



# NIGERIA'S PARTICIPATION **AT COP25.**



COP25  
**C H I L E**  
**MADRID 2019**  
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE



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**C O M P R E H E N S I V E R E P O R T**  
**2 -13 DECEMBER, 2019**  
**Federal Ministry of Environment Nigeria**

Supported By:





# COP25

## CHILE

### MADRID 2019

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# INTRODUCTION

## Nigeria at UNFCCC, COP25

The twenty-fifth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 25) and the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 15) and the Second session of the Conference of Parties Serving as the meeting of Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA2) as well as the Fifty-first Session of the Subsidiary Bodies (Sbs), namely the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 51), and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 51) took place from 2 December to 13 December, 2019 in Madrid, Spain.

## HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT

led by the  
**Honourable Ministers.**

The Honorable Minister of Environment, Dr. Mahmood Mohammad Abubakar and Honourable Minister of State, Environment, Barr. Sharon Ikeazor participated at the high level segment.

163 National Statements were delivered at the high-level segment, including from 1 President, 3 Prime Ministers, 2 Deputy Prime Ministers and 2 Ministers of Foreign Affairs. The high-level segment also heard delivery of statements from 18 Intergovernmental Organizations, 9 Non-Governmental Organizations and 1 Faith Based Group.



**Dr. Mohammed Mahmood Abubakar**  
Hon. Minister of Environment  
Federal Republic of Nigeria

## NATIONAL STATEMENT

**Nigeria's Statement**  
delivered by  
**Hon. Minister at**  
**the Ministerial High-level**  
**segment of COP25, Spain**  
**on December 10, 2019**

The outcome of this Conference must result in quick resolutions of all outstanding issues pertaining to the Paris Agreement Rulebook as carried over from COP24 to enable its operationalization and strengthening global response to the threat of climate change to ensure a sustainable future for our people and planet.

Nigeria faces grave social, economic and environmental threats consequent to climate change due to our country's dependence on climate-sensitive resources.

Climate change impacts are already threatening the survival and livelihoods of our people. The devastating loss of range and crop lands to desertification each year in the northern part of the country, resource use conflicts, loss of forest cover and threatening sea-level rise on the significant coastline in the southern part of the country



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In this regard, the country is advancing policies and initiatives aimed at addressing significant challenges occasioned by climate change such as reviving the Lake Chad, increasing her forest cover, deploying smart, renewable energy.

solutions, halting and reversing desertification and land degradation, flooding, ocean surge; gender mainstreaming as well as engaging the youths in climate governance.

Nigeria has also embraced issuances of

**Dr. Mohammed Mahmood Abubakar**  
Hon. Minister of Environment  
Federal Republic of Nigeria



Dr. Mahmood Mohammed, Honourable Minister, Federal Ministry of Environment and Barr. Sharon Ikeazor, Honourable Minister for State, Federal Ministry of Environment.

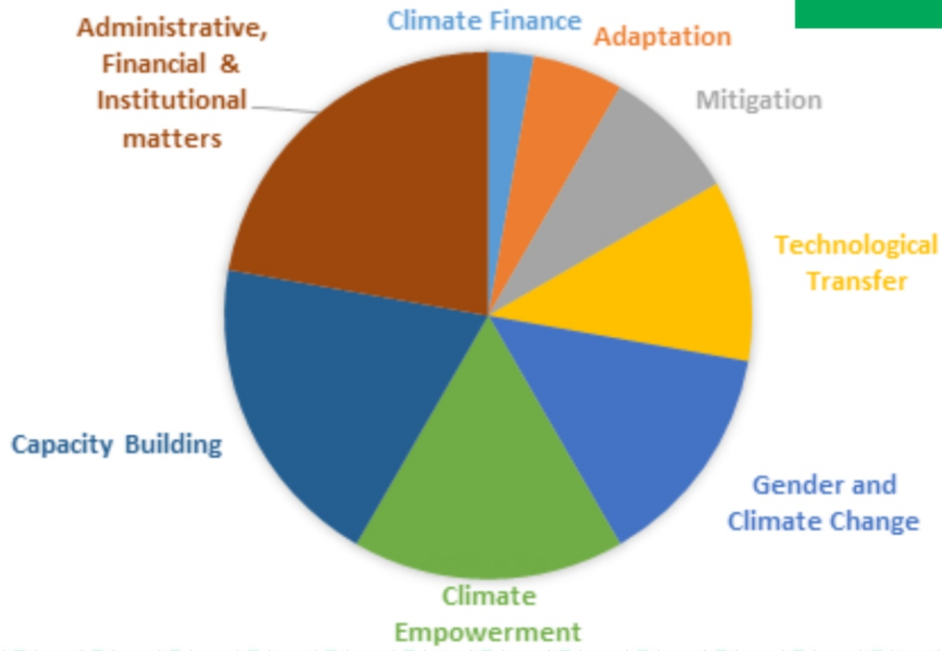


Dr. Mahmood Mohammed, Honourable Minister, Federal Ministry of Environment and Dr. Peter Yerima Tarfa, Director, Department of Climate Change, Federal Ministry of Environment

