMP12 and 2 under CMA1.

4.3 Side Events Hosted by Nigeria

5. MAIN DECISIONS AND OUTCOMES OF THE MARRAKECH MEETING¹

The following are other outcomes of the Marrakech Climate Conference as indicated in 35 decisions adopted under the COP, CMP and CMA:

- Guidance on the completion of the work programme under the Paris Agreement and decide that the Adaptation Fund should serve the Paris Agreement;
- Advancement in the preparations for the entry into force of the Paris Agreement and CMA;
- Clearer terms of reference (ToR) for the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB);
- Approval of the five-year workplan of the Warsaw International Mechanism to address loss and damage associated with impacts of climate change (WIM) Executive Committee (ExCom);
- Further guidance on the review of the WIM;
- Enhancement of climate technology development and transfer through the Technology Mechanism;
- Long-term finance;
- Guidance to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF);
- Process to identify the information to be provided in accordance with Paris Agreement Article 9.5 (biennial finance communications by developed countries);
- Continuation and enhancement of the Lima work programme on gender;
- Improved the effectiveness of the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention (education, training and public awareness);
- Adopted terms of reference (ToR) for the third review of the Adaptation Fund; and
- Revised scale of contributions to the Trust Fund for the core budget of the UNFCCC in 2016-2017.

Some of these are further elaborated in the following:

¹ Daily coverage reports and summary by the IISD, as well as the COP/SBI/SBSTA Decisions provided very useful information that has been extensively used in this report

5.1 Marrakech Action Proclamation (MAP) for Our Climate and Sustainable Development

A major outcome of the Marrakech Climate Conference is a political proclamation, which calls for the “highest political commitment to combat climate change” and respond effectively and boldly to the alarming and unprecedented rate of global warming. Termed the *Marrakech Action Proclamation for Our Climate and Sustainable Development*, it included a reaffirmation of the promise to mobilise USD 100 billion climate finance by developed countries, and a reference to the need to ratify the Doha Amendments of Kyoto Protocol. The Doha Amendments to the Kyoto Protocol, made at the Doha climate conference in 2012, extended the obligation of the developed countries to make targeted cuts in their greenhouse gas emissions up to the year 2020. The Kyoto Protocol of 1997 had initially assigned emission cut targets to the developed countries only till 2012. The Action was designed to reiterate global resolve to inspire solidarity, hope and opportunity for current and future generations in the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

5.2 Developments and Transfer of Technologies

Emphasizing the importance of financial resources at all stages of the technology cycle, including at the early stages, in order to enable parties to enhance their mitigation and adaptation action, as well as enhance climate technology development and transfer through the Technology Mechanism, the COP:

- calls for increased strengthening of the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism;
- invites GCF national designated authorities and focal points to use the support available to them under the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme (RPSP) to conduct Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs) and develop Technology Action Plans, among other things; and
- encourages developing countries (including Nigeria) to develop and submit technology-related projects, including those resulting from TNAs and from the technical assistance of the CTCN, to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism for implementation.

Implication for Nigeria – submit proposal to the RPSP to request support for the preparation of its long overdue TNA.

5.3 Long-Term Climate Finance

Towards ensuring sustainable long-term climate finance, the COP:

- urges developed countries to continue to scale up mobilized climate finance towards the goal of jointly mobilizing US\$100 billion annually by 2020;

