



**NIGERIA'S INTENDED
NATIONALLY
DETERMINED
CONTRIBUTION**

Submitted by

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

Being a Requirement by

**Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework
Convention on Climate Change (COP-UNFCCC) in Preparation for
the Adoption of Climate Change Agreement at the Paris
Conference on Climate Change coming up in December, 2015**

**Prepared by the
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

National Context

In 2014, Nigeria became the largest economy in sub-Saharan Africa. Nigeria is a lower middle income developing country, the GDP per capita in current US\$ is about \$2,950. The economy is diversifying and has grown over 6% per year for the past decade. Yet, significant challenges remain. Food insecurity, lack of access to energy and high unemployment, amongst others, remain principal constraints on economic development and are of primary concern to the government. Those below the poverty line of US\$1.25 PPP still make up 30% of the population. The recent sharp decline in world oil prices has put pressure on the federal government budget, which continues to depend significantly on export revenues. The Nigeria INDC, therefore, focuses on the delivery of direct development benefits and sustainable growth of the economy.

In addition to these challenges, the country is considerably impacted by climate change. The north of the country, for example, is highly vulnerable to drought. A recent Pew Research Center global attitudes surveyⁱ found that 65% of Nigerians are very concerned about the threat climate change poses, ahead of global economic instability (48%). HE, President Muhammadu Buhari has stated in his inaugural speech that Nigeria is committed to tackling climate change. Nigeria's INDC demonstrates its determination to contribute to the success of the Paris climate summit in December 2015 and to grow its economy sustainably while reducing carbon pollution.

The INDC promotes sustainable development and delivering on government priorities. The policies and measures included in the Nigeria INDC will deliver immediate development benefits and do not compromise sustainable growth, on the contrary. Ambitious mitigation action is economically efficient and socially desirable for Nigeria, even when leaving aside its climate benefits. The policies and measures alleviate poverty, increase social welfare and inclusion, as well as improving individual well-being, which includes a healthy environment. Furthermore, by not undertaking these measures Nigeria would incur significant adaptation costs from exacerbated climate change.

Nigeria has been actively engaged in international climate policy negotiations since it became a Party to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC) in 1994 ratifying its Kyoto Protocol in 2004. Nigeria submitted its First National Communication (FNC) in 2003 and a Second National Communication in February 2014. Nigeria is host to a number of Clean Development Mechanism projects, as well as projects financed by the Adaptation Fund. In September 2012, the Federal Executive Council approved the Nigeria Climate Change Policy Response and Strategy. HE, President Muhammadu Buhari, The President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria on 26 November 2015, approved the Nigeria INDC.

Summary

The table below summarises Nigeria's INDC.

Table 1: Summary of key aspects of Nigeria's INDC

Aspect	Detail
Type of objective	Reduction from Business as Usual (BAU)
Target year	2030
Implementation Period	2015-2030
Base data period	2010-2014
Summary of objective	Economic and social development: grow economy 5% per year, improve standard of living, electricity access for all
Unconditional and conditional mitigation objectives	20% unconditional, 45% conditional
Key measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work towards ending gas flaring by 2030 • Work towards Off-grid solar PV of 13GW (13,000MW) • Efficient gas generators • 2% per year energy efficiency (30% by 2030) • Transport shift car to mass transit • Improve electricity grid • Climate smart agriculture and reforestation
Trajectory [update figure once agreed]	<p>The graph illustrates the projected carbon dioxide equivalent emissions in millions of tonnes from 2010 to 2030. The Y-axis represents 'Millions of tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent' ranging from 0 to 1,000. The X-axis shows years from 2010 to 2030. Three trajectories are shown: Business As Usual (BAU) in black, Unconditional in red, and Conditional in green. All trajectories start at approximately 330 million tonnes in 2010. The BAU trajectory shows a steady increase to about 900 million tonnes by 2030. The Unconditional trajectory shows a more moderate increase to about 700 million tonnes by 2030. The Conditional trajectory shows the lowest emissions, reaching about 480 million tonnes by 2030.</p>
Emissions per US\$ (real) GDP	0.873 kg CO ₂ e (2015) [0.491 kg CO ₂ e (2030)]
GDP per capita (US\$)	2,950 (2014) 3,964 (2030; real 2015 US\$)
Estimated emissions per capita	Current: around 2 tonnes CO ₂ e 2030 BAU: around 3.4 tonnes CO ₂ e

	2030 Conditional: around 2 tonnes CO ₂ e
Global Warming Potentials used	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report
Cost Estimate Data	National Cost = \$142b; National Benefits = \$304b (World Bank report “Low Carbon Development Opportunities for Nigeria” (2013))
Gases covered	CO ₂ , N ₂ O, CH ₄
Emissions as % of global total	<1% (2010)
Historical emissions (1850-2010)	2,564.02 million tonnes

Under a business-as-usual growth scenario, consistent with strong economic growth of 5% per year, Nigeria’s emissions are expected to grow to around 900 million tonnes per year in 2030, which translates to around 3.4 tonnes per person. The key measures below could potentially reduce emissions by around 45 per cent compared to business as usual.

Yet, Nigeria has a great potential for climate smart development, given support for implementation. Much of the reduction potential identified has zero net cost or indeed achieves a net economic benefit. That is, the measures would benefit Nigeria overall, even before taking into account the climate benefits.

Table 2: Key mitigation measures

Measure	Potential GHG reduction (million tonnes per year in 2030)
Economy-wide energy efficiency	179
Efficient gas power stations	102
Work toward ending of gas flaring	64
Climate smart agriculture	74
Reduce transmission losses	26
Renewable energy	31

Climate Change Policy Framework

In order to reflect the increasing importance of climate change issues in Nigeria, the Federal Executive Council adopted in 2012 the *Nigeria Climate Change Policy Response and Strategy*. To ensure an effective national response to the significant and multi-faceted impacts of climate change, Nigeria has adopted a comprehensive strategy, as well as a number of specific policies. The strategic goal of the *Nigeria Climate Change Policy Response and Strategy* is to foster low-carbon, high growth

economic development and build a climate resilient society through the attainment of the following objectives:

- ✓ Implement mitigation measures that will promote low carbon as well as sustainable and high economic growth;
- ✓ Enhance national capacity to adapt to climate change;
- ✓ Raise climate change related science, technology and R&D to a new level that will enable the country to better participate in international scientific and technological cooperation on climate change;
- ✓ Significantly increase public awareness and involve private sector participation in addressing the challenges of climate change;
- ✓ Strengthen national institutions and mechanisms (policy, legislative and economic) to establish a suitable and functional framework for climate change governance.

Climate Change Adaptation

Nigeria has adopted adaptation policies and measures described in more detail in section 3.2.2. Nigeria's response to climate change has focused on increasing resilience and managing the unavoidable impacts. The ***National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action for Climate Change Nigeria (NASPA-CCN)*** describes our adaptation priorities, bringing together existing initiatives and priorities for future action. The 2011 NASPA-CCN Vision is a Nigeria in which climate change adaptation is an integrated component of sustainable development, reducing the vulnerability and enhancing the resilience and adaptive capacity of all economic sectors and of all people – particularly women, children, and resource-poor men – to the adverse impacts of climate change, while also capturing the opportunities that arise as a result of climate change. Our goal is to take action to adapt to climate change by reducing vulnerability to climate change impacts and increasing the resilience and sustainable wellbeing of all Nigerians; and to reduce or minimize risks by improving adaptive capacity, leveraging new opportunities, and facilitating collaboration inside Nigeria and with the global community.

To this end, a set of thirteen sector-specific strategies, policies, programmes and measures have been prepared, which are included in full in Annex 1 to this INDC. The objectives of these are to reduce the impacts of climate change through adaptation measures that can be undertaken by the Federal, State and Local Governments, civil society, private sector, communities and individuals, including measures that will:

1. Improve awareness and preparedness for climate change impacts
2. Mobilize communities for climate change adaptation actions
3. Reduce the impacts of climate change on key sectors and vulnerable communities
4. Integrate climate change adaptation into national, sectoral, State and Local Government planning and into the plans of universities, research and educational organizations, civil society organizations, the private sector and the media.