



NIGERIA

SNAP - SUPPORTING NATIONAL ACTION AND PLANNING ON SLCPs



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Motivating National SLCP Planning

The SNAP program in Nigeria is bringing together stakeholders to identify emission source sectors relevant for SLCPs and is coordinating regulation and enforcement to improve health, benefit agriculture and address climate change. Nigeria is emphasizing the importance of SLCPs by raising awareness and education about air quality.

Building networks

Nigeria has created an SLCP coordination office within the Renewable Energy Programme of the Federal Ministry of Environment to implement the national planning and Institutional Strengthening projects of the SNAP initiative.

The SLCP office aims to represent stakeholders in all major areas of concern, and is in contact with all ministries (e.g. environment, agriculture, work and housing, transport), non-governmental organizations, community based organizations and development partners. There is a concerted effort to raise awareness of SLCP issues in the different ministries in order to gain their support.

The national action plan will identify problems, provide solutions and develop an implementation strategy. First, problems will be addressed directly by working with the organizations responsible. Where necessary, law enforcement will be used to implement activities. To do so, the SNAP initiative has made the legislative arm of government an active participant in the action plan development process. The legislative arm will be responsible for producing new laws and changing existing laws. The executive arm will be responsible

for implementing the decisions and providing adequate funding. The office is also in contact with the national planning commission of the country and is advocating that funding provisions are made in the national budget to implement SLCP mitigation strategies.

Evaluating benefits of emission scenarios

The SLCP office has assigned a SNAP support consultant with extensive knowledge and experience, who is responsible for the implementation of the LEAP-IBC tool in Nigeria. Application of this tool, currently in the start-up phase, will calculate SLCP and related emissions from all major sources, as well as the associated consequences for

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health, climate and crop yields. The application of LEAP-IBC will help to inform the policy planning process. Nigeria is working closely with the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) and neighbouring countries also undertaking national SLCP planning to streamline the integration of LEAP-IBC into policy development and implementation. The LEAP-IBC tool has the potential to be used in a

wide range of applications and Nigeria is interested in using it to assess the implications of different GHG and air pollution emission mitigation scenarios for climate change, agriculture, food security and health. The Federal Ministry of Environment and the Programme of Renewable Energy, the Pollution Control Department and the Health Ministry have expressed an interest in using LEAP-IBC.

Identifying Actions

Nigeria has identified several priority sectors for action during the SNAP process so far. These include cookstoves, agriculture, transport, brick kilns and the oil and gas industry. Most of Nigeria currently cooks with biomass fuels and the traditional brick kilns burn both coal and fire wood. The government has created an on-going programme to replace traditional kilns with new clean-burning units. The SNAP office is campaigning to encourage the use the clean air kilns and will also be monitoring the success of the programme so far.

Nigeria is working with the Ministry of Agriculture to improve the manipulation of livestock manure in an effort to reduce methane emissions. In the transport sector, Nigeria is focussing on using cleaner fuel with less sulphur as well as phasing out lead which is still a problem in Nigeria, something discovered during the SNAP process.

Nigeria is joining forces with the CCAC to emphasize the importance of the oil and gas industry problems in Nigeria. Currently, the size of the fine on oil companies for not meeting regulations is not enough of an incentive to force companies to comply. The goal is to bring the issue to the highest level of government.

The Ministry of Environment can legislate for the issues addressed in the national plan. The Intended National Determined Contributions (INDCs) under the UNFCCC also has several elements that are closely linked with SLCP mitigation. They are often activities of the Ministry of the Environment, specifically the Departments of Renewable Energy and Air Pollution Control.

In order for action to happen, budgets need to be allocated and actions need to be included in the development

plans of different ministries. But inclusion in plans and the development of laws are not enough – enforcement is an important issue if action to reduce emissions is to occur.

There are various strategies to help enforcement: legislators at different levels can be made aware of the importance of the issues addressed in the national plan; civil society, including NGOs can monitor progress; and monitoring, reporting and verification can be effective, but only when adequate budgets are allocated for this.



The CCAC SNAP Initiative

The objective of the SNAP Initiative is to develop capacity within SLCP partner countries for effective national planning as a foundation for rapid and large-scale implementation of SLCP mitigation. It has three key objectives:

- Supporting the development of national SLCP planning processes - facilitating action in countries by embedding SLCPs in on-going activities and national policies; strengthening institutions and building capacity to coordinate issues related to SLCPs at the national scale;
- Enhancing tools and approaches to support key steps of the national planning process – the development of emission scenarios, estimation of benefits of emission reductions to help in prioritising different measures for SLCP reduction;
- Fostering linkages and collaboration between national SLCP planning with global and regional processes, initiatives and approaches.

SNAP Network

Implementers include: the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), Institute for Governance & Sustainable Development (IGSD), International Union of Air Pollution Prevention and Environmental Protection Associations (IUAPPA), Molina Center for Energy and the Environment (MCE2), UNEP Energy Branch, UNEP regional offices and 14 participating countries, including Bangladesh, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mexico, Nigeria, Chile, Ethiopia, Jordan, Liberia, Maldives, Morocco, Peru, and Togo. More information: <http://www.ccacoalition.org/en/initiatives/snap>

About the CCAC

The Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (CCAC) is a voluntary global partnership of governments, intergovernmental organizations, business, scientific institutions and civil society committed to catalysing concrete, substantial action to reduce SLCPs (including methane, black carbon and many hydrofluorocarbons). The Coalition works through collaborative initiatives to raise awareness, mobilise resources, and lead transformative actions in key emitting sectors.

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