- requests parties to continue to enhance their enabling environments and policy frameworks to facilitate the mobilization and effective deployment of climate finance;
- urges developed country parties to continue their efforts to channel a substantial share of public climate funds to adaptation activities and to strive to achieve a greater balance between finance for mitigation and for adaptation, recognizing the importance of adaptation finance;
- encourages parties and relevant institutions to enhance access to finance from a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral;
- requests the Secretariat to prepare a compilation and synthesis of the biennial submissions from developed country parties on updated strategies and approaches for scaling up climate finance from 2014 to 2020;
- invites developing country parties that have not already done so to submit their biennial update reports as soon as possible;
- decides that the in-session workshops on long-term climate finance in 2017 and 2018 will, with a view to scaling up climate finance for mitigation and adaptation, focus on experiences and lessons learned from articulating and translating needs identified in country-driven processes into projects and programmes, roles of policies and enabling environments for mitigation and adaptation finance, and facilitating enhanced access; and
- requests the Secretariat to organize these workshops, ensure they are balanced in and attended by both public and private sector actors, and prepare summary reports;
- invites parties and relevant institutions to consider that:
 - ✓ country-driven processes for the assessment of adaptation needs in developing countries are fundamental for scaling up adaptation finance;
 - ✓ the NDCs and adaptation communications could constitute a good opportunity for supporting the scaling up of adaptation finance;
 - ✓ it is imperative to enhance the role of the private sector in adaptation finance;
 - ✓ better information is needed for more efficient planning, including through enhanced tracking of adaptation flows;
 - ✓ strengthening national public financing management systems is vital to support countries to effectively manage, track and monitor climate finance; and
 - ✓ maximizing the effectiveness of adaptation finance is important in ensuring that limited financial resources achieve the greatest possible impact.

Implication for Nigeria – need to have in place a functional structure for climate finance in the country

5.4 The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

Towards further exploring options for using the CDM as a tool for other uses, and for the financing of the CDM through international climate financing institutions, the COP:

- encourages the CDM Executive Board (EB) to continue the simplification of the CDM, with the aim of further simplifying and streamlining, in particular, the registration and issuance processes, and methodologies, while maintaining environmental integrity;
- requests the EB to analyze the overall cost for designated operational entities and to report back to CMP 13; and
- designates as operational entities those entities that have been accredited, and provisionally designated, as operational entities by the EB to carry out the sector-specific validation functions and/or sector-specific verification functions.

5.5 Adaptation Fund (AF)

Towards ensuring the predictability of the Fund's financing, in view of its current reliance on voluntary contributions and the meltdown of the carbon market, the COP:

- decides to renew the interim institutional arrangements with the GEF as the interim Secretariat of the Fund's Board (AFB) for an additional three years, from 30 May 2017 to 30 May 2020;
- decides to restate the terms and conditions of the services to be provided by the World Bank as the interim trustee of the Adaptation Fund and to extend the term of the trustee's services for an additional three years, from 30 May 2017 to 30 May 2020;
- encourages developed country parties to scale up financial resources for the implementation of adaptation projects in the active pipeline of the Adaptation Fund;
- encourages the provision of voluntary support that is additional to the share of proceeds from CDM project activities in order to support the resource mobilization efforts of the AFB, with a view to strengthening the Adaptation Fund;
- encourages the AFB, in implementing its resource mobilization strategy, to further consider all potential sources of funding and continue its consideration of linkages between it and other funds (particularly as it relates to the implementation of the Paris Agreement).

The CMA decides that the Adaptation Fund should serve the Paris Agreement.

Implication for Nigeria – monitor closely the development to ensure that the country benefits maximally from the final structure of the Adaptation Fund

5.6 Implementation of the Paris Agreement

Nothing the coming into force of the Paris Agreement on 4 November 2016 and the enthusiasm expressed by parties to conclude their ratification of the Paris Agreement, as well as the imperative to have clear modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the coherent implementation of the PA, the COP adopted the following recommendations from the APA, which included, *inter alia*:

5.6.1 Work in Progress

While noting the substantive progress made at SBI 45, the APA notes that much remains to be done and, in the light of the early entry into force of the Paris Agreement, emphasizes the need to progress on all items in a coherent and balanced manner, and to ensure a coordinated approach with regard to related matters considered under the SBI and SBSTA. To this end, APA:

- invites parties to submit, by 30 April 2017, their views on how to progress work in the period after APA 1-3 in a coherent, balanced and coordinated manner, bearing in mind the related matters being considered by the SBI and the SBSTA;

5.6.2 Mitigation

APA:

- invites parties to submit, by 1 April 2017, their views on issues related to further guidance in relation to the mitigation, taking into consideration the questions identified by parties as relevant for this item and listed in the annex to the informal note by the Co-Facilitators;
- requests the Secretariat to compile these submissions and make that compilation available on the UNFCCC website before APA 1-3; and
- requests the Secretariat to organize, under the guidance of the APA Co-Chairs, a roundtable that is open to parties and observer states only to take place on 6 May 2017 in conjunction with APA 1-3.

