

FSV20 (11 June 2026): Transcript of questions raised from the floor for Niger's response

- **Question from EU:** In your BUR, you mentioned solar micro grids being deployed. Could you give us an update on the current deployment rate per priority of areas, and how these are contributing to your wider renewable energy targets.

The Party Thank EU for this question. Niger has made significant progress in the deployment of solar energy systems in recent years. With regard to utility-scale grid-connected solar photovoltaic (PV) installations, the total installed capacity increased from 7 MWp in 2018 to approximately 37 MWp in 2026.

Off-grid solar mini-grids have also expanded, reaching an installed capacity of about 6 MWp by 2025, particularly in rural and underserved areas where access to electricity remains limited.

In addition, through the HASKE and RANA programmes, Niger plans to deploy at least 100 MWp of additional solar capacity in the coming years. These investments are expected to substantially increase access to clean energy, strengthen energy security, and support socio-economic development across the country.

The deployment of both grid-connected solar PV systems and off-grid solar mini-grids is expected to make a significant contribution to Niger's national renewable energy objectives, including the target of achieving a 30% share of renewable energy in the national energy mix.

- **Question from New Zealand:** Congratulations to Niger on submitting your first BUR. In your BUR, you describe some mitigation policies in the agriculture sector. Could you share any challenges or lessons learned related to mitigation in the agriculture sector? In particular, we would be interested to hear about any challenges in reporting mitigation actions from agriculture or in implementing policies at the farm level and encouraging uptake by farmers.

The Party thanks New Zealand for this question. Niger has gained valuable experience in implementing mitigation actions in the agriculture sector. One of the key challenges has been the difficulty of directly assessing and quantifying the greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions associated with certain agricultural interventions, particularly where actions generate multiple benefits such as increased productivity, improved resilience, sustainable land management and food security. Limited availability of activity data and monitoring systems at the local level has also constrained the reporting of mitigation outcomes. In addition, the widespread adoption of improved practices by smallholder farmers may be affected by constraints related to access to finance, technologies, extension services and technical capacities. These experiences have highlighted the importance of strengthening data collection systems, developing appropriate MRV approaches for the agriculture sector, and promoting mitigation

measures that simultaneously support adaptation, resilience and sustainable rural development.

- **Question from Canada:** Congratulations to Niger on your first BUR, as well as your first BTR, the question is about your MRV system that you highlighted. Can you give us some concrete examples of how the MRV system has helped with institutional coordination and perhaps how evidence-based policy development?

Niger thanks the Canada for this question. Niger's MRV system has significantly contributed to strengthening institutional coordination by bringing together experts from various sectoral ministries and institutions within a common framework for data collection, validation and reporting. For example, the national GHG inventory team for the energy sector includes experts from the Ministries in charge of Energy, Petroleum and Mines, under the coordination of the Energy Information System. This collaborative approach has improved data sharing, enhanced the consistency and quality of information, and strengthened national ownership of the reporting process.

- **Question from United Kingdom:** In your presentation, you mentioned the Kundaji hydroelectric dam and project which will bring many benefits to the surrounding area. Can you share how the dam will impact the local communities, and how have you ensured that their buy-in?

Niger thanks the United Kingdom for this question. The Kandadji Programme is designed to deliver substantial socio-economic and environmental benefits to local communities and the country as a whole. The project will contribute to poverty reduction through ecosystem restoration, improved food security, and enhanced access to water and electricity services. It will support the development of approximately 45,000 hectares of irrigated land, thereby increasing agricultural productivity, creating employment opportunities and strengthening the resilience of local livelihoods. The project will also increase national hydropower generation capacity by 130 MW, improving energy access and reducing dependence on fossil fuel-based electricity generation. In addition, it is expected to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the power sector by approximately 964 ktCO₂ per year by 2030.

To ensure community ownership and support, the Kandadji Programme has been implemented through a participatory approach involving consultations with affected communities and local stakeholders throughout the planning and implementation process. Particular attention has been given to resettlement, livelihood restoration and the provision of social infrastructure and services for affected populations, with the objective of ensuring that local communities benefit directly and sustainably from the project.