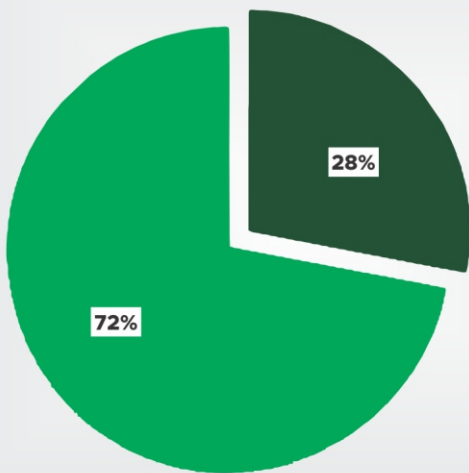




THEMATIC GROUPS NIGERIA PARTICIPATED IN



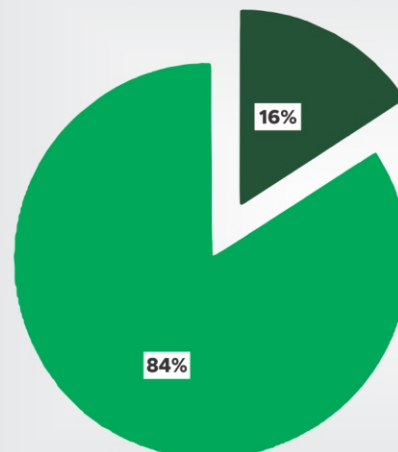
Gender



■ Female  
■ Male

■ Youth  
■ Non Youth

Youth Participation



## BREAKDOWN OF NIGERIA COP25 DELEGATION

A total delegation of 125 Nigerians attended the conference, it was led by the Hon. Minister of Environment, Dr. Mohammed Mahmood Abubakar representing H.E. President, Muhammadu Buhari, GCFR and supported by the Honourable Minister of State, Barr. Sharon Ikeazor.



## SECTORS:

- i. The National Assembly;
- ii. Federal Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAS);
- iii. State Governments;
- iv. Nigeria's Foreign Missions;
- v. Civil Society Organizations;
- vi. Youth representatives;
- vii. The Academia;
- viii. Private sector; and
- ix. The Media.

## FACTS & NUMBERS

Total Nigerian delegation  
**125**

Youth representation  
**16.2% (13 youths)**

Female participation  
**28% (35 women)**

Side-events organized/co-organized by Nigeria  
**35**

Number of COP25 related publications  
**55**







## ROAD MAP TO CHILE/MADRID (COP25): Recent Key Turning Points at Previous COPs

**Durban Mandate:** The negotiating mandate for the Paris Agreement was adopted at the UN Climate Change Conference in Durban, South Africa, in 2011. Parties agreed to launch the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) with a mandate “to develop a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties” no later than 2015, to enter into force in 2020. In addition, the ADP was mandated to explore actions to close the pre-2020 ambition gap in relation to the 2°C target set out in the 2009 Copenhagen Accord.

**Lima:** The UN Climate Change Conference in Lima, Peru, in 2014 adopted the “Lima Call for Climate Action,” which furthered progress on the negotiations towards what would become the Paris Agreement. It elaborated the elements of a draft negotiating text and the process for submitting and synthesizing intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs), while also addressing pre-2020 ambition.

**Paris:** The 2015 UN Climate Change Conference convened in Paris, France, and culminated in the adoption of the Paris Agreement on 12 December. The Agreement includes the goal of limiting the global average temperature increase to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C. It also aims to increase parties’ ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and make financial flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate resilient development. The Agreement will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of different national circumstances.

Under the Paris Agreement, each party shall communicate, at five-year intervals, successively more ambitious NDCs. By 2020, parties whose nationally determined contributions (NDCs) contain a time frame up to 2025 are requested to communicate a new

NDC and parties with an NDC time frame up to 2030 are requested to communicate or update these contributions.

Key features of the Paris Agreement include a transparency framework, and a process known as the Global Stocktake. Starting in 2023, parties will convene this process at five-year intervals to review collective progress on mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation. The Agreement also includes provisions on adaptation, finance, technology, loss and damage, and compliance.

When adopting the Paris Agreement, parties launched the Paris Agreement Work Programme (PAWP) to develop the Agreement’s operational details. They agreed to convene in 2018 a facilitative dialogue to take stock of collective progress towards the Paris Agreement’s long-term goals. This process was known as the Talanoa Dialogue.

In Paris, parties also agreed on the need to mobilize stronger and more ambitious climate action by all parties and non-party stakeholders to achieve the Paris Agreement’s goals. Building on the Lima-Paris Action Agenda, several non-party stakeholders made unilateral mitigation pledges in Paris, with more than 10,000 registered actions. Attention to actions by non-party stakeholders continued through the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action, launched in 2016.