Implication for Nigeria – set up a technical committee to look at the various questions raised and make inputs into the expected submissions by parties before April 1 2017.

5.6.3 Adaptation Communication

For further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication, including, *inter alia*, as a component of NDCs, (Paris Agreement Article 7.10 and 7.11), the APA:

- requests the Secretariat to prepare, by 15 February 2017, an information note identifying information on each possible element identified by parties, while considering the guidelines, where existent, for different vehicles mentioned in Paris Agreement Article 7.11. The information note should further consider the non-exhaustive list of elements captured in the submissions and the annex to the informal summary note prepared by the Co-Facilitators;

- invites parties to submit, by 30 March 2017, further views in relation to the adaptation communication, including, *inter alia*, as a component of NDCs, referred to in Paris Agreement Article 7.10 and 7.11, taking into account the discussions on this item at this session as well as the annex to the informal note prepared by the Co-Facilitators;
- requests the Secretariat to prepare, by 30 April 2017, a synthesis of all submissions by parties on this agenda item; and
- requests the Secretariat to organize, under the guidance of the APA Co-Chairs, a workshop on agenda item 4 to take place on 6 May 2017 in conjunction with APA 1-3.

Implication for Nigeria – set up a technical committee to look at the various questions raised and make inputs into the expected submissions by parties before March 30 2017.

5.6.4 Transparency framework for action and support (Article 13 of the Paris Agreement)

Towards concretizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the transparency framework for action and support for the implementation of the Paris Agreement, the APA:

- invites parties to submit, by 15 February 2017, their views on the a list of questions;
- requests the Secretariat to organize, under the guidance of the APA Co-Chairs, an intersessional workshop before APA 1-3 that will focus on themes covered in parties' submissions, starting with discussions on reporting and recognizing that it is closely linked with technical expert review and facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress; and
- requests the APA Co-Chairs to prepare, with the support of the Secretariat, a workshop report for consideration at APA 1-3

Implication for Nigeria – set up a technical committee to look at the various questions raised and make inputs into the expected submissions by parties before February 15 2017.

5.6.5 Global Stocktake

On matters relating to the global stocktake(Paris Agreement Article 14) and its sub-items, the APA:

- welcomes the advice of the SBSTA on how the IPCC assessments can inform the global stocktake; and
- invites parties to submit, by 30 April 2017, their views on issues discussed under this agenda item, taking into consideration the questions identified by parties on linkages and context, sources of input, modalities and outcome/outputs.

Implication for Nigeria – set up a technical committee to look at the various questions raised and make the country’s views/inputs into the expected submissions by parties before April 30 2017.

5.6.6 Committee to Facilitate Implementation and Promote Compliance

On modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance (Article 15.2 of the Paris Agreement), the APA:

- invites parties to submit, by 30 March 2017, their views and proposals on modalities and procedures required for the effective operation of the committee referred to in Paris Agreement Article 15.2;
- encourages parties to elaborate elements that could be addressed through such modalities and procedures and share their views on how to take the work under this agenda item further.

Implication for Nigeria – set up a technical committee to look at the various questions raised and make views/inputs into the expected submissions by parties before March 30 1 2017.

5.7 Impact of the Implementation of Response Measures

During the informal consultations on response measures parties (i) referred to analysis and assessment of the impact of response measures; (ii) addressed the socio-economic impact of response measures; (iii) assessed response measures under the umbrella of sustainable development; (iv) identified common ground for technical work; (v) established an *ad hoc* technical expert group; and (v) requested international organizations to nominate two experts to this expert group.

In the final analysis, the SBI and SBSTA:

- request parties to forward their nominations of experts through the coordinators of the regional groups and the SBI and SBSTA Chairs to invite relevant intergovernmental and international organizations, including UNCTAD, UN Development Programme (UNDP), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Trade Union Confederation or others, to nominate two experts; and
- request preparation of a reflections note on parties’ views relating to the modalities, work programme and functions of the forum under the Paris Agreement, with a view to facilitating further discussions at SB 46.

Implication for Nigeria - forward its nominations of experts to participate in the activities of the established *ad hoc* technical expert group on response measures, through the coordinators of the regional groups and the SBI and SBSTA Chairs

5.8 Gender and Climate Change

Informal consultations and discussions led to COP decision to continue and enhance the Lima work programme on gender for a period of three years and to undertake, at COP 25 (2019), a review of the work programme, and sets out the following for the work programme. To this end, the COP:

- invites parties to continue to assist in training and awareness-raising efforts for female and male delegates on issues related to gender balance and climate change and building the skills and capacity of their female delegates to participate effectively in UNFCCC meetings through training on, *inter alia*, negotiation skills, the drafting of legal documents and strategic communication;
- invites parties and relevant organizations to continue to assist in training and awareness efforts, with a special focus on training and capacity building for delegates from parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;
- requests the Secretariat to continue to support the organization of the training and capacity-building efforts, *inter alia*, in conjunction with sessions of the SBs;
- invites parties to increase the representation and active participation of women in the bodies established under the Convention;
- decides that annual in-session workshops will be held in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary bodies in the first sessional period of 2018 and 2019 and requests the SBI to elaborate the topics for the in-session workshops during 2017 and to report on the topics that it recommends for the workshops to COP 23;
- requests the Secretariat to prepare a technical paper identifying entry points for integrating gender considerations in workstreams under the UNFCCC process for consideration by SBI 48;
- requests all constituted bodies under the UNFCCC process to include in their regular reports information on progress made towards integrating a gender perspective in their processes according to the entry points identified in the technical paper;
- requests the Secretariat to prepare biennial synthesis reports on the information contained in the reports for consideration by the COP, with the first biennial synthesis report to be prepared for consideration by COP 25;
- encourages parties and the Secretariat to take into consideration a gender perspective in the organization of the TEMs on mitigation and adaptation;
- invites parties to mainstream a gender perspective in the enhancement of climate technology development and transfer;
- requests the Secretariat, if updating the accreditation process for the parties, to improve, as appropriate, the accuracy of data on the gender of the participants as a means of providing accurate data to assess progress made on the participation of female delegates in UNFCCC meetings and those of constituted bodies;

- requests the Secretariat to continue to prepare an annual report on gender composition;
- requests the Secretariat to undertake research and analysis on challenges to the full and equal participation of women in climate-related processes and activities and to prepare a technical paper on achieving the goal of gender balance, based on submissions and its own research for consideration by COP 23;
- requests the Financial Mechanism and its operating entities to include, in their respective annual reports to the COP, information on the integration of gender considerations in all aspects of their work;
- invites parties to appoint and provide support for a national gender focal point for climate negotiations, implementation and monitoring;
- encourages parties, when reporting on their climate policies under the UNFCCC process, to include information on how they are integrating gender considerations into such policies;
- encourages parties to integrate local and traditional knowledge in the formulation of climate policy and to recognize the value of the participation of grassroots women in gender-responsive climate action at all levels;
- requests the Secretariat to maintain and regularly update its web pages for sharing information on women's participation and on gender-responsive climate policy;
- invites parties and non-party stakeholders to share information on their work related to integrating a gender perspective in the activities and work under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement;
- requests the SBI to develop a gender action plan in order to support the implementation of gender-related decisions and mandates under the UNFCCC process, which may include priority areas, key activities and indicators, timelines for implementation, the responsible and key actors and indicative resource requirements for each activity, and to further elaborate its process of review and monitoring;
- invites parties, members of constituted bodies, UN organizations, observers and other stakeholders to consult through meetings, prior to the SB 46 sessions, in order to provide inputs to the formulation of the gender action plan referred to in the previous paragraph;
- requests the Secretariat to convene, in cooperation with parties and interested observers and other stakeholders, an in-session workshop during SB 46 to develop possible elements of the gender action plan for consideration by SBI 47; and
- invites submissions from parties, observers and other stakeholders, by 25 January 2017, on their views on the matters to be addressed at the in-session workshop.

Implication for Nigeria is to develop a robust Gender and Climate Change Action that will incorporate many of the issues that the country is expected to address as it communicates with the Convention

5.9 Capacity Building

Significant differences surfaced among parties during the informal consultations that considered the comprehensive review reports on the Implementation of the Framework for Capacity Building under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol. In the end the COP:

- invites parties to consider how to enhance existing reporting on the impacts of capacity-building activities, good practices and lessons learned and on how these are fed back into relevant processes to enhance the implementation of capacity-building activities;
- invites the PCCB, in managing the 2016-2020 workplan to, *inter alia*: take into account crosscutting issues, take into consideration the outcome of the third comprehensive review, and previous work undertaken on relevant indicators; agrees that the first focus area for the PCCB in 2017 will be capacity-building activities for the implementation of NDCs in the context of the Paris Agreement;
- promote and explore linkages with other constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and synergies for enhanced collaboration with institutions outside thereof; and take into consideration ways of enhancing reporting on capacity-building activities;
- invites parties to foster networking and collaboration with academia and research centers;
- invites parties to cooperate in order to enhance developing countries' capacity to implement the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and developed countries to enhance support for capacity-building actions in developing countries;
- invites parties to submit, by 9 March 2017, their views on (i) potential topics for the sixth meeting of the Durban Forum, and on the fourth review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in countries with economies in transition and (ii) the fourth review of the implementation of the framework for capacity building under Kyoto Protocol in countries with economies in transition;
- invites parties to continue to implement the framework for capacity building under the Kyoto Protocol in developing countries by, *inter alia*, enhancing consultations with all stakeholders throughout the development of projects, enhancing stakeholders' capacity, strengthening networking and information sharing, and strengthening DNAs' capacity; and
- invites all parties to cooperate to enhance the capacity of developing countries to implement the Kyoto Protocol, and developed countries to enhance support for capacity-building actions in developing countries.

Implication for Nigeria – have a capacity assessment analysis for the climate governance of the country towards strengthening it to be able to play a more active role in some of the itemized expectations by the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol

6. IMPLICATIONS OF THE DECISIONS AND OUTCOMES FOR NIGERIA

THEY ARE CURRENTLY IN RED IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS AND CAN BE CONSOLIDATED

7. IMMEDIATE TASKS TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MARRAKECH DECISIONS AND OUTCOMES IN THE COUNTRY

While concrete outcomes of the talks remain modest, some key elements of the implementation of the Paris Agreement moved forward, including that the so-called “Paris Rulebook” will be complete in 2018. The Marrakech summit showed that there is unstoppable momentum to put the Paris Agreement into practice.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Nigeria has already begun to look inwards with regards to alternate source of funding for climate change projects through the Sovereign Green Bonds. However, there is need to critically evaluate the modalities, procedures and guidelines of its cash model.
- The Ministry should intensify its capacity building activities in terms of trainings, workshops and seminars on mainstreaming climate change into development plans. This should be targeted at budget officers, planning officers and project developers in the MDAs at the 6 geo-political zones.
- There is need for the Ministry through the Department of Climate Change to develop a holistic work plan to fully address the current emerging issues as it relates to its NDC commitment and the ratification of the Paris Agreement.
- The Vulnerability and Adaptation (V&A) Division of the Department of Climate Change is encouraged to develop Nigeria’s zero draft position paper on the governance and institutional arrangement safeguards and operating modalities for the Adaptation Fund.
- It is recommended that a loss and damage desk should be established under the V&A division of the department. The desk would monitor and track the implementation of the loss and damage mechanism as it relates to our national circumstances.
- Response measures as an emerging issue should be explored as its modalities is tailored towards fossil fuel dependent nations of which Nigeria is one.

- A Inter-ministerial Committee on Climate Change (ICCC) meeting should be organised as a Post-COP meeting to deliberate on lessons learnt and the way forward for Nigeria.
- A wider representation of technical staff should be considered as this will aid a wider coverage of the large vast of COP meetings.
- Adequate funding should be made available for participation in pre-COP meetings as this will help the country in protecting our interest.