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Record of the facilitative sharing of views at the sixty-fourth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Niger

Note by the secretariat

Abbreviations and acronyms

AFOLU	agriculture, forestry and other land use
BTR	biennial transparency report
BUR	biennial update report
CO ₂ eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation

I. Background and mandate

1. COP 16 decided that ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties would be conducted under the SBI in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty with the aim of increasing the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.¹
2. COP 17 adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines² and decided that the first round of ICA would be conducted for developing country Parties commencing within six months of the submission of the first round of BURs.³
3. According to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the ICA process consists of two steps: technical analysis of non-Annex I Parties' BURs by teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and FSV, to which the BURs and summary reports serve as input.⁴

¹ Decision [1/CP.16](#), para. 63.

² Decision [2/CP.17](#), annex IV.

³ Decision [2/CP.17](#), para. 58(a).

⁴ Decision [2/CP.17](#), annex IV, para. 3.

4. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the twentieth FSV workshop was convened at SBI 64 in Bonn on 11 June 2026 for the following three non-Annex I Parties for which there was a BUR and a final summary report⁵ by 3 April 2026: Ecuador, Niger and Seychelles.
5. The three-hour workshop was chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Eyad Aljubran, and open to all Parties.
6. As one of the participating Parties, Niger received two written questions in advance of the FSV workshop⁶ from New Zealand and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and addressed them in the course of its presentation. This FSV record for Niger summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its first BUR⁷, constitutes the outcome of the first round of ICA for the Party.

II. Summary of proceedings

7. Niger made a brief presentation on its first BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.
8. Niger was represented by Yacouba Magagi from the Office of the Prime Minister.
9. Niger presented an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and their effects, support needed and received, and preparations at the national level for implementing the ETF.
10. Niger highlighted that its total GHG emissions in 2019 were 40,669.03 Gg CO₂ eq, which increased between 1990 and 2019 by 222.7 per cent without emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry and by 1,270.1 per cent with emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry, owing mainly to the AFOLU sector. The Party explained that the overall emission trend is driven primarily by the AFOLU sector because it accounts for the vast majority of the country's emissions, reflecting the significant role of agriculture, forestry and other land use activities in national GHG emissions, with smaller contributions from the energy, industrial processes and product use, and waste sectors.
11. Niger presented its nationally determined contribution under the Paris Agreement, updated in 2021, which aims to reduce emissions by 22.8 per cent in the AFOLU sector and 48.0 per cent in the energy sector by 2030 compared with the business-as-usual (BAU) scenario. These targets are embedded in national development frameworks, including the Economic and Social Development Plan for 2022–2026 and the long-term national development vision to 2035, and are supported by sectoral policies and the integration of nationally appropriate mitigation actions into national planning, alongside efforts to establish an MRV system to ensure transparency and effective monitoring of mitigation efforts. Niger presented key policies and mitigation measures for achieving its targets, including the Kandadji hydropower programme, which is expected to reduce CO₂ emissions from electricity generation by approximately 1,872.54 kt CO₂ eq per year by 2035 a waste management programme involving the construction of an incineration plant, which is projected to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by approximately 1,837.43 kt CO₂ eq by 2035 compared with the 2016 baseline; and a low-clinker cement production initiative in the industrial processes and product use sector, which is projected to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by approximately 470.59 kt CO₂ eq while improving production efficiency. In addition, Niger highlighted its afforestation and reforestation intensification programme in the AFOLU sector, which is expected to sequester approximately 6,002 kt CO₂ eq by 2035.
12. Furthermore, Niger provided information on support received for climate change activities and its efforts to strengthen domestic MRV. It indicated that the preparation of its first BUR was supported by a combination of international financial and technical

⁵ The BURs and summary reports for each ICA cycle are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-reports> respectively.

⁶ As per decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 6.

⁷ [FCCC/SBI/ICA/2023/TASR.1/NER](https://unfccc.int/ICA/2023/TASR.1/NER)

contributions and national resources. It reported on the mobilization of additional climate finance from the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund for mitigation and adaptation activities, alongside broader financial and technical support received for environmental projects through multiple national and regional initiatives. In terms of institutional strengthening, Niger highlighted the formal establishment of its national MRV system by decree in 2023, covering GHG emissions, mitigation and adaptation actions, and international support received. The system is coordinated at the national level and managed by the Executive Secretariat of the National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development, managed by the Executive Secretariat of the National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development, which is the organization through which the UNFCCC national focal point for Niger operates.

13. Niger presented information on its ongoing efforts to strengthen future reporting under the ETF and enhance its institutional arrangements for MRV. Its initiatives involve the implementation of targeted support programmes, including a project for preparing its BTR2, BTR3 and fifth national communication and a project under the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency aimed at improving data systems, strengthening institutional coordination and building national capacity for MRV. Niger highlighted the submission of its BTR1 in March 2025, demonstrating its commitment to ETF implementation and compliance with the reporting requirements. Preparations for BTR2-related activities are under way, with the objective of submitting the BTR2 no later than 31 December 2026.

14. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Niger on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Canada, European Union, New Zealand, and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

15. Questions on mitigation actions and their effects related to the deployment and impact of solar microgrids, including updates on deployment rate, a project for the preparation and submission of contribution to national renewable energy targets; challenges, lessons learned and practical experience in relation to implementing mitigation policies in the agriculture sector, particularly in relation to practical implementation at farm level and encouraging uptake of practices by farmers; and issues encountered in measuring and reporting on the impacts of mitigation actions in the agriculture sector.

16. In response, Niger explained that it has made steady progress in expanding solar energy deployment, with grid-connected solar power capacity increasing significantly since 2018 and use of off-grid mini-grids increasing expanding in rural and underserved areas to improve electricity access. It highlighted ongoing programmes aimed at adding substantial new solar capacity, which is expected to enhance energy security and contribute meaningfully to achieving the national renewable energy target of a 30 per cent share of renewables in the energy mix. With regard to mitigation in the agriculture sector, Niger noted a number of implementation challenges and lessons learned, such as the difficulty of measuring and quantifying emission reductions resulting from interventions that deliver multiple benefits, as well as the limited availability of local-level agricultural data and monitoring systems, which hinders effective reporting. Niger emphasized that the uptake of improved agricultural practices by smallholder farmers can be constrained by limited access to finance, technology and extension services and technical capacity. Drawing on this experience, it underscored the importance of strengthening data collection and monitoring systems for agriculture, developing MRV approaches tailored to agriculture, and promoting mitigation actions that also support resilience, food