**Marrakech:** The UN Climate Change Conference in Marrakech took place from 7-18 November 2016, and included the first meeting of the CMA. Parties adopted several decisions related to the PAWP, including: that the work should conclude by 2018; the terms of reference for the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB); and initiating a process to identify the information to be provided in accordance with Agreement Article 9.5 (ex ante biennial finance communications by developed countries). Other decisions adopted included approving the five-year workplan of the WIM, enhancing the Technology Mechanism, and continuing and enhancing the Lima work programme on gender.



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### NIGERIA’S EXPECTATION at COP25:

Ambition to implement the Paris Agreement and to ensure that Nationally-Determined Contributions (NDCs) reflects enhanced commitments to climate action across all segments of society. Equally expected was refining the technical aspects of transparency framework; assurance on the provision of continued support to developing countries through all possible means and including a successful replenishment of the GCF. Progress on the achievement of the goal of mobilizing \$100 billion by 2020. Complete the unfinished business from Katowice; namely, Article Six, to unleash the potential of a valuable tool for climate action; and Finally, Nigeria expected COP25 to focus on outreach and inclusion of non-state actors, which are vital part of efforts to achieve climate goals.



## TECHNICAL NEGOTIATIONS

The first week of COP 25 focused on Technical sessions with Nigeria actively participating. The technical officers were distributed into the following thematic groups and sub-groups.

**(I) Adaptation**

- National Adaptation Plans
- Agriculture.
- Loss and Damage

**(ii) Mitigation**

- Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)
- Issues of Article 6 under the Paris Agreement.
- Transparency Framework
- Long-Term global goal

**(iii) Climate Finance**

- Long Term finance.
- Standing Committee on Finance

**(iv) Administrative, Financial & Institutional Matters.**

- Methodological issues under the Convention
- Public Registries.
- Global Stock take
- Reporting and Review of Parties included in Annex I and Non-Annex I

**(v) Action for Climate Empowerment**

**(vi) Capacity Building**

**(viii) Development and Transfer of Technologies**

**(vii) Gender and Climate Change**



**NIGERIA**





# COP25 NEGOTIATIONS OUTCOME

## DECISION ON ADAPTATION

The National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) submissions from Countries such as Ethiopia, Grenada, Guatemala, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Uruguay were actioned bringing the total number of submitted NAPs to 17.

The Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group work on gaps and needs was noted. Also, its work on ways to assist with implementation of NAPs was discussed. Further, the COP requested that the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), at its fifty-third session (November 2020), to consider the information from the reports of the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, including on gaps and needs and the implementation of NAPs, and to take further action as appropriate.

## DECISION ON AGRICULTURE (KORONIVIA JOINT WORK ON AGRICULTURE)

The reports on the Koronivia road map on Methods and approaches for assessing adaptation, adaptation co-benefits, resilience, Improved soil carbon, soil health and soil fertility among others.

The SBSTA and the SBI invited Parties to consider relevant policies, actions and measures, including national plans and strategies, which would help with implementing the activities. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SB 52.

## DECISION ON LOSS AND DAMAGE

The COP decided that the WIM expert group shall develop a focused plan of action, while avoiding duplication of existing efforts at its first meeting which holds in 2020.

Considerations related to governance of the Warsaw International Mechanism have not been concluded due to the fact that developed countries rejected calls to be responsible/liable for compensation for Loss and Damage in the developing countries hence negotiations will continue at its twenty-sixth session (November 2020).

## DECISION ON RESPONSE MEASURES

The CMA decided that the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures, in the context of the implementation of the workplan, may use the modalities, as appropriate and as decided on a case-by-case basis, as contained in decision 7/CMA.1 (the CMA also decided that members shall be nominated by their respective groups. Groups are encouraged to nominate members taking into account the goal of achieving a gender balance. The Chairs of the SBSTA and the SBI appointments).

## DECISION ON MITIGATION

The COP agreed that the second periodic review of the long-term global goal under the Convention will take place, beginning in the second half of 2020 and concluding in 2022, with a structured expert dialogue held in conjunction with the subsidiary body sessions, from SB 53 to SB 55;

It was also decided that the second periodic review should enhance parties' understanding of; the LTGG and scenarios towards achieving it in light of the ultimate objective of the Convention; progress made in relation to addressing information and knowledge gaps; and challenges and opportunities for achieving the LTGG;

The second periodic review will also assess the overall aggregated effect of steps taken by parties in order to achieve the LTGG; It was agreed that the outcome of the second periodic

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### DECISION ON TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION AND SUPPORT

Issues of the SBSTA Item 11 entered Rule 16 as there are no consensus on the adoption of the draft conclusion, the item was included automatically in the agenda of the next ordinary session (June, 2020).

### DECISION ON CONSULTATIVE GROUP OF EXPERTS

This agenda item had a procedural conclusion, the COP requested the SBI to continue its work on the ToRs of the CGE considering the informal note prepared by the COP Presidency with a view to produce a draft conclusion for adoption by the COP in its 26th session.

### DECISION ON LONG-TERM FINANCE

Rule 16 was applied to the issue of the agenda of LTF beyond 2020. Discussions was to continue at the next inter-sessional meetings towards COP 26;  
The COP decided that the 2020 in-session workshop on long-term climate finance should build on the key findings and messages from the workshop and the summary report on the 2019 in-session workshop on long-term climate finance.

### DECISIONS ON MATTERS RELATING TO THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The COP welcomed the decision of the Standing Committee on Finance on the topic of its 2020 Forum, which will be financing nature-based solutions.

Endorses the work plan of the SCF for 2020 and underlines the importance of the SCF focusing

# COP25 NEGOTIATIONS OUTCOME

its work in 2020 in accordance with its current mandates.

The COP decided to initiate the review of the functions of the SCF at the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties (November 2021), noting decision /CMA.2, with a view to concluding it at its twenty-eighth session (November 2022).

## CLIMATE FINANCE:

### Green Climate Fund:

The Green Climate Fund was encouraged to continue to enhance its support for adaptation and was requested to:

- (a) Swiftly conclude its work on guidance on the approach and scope for providing support to adaptation activities;
- (b) Continue to enhance its support for the implementation of national adaptation plans, in line with Board decisions on enhancing readiness programming; GCF was also encouraged to continue to collaborate with the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the Technology Executive Committee with a view to both strengthening cooperative action on technology development and transfer at different stages of the technology cycle and achieving a balance between support for mitigation and support for adaptation.

The Board of the Green Climate Fund was invited to continue providing financial resources for activities relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in



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The Board of the Green Climate Fund was invited to continue providing financial resources for activities relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in developing country Parties, to the extent consistent with the existing investment, results framework and funding windows and structures of the Green Climate Fund, and to facilitate efficient access.

### Adaptation Fund

COP took note of the annual report of the Adaptation Fund Board and the information contained therein, it welcomes the financial pledges and contributions to the Adaptation Fund (AF) made by the Governments of Germany, Ireland, Norway, Poland, Spain and Switzerland, the governments of the Brussels-Capital, Flanders and Walloon Regions of Belgium, and the provincial government of Quebec, equivalent to USD 75.4 million; It also welcomes the first multi-annual financial pledge to the AF, made by the Government of Sweden, equivalent to USD 54.2 million, of which the first annual contribution is USD 13 million.

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The COP notes the following information, actions and decisions relating to the Adaptation Fund Board presented in the report referred to in the paragraph above:

(a) The accreditation of 31 national implementing entities for accessing resources from the Adaptation Fund directly as at 11 October 2019;

(b) Cumulative project and programme approvals reaching USD 720.0 million as at 11 October 2019;

(c) Funds available for new funding approvals amounting to USD 112.5 million as at 11 October 2019;

(d) The value of projects and programmes in the active pipeline estimated at over USD 248.8 million as at 30 September, 2019;

(e) The approval of funding decisions for readiness grants amounting to USD 167,110, consisting of USD 99,910 in South-South cooperation grants and a USD 67,200 technical assistance grant for the environmental and social safeguards policy and the gender policy;

(f) The cumulative receipts of USD 887.1 million into the Adaptation Fund Trust Fund, as at 30 June 2019, comprising USD 201.4 million from the monetization of certified emission reductions, USD 657.9 million from additional contributions and USD 27.8 million from investment income earned on the Trust Fund balance;



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foundation and direction for the next five years of gender-responsive climate policy and action.

**Decision:**

- The enhanced LWP and its GAP was adopted.
- A review of the implementation of the enhanced LWP and its GAP is to be done at the sixty-first session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (2024), with a mid-term review in June 2022.

**GENDER AND CLIMATE CHANGE:****Enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender and its Gender Action Plan**

The COP 24 invited Parties constituted bodies and observers to consult during 2019 in order to advance the Gender Action Plan (GAP). SBI 50 advanced the review of the Lima work Programme on Gender (LWPG) and its GAP. Further to this, a workshop was organized on the LWP and its GAP at the Pre-COP 25 in Costa Rica in October 2019 to propose the elements of the document. It was agreed that the proposed elements be further considered at SBI 51 (December 2019), with a view to recommending a draft decision thereon for consideration and adoption by COP 25.

An informal technical meeting on the Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan 28 and 30 November 2019 to enable the development of elements and activities for the LWPG and the GAP in preparation for a decision at SBI 51 of COP25. Major areas of contention were on the "Human Rights" clause and "means of implementation". The following 6 priority areas were agreed upon:

- Capacity-building, knowledge management and communication
- Gender balance, participation and women's leadership
- Coherence
- Gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation
- Monitoring and reporting

A key outcome of COP 25 is the enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender and its Gender Action Plan. This provides a robust

**Matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement:**

Matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement;

Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement;

Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement:

The outcome of the work of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) on matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement was considered. This was in response to the request of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties

to the Paris Agreement on the recognition that the draft decision texts do not represent a consensus among the Parties.

**Decision:**

It was thus requested that the SBSTA should continue the consideration of the matters referred to in the draft decision texts at its fifty-second session (June 2020) with a view to recommending draft decisions for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its third session in November 2020.

## RESPONSE MEASURES

### Enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender and its Gender Action Plan

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## CSO/YOUTH: TIME FOR ACTION

The COP, cognizant of the efforts and concerns of civil society, in particular of youth and indigenous peoples, in calling for urgent and ambitious global climate action, recognizes the role of multilateralism and the Convention, including its processes and principles, in addressing climate change and its impacts also recognizes the important advances made through the UNFCCC multilateral process over the past 25 years, including in the context of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. Appreciates and gratitude to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the scientific community for providing the 2019 Special Reports, 2 which reflect.

### Decision:

- The COP decides to hold, at its twenty-sixth (2020) and twenty-seventh (2021) sessions, round tables among Parties and non-Party stakeholders on pre-2020 implementation and ambition;
- Invites Parties and non-Party stakeholders to submit inputs via the submission portal by September 2020 and September 2021, respectively, to inform the round tables;
- also requests the secretariat to prepare a summary report by September 2022 on the basis of the outcomes of the round tables to serve as an input for the second periodic review.











## SUMMARY OF SIDE EVENTS ATTENDED

S/N	SIDE EVENT	FOCUS OF EVENT	POTENTIAL INITIATIVES (FOLLOW UP ACTION)
1	OFFICIAL UNFCCC SIDE EVENT: The Power of Collective Efforts to get Results: Lessons from the NDC Partnership	Lessons learnt and knowledge sharing amongst beneficiaries of the NDC partnership	Review and scale up of financial options for the implementation of the NDC
2.	The IsDB Five Year Climate Action Plan 2020-2025	Discussions on challenges and opportunities brought by the IsDB Climate Change Policy and Action Plan	Avenue for MCs and other IsDB stakeholders and Partners to exchange views on how best to implement the Five-Year Plan.
3.	Advancing Climate Action in Agriculture and Food Systems	Working towards increasing the ambition for agricultural climate action.	To reduce short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) including methane, black carbon, HFCs and tropospheric ozone.
4.	Building Resilience to Land and Forest Degradation in Anambra State: An Innovative Approach	The event aimed at illuminating the impact of climate change on agriculture and forest preservation in the state.	Anambra State launched its Climate Change Resilience Campaign titled "SAVE OUR LANDSCAPE" which is indicative of the state's readiness to tackle climate change impacts.

5.	How to Conquer waste and reduce emissions: The case of Nigeria	Overview of the waste management process in Nigeria and the challenges.	Collaborations and Partnerships from institutions and organizations towards making the menace of waste into a business solution.
6.	Achieving improved alignment of the NDC with other national development agenda	Share experiences on on-going cohesion building, synergy and cooperation amongst relevant agencies towards integration of the elements of the NDC into respective mandates.	Seeking further support for increasing national ambition towards reducing emissions and strengthening climate resilience.
7.	Strengthening climate promises: action on air quality to enhance NDCs	Actions to implement low-emission cities with territorial approach, to improve air quality and reduce the impacts of climate change.	Taking necessary actions to improve air quality and reduce the impacts of climate change.
8.	National Visions for Adaptation Action: Lessons from Nigeria, Botswana and Ghana	Lessons learnt and knowledge sharing amongst beneficiaries of the NAP Global Network	Build resilience and scale up of financial options for the implementation of the NAPs. Aligning the NDC with NAPs Framework.
9.	Partnership for Sustainable Blue Economy for Africa	Protection and Management of the Marine Environment.	Implementation of Marine-friendly policies and regulations. Collaboration and Partnerships for sustained development.
10.	Media Launch of the WHO Health and Climate Change Global Survey	Global overview of the progress of various governments in protecting their citizens health from climate change	Awareness raising on the impact of Climate Change on Health and key focus on areas for negotiations at cop 25



11.	Climate Change consequences and the world of work: the adaptation challenge from a trade union perspective	The need for transition to a carbon neutral society	Capacity building initiatives for current and future adaptation challenges in the health sector
12.	Monitoring Progress on Health and Climate Change- Health Side Event at the SDG Synergies Pavilion	Event stress the link between 2030 SD Agenda and the Paris Agreement and implication for Climate Change and Health	Multi sectoral climate- health synergies for a sustainable future
13.	Promoting the Health and Climate Change Nexus at COP 26- Health Side Event at the Italian Pavilion	Events outlines how Health and social wellbeing can drive ambition at cop 26	Linking Climate ambition and health co-benefits from climate action
14.	Invest in Climate action for Health: cut emissions ,clean our air, save lives- UN System SDG3	Event focuses on the outcome of the UN Climate Action Summit in September, 2019	Synergies to drive ambitious and inclusive Climate Action
15.	Which cities have ambitions in line with 1.5 and what this will mean for their citizen's health?	Event provided an overview of Cities progress in aligning with the Paris Agreement and its implication for the future and wellbeing of their citizens	Building resilience for cities in line with the Paris Agreement
16.	The imperative for climate action for health	Event addresses how health professionals can prepare for challenges and how health systems can be adapted	Addressing health implication of climate change on many health systems and reducing mortality
17.	Chilean National workshop of the Global Climate and Health Summit	Focus was on the September Climate Action Summit, outcomes of the National workshop to future in the Global Climate and Health Summit	Proposes a national Climate and Health summit for individual Countries to access needs, priorities and commitments to the National development through synergy and multi sectoral approach.

18.	Scaling up nutrition in the face of a changing climate in small island developing states	Event focuses on how climate change affects nutrition and health status of communities in small island developing states	Shares an insight on experiences and strategies to adapt and mitigate through the WHO's work on climate change and nutrition
19.	Global Climate and Health Summit	Highlights for stakeholder's to help drive global action to protect health from a changing climate	A central momentum for health , civil society ,governments ,institutions to form synergy and drive global action to protect health
20.	The Health impacts of climate change	Focus was on ways governments can reduce health impacts from climate change	Strategies for building health system resilience to deal with the impacts of climate change
21.	Transformative climate resilient development pathways co- benefits to health and well- being	Health co=benefits from climate action with a focus on the commitments made at the UN climate Summit in September, at NY	Governments required to strengthen and implement policies that raise ambition and bring health and wellbeing co-benefits
22.	Planetary Health special event	Relates a need for balance between communities and natural ecosystems	Massive awareness raising campaign on maintaining a healthy relationship with our ecosystems
23.	Sovereign Green Bond: Opportunities for Public Sector Issuers in Developed and Emerging Markets	The event served as a platform for open dialogue among represented governments, international experts, and knowledge sharing between those who have already experienced the issuance of sovereign green those who are considering and evaluating this instrument.	Furtherance to the green bond process in the following areas: ii. Availability of information to both existing and prospective investors, knowledge sharing etc through a dedicated website or portal. ii. Meet the obligation to reporting requirements on the issuance process to all relevant stakeholders.



24.	Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) Focal Points	Focused on achievement and best practice sharing on elements of ACE amongst ACE Focal Points	Develop ACE National Strategy Document for the implementation of ACE elements (education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information, and international cooperation) to achieve NDC implementation
25.	Emission Reduction Projects; Showcasing Africa Initiatives	Showcased climate action initiative in solid waste, transport and energy related emissions and Africa opportunities in sector-targeted carbon pricing projects development	The need to collaborate and partner with the organizers in respect to sector-targeted carbon pricing projects development
26.	Strengthening Climate Promises: Action on Air Quality to Enhance Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	It showcased activities of national and non-governmental actors that tackle both climate and air quality challenges.	The need to implement the national short-lived climate forcing pollutants (SLCPs) mitigation measures that would result in multiple benefits including improvement of health, reduction of crop loss, protection of water, and food security.
27.	Advancing Climate Action in Agriculture and Food Systems	launched a new paper produced by WRI, Oxfam, and the CCAC that promotes ambitious and directed inclusion of agriculture and food systems in enhanced NDCs	Nigeria, will share details of its National Action Plan, and how this will be implemented to reduce emissions and contribute to an enhanced NDC
28.	OFFICIAL UNFCCC SIDE EVENT: The Power of Collective Efforts to get Results: Lessons from the NDC Partnership	Lessons learnt and knowledge sharing amongst beneficiaries of the NDC partnership	Review and scale up of financial options for the implementation of the NDC

## SUMMARY OF SIDE EVENTS ATTENDED



29.	A New Climate Narrative for Africa	Based on keynote intervention development issues in Africa, the session discusses the role of the media in the global climate agenda, and challenges and perspectives for journalists especially in Africa	Scale up of information dissemination/awareness raising strategies for effective communications of climate change issues in Nigeria
30.	Enhancing Media Coverage of Adaptation Projects – The View from Editors	Adaptation being a vital aspect of addressing the climate change phenomenon, the session explores how effective communication of the topic can be utilised to serve this purpose	Scale up of information dissemination/awareness raising strategies for effective communications of climate change issues in Nigeria
31.	Accessing Climate Finance: A Roadmap for African Youth	Profile climate finance options and identify challenges faced by African youths in leveraging such.	Follow up with Multilateral and Bilateral funding options available for African youths. Strengthen guideline for accessing available funds.
32.	Africa readying for Paris Agreement: NDCs Index for countries, challenges and opportunities	Political Economy of Climate Change Governance in selected African Countries: A situational Analysis of NDCs Implementation in Botswana, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania & Zambia	Fast-tracking the implementation of NDC's in Africa
33.	Climate Finance for the Implementation of NDCs in West Africa & Francophonie: Challenges and Prospect	Informing the implementation & long term strategies bring to the NDCs commitments and the Paris Agreement in Nigeria and West Africa in general	Mobilizing and Scaling up Climate Finance for the Implementation of NDCs in West Africa & Francophonie



## COP25: CSO & YOUTH PERSPECTIVE FOR NIGERIA'S

### COP25 Did Not Deliver for Nigeria and Africa

After two weeks of negotiations and political engagements, representatives of the Nigerian civil society under aegis of Climate and Sustainable Development Network of Nigeria (CSDevNet) and Nigerian Youth Delegation at COP25 in collaboration with the Nigerian Civil Society Framework on Paris Agreement and SGDS (NCSFPAS) and its continental partner, Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) express disappointment that the 25th Conference of Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, essentially failed to deliver ambitious decisions that reflect the special circumstances and needs of Nigeria and Africa's unfolding climate emergency.

Parties to COP 25 have also demonstrated a lack of transparency and honesty in reflecting informal positions that support the urgency of scaled-up climate action in negotiating rooms. Warming 1.5 times above the global mean temperature, and with parts of the continent already experiencing 2°-warming, Nigeria and some parts of Africa are the hardest hit by the adverse effects of climate change. Without urgent financial support to pay for resilience building, emergency response to extreme weather and technology development, Africa will be unable to cope with the adverse impacts of climate change; and participate meaningfully in meeting global emission reduction targets.

*On specific issues, the Nigerian civil society:*

- Denounces the lack of firm commitments to deep emission cuts from industrialized countries that reflect the scale and urgency of the unfolding climate crisis. Instead, parties have focused on technicalities such as reporting, timelines and scope of NDCs,

which are important, but fail to deliver any real progress on the substance of emission reduction levels. In this regard, CSDevNet reiterates its call to Developed-Country-Parties to use the obligation of reviewing the NDCs in 2020 to ambitiously enhance their mitigation commitments to reach the required target of reducing half of the current emission levels by 2030 to cap global average warming at 1.5° C as stipulated in the recently published UNEP Emission Gap Report 2019.

- Disappointed with the lack of any clear commitment to previously pledged and new, scaled-up climate finance, particularly to fund gender-responsive adaptation and loss and damage. Developed-Country-Parties have consistently avoided or sidelined any discussion related to providing support, notably finance. There has also been a visible lack of commitment to a post-2020 or long-term climate finance regime. Moreover, it is quite distressing that at COP25 there is still disagreement on a universal definition for climate finance, which risks further delaying badly needed financial support to developing countries and ensuring accurate climate finance reporting. Financial flows from developed countries to pay for adaptation, loss and damage as well as the Gender Action Plan remain main priorities for African countries. Developed country Parties must, therefore, provide enhanced, predictable, adequate and grant-based climate finance to developing country Parties. Meantime, Developed-Country-Parties must continue to fulfil their pre-2020 climate finance commitment of USD 100 billion per year during the period.

*In view of the above, we therefore declare as follows:*

- That the failure of COP25 makes it imperative for the Government, Private Sector and Civil Society in Nigeria to lay strong foundations for a climate-resilient future, ensuring that contributions are effectively harnessed through the engagement of non-state actors in the implementation of Nigeria's Nationally Determined Contributions

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# COP25: CSO & YOUTH PERSPECTIVES FOR NIGERIA'S

## COP25 Side Events:

Mobilizing Climate Finance for the Implementation of NDCs in West Africa & Francophonie: Challenges and Prospect



At the COP25, Informing the implementation & long term strategies bring to the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) commitments and the Paris Agreement in Nigeria and West Africa in general, contributions as group of state and non-state actors towards achieving the NDCs demand for CSOs total inclusion in processes involving mobilizing Climate Finance and NDCs implementation. The groups include Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, Francophonie, *Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS)*, *The Institut de la francophonie pour le développement durable (IFDD)*, Climate and Sustainable Development Network of Nigeria, CSDDevNet & other Civil Society Organizations in West Africa.





# YOUTH PARTICIPATION



The Youth delegation had several engagements with both public and private organizations which provided further consolidation on the outcome of the United Nations Secretary General's Climate Action Summit held in September 2018 in New York.

In the first week of COP 25, a Live Video Chat with the Chairman, House Committee on Environment at the National Assembly, Senator Ike Ekweremadu was held. At this event with over 50 Nigerian youths interacting directly with him on strengthening the legislature to advance climate action.

The youths delegation will brief the Senate President and the Senate Committee on

Environment on COP25 and further youth engagement to address Climate Change in Nigeria.

The youths participated in over ten (10) Side Events and a couple of Bi-laterals during the conference. An official side event was successfully organized on 'Understanding Climate Finance, A Roadmap for African Youths', where Nigerian Youths presented key innovative ideas for climate adaptation and climate resilient development.

Other discussions and engagement also centered on Climate Finance tracks, Climate Change education and transition to clean technology.



## NATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT AT COP25

The COP elected members to the: Adaptation Committee; Adaptation Fund Board; Advisory Board to the CTCN; Paris Agreement Compliance Committee, both the facilitative and enforcement branches; Kyoto Protocol Compliance Committee, both the facilitative and enforcement branches; CGE; CDM Executive Board; WIM Executive Committee (ExCom); Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee; KCI; LCIPP Facilitative Working Group; PCCB; SCF; and TEC.

Two delegates from Nigeria were elected into two substantive positions to drive the global climate action forward, these include:

- i. Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) Advisory Board member:  
**Dr. Yerima P. Tarfa**
- ii. Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Executive Board Member:  
**Ms. Asmau Jibril**

### *Bridging the Gaps before COP 26*

The gaps that undermined progress at COP 25, and arguably harmed the reputation of the UNFCCC, are likely not to disappear anytime soon. A COP 25 intergovernmental outcome that merely achieves an “overall balance”—in the words of COP 25 President Schmidt—will not keep the world under 1.5, or even 2°C of warming. What most participants at COP 25 did agree on is that finding a way to prove that the intergovernmental process—despite its limitations and divisions among parties—has the ability to generate the needed ambition. This responsibility to bridge these gaps now falls heavily on the shoulders of parties as they head towards COP 26.







## RECOMMENDATIONS

### **Arising from the outcome of the UNFCCC COP25 Session, the following recommendations were drawn for immediate action:**

i. A post-COP24 workshop is recommended in the first quarter of 2020 to identify and develop key climate actions that will enhance NDC implementation and international representation;

ii. Initiate the implementation of the UNFCCC enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender (LWPG) alongside implementation of the provisions of Nigeria's Climate Change Gender Action Plan (NCCGAP);

iii. Constitute Nigeria's core negotiating team well in advance of COP 26 and pursue efforts to enhance the capacity of the team members, this will ensure adequate and effective representation at all relevant intersessional meetings and the COP;

iv. Develop a national strategy document for the implementation of Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE), capturing the six elements of ACE: education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information, and international cooperation;

v. Develop an elaborate delegation book containing success stories overall Nigeria's achievements under the UNFCCC process;

vi. Commence preparation to update and communicate Nigeria's NDC to the UNFCCC early in 2020 in line with the pathways consistent with the Paris Agreement's temperature goals, with a view to reflecting Nigeria's highest ambitious NDC;

vii. Action points should be identified, strategies and responsibilities should be assigned to stakeholders and organizations for subsequent implementation of climate actions;

viii. There is need to establish and fund a standby media team for the Nigerian delegation to adequately cover and broadcast Nigeria's delegation activities at the COP session; and

## MEDIA PUBLICATIONS

1. ANigeria's Participation In COP25  
(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nPj3sD5Ml1o>)
2. Nigerian youths to play a central role at COP25  
([https://environewsigeria.com/nigerian-youths-to-play-central-role-at-cop25/...](https://environewsigeria.com/nigerian-youths-to-play-central-role-at-cop25/))
3. Factors hindering Africa at international negotiations – Oladipo  
([https://environewsigeria.com/factors-hindering-africa-at-international-negotiations-oladipo/...](https://environewsigeria.com/factors-hindering-africa-at-international-negotiations-oladipo/))
4. COP25: Adebote, others share how youths lead climate action  
  
(<https://www.environewsigeria.com/cop25-adebote-others-share-how-youths-lead-climate-action/>)
5. Moving from talks to action: Youth leading Climate Action  
  
(<https://medium.com/thebeammagazine/moving-from-talks-to-action-youth-leading-climate-action-231b405cb750>)
6. Co-Creative Reflection & Dialogue Space (<https://www.iass-potsdam.de/en/co-creative-space>)
7. Post-event report of finance workstream  
  
(<https://www.environewsigeria.com/cop25-undercurrents-of-climate-finance-accessibility-by-youths/>)
8. COP25: What Nigeria is Doing on Climate Change (<https://nigeriainfo.fm/post/cop25-what-nigeria-is-doing-on-climate-change>)
9. COP25: Nigeria to engage in policy negotiations  
  
(<https://www.environewsigeria.com/cop25-nigeria-to-engage-in-policy-negotiations-promoting-ndcs/>)
10. COP25: Nigeria joins the Declaration on Children, Youth and Climate Action  
  
(<https://www.voicesofyouth.org/campaign/cop25-join-declaration-children-youth-and-climate-action>)
11. COP 25 – Nigeria Engages in International





# PHOTO GALLERY

Faces Representing Nigeria at COP25 Madrid, Spain.

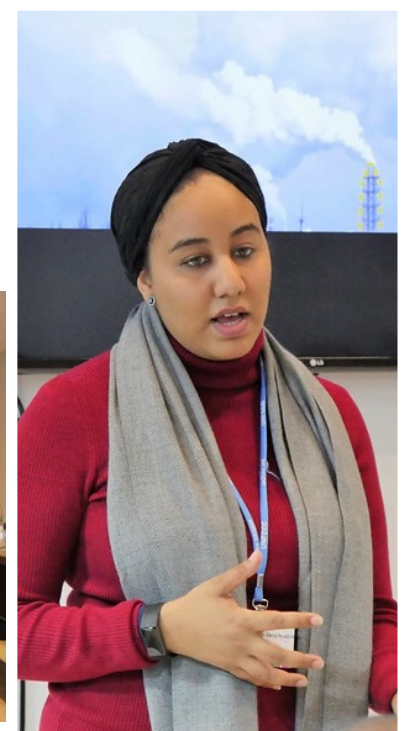




PHOTO GALLERY







## Contact & Feedback



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This Report is produced in collaboration with Climate and Sustainable Development Network (CSDevNet) and Coalition of CSOs in Nigeria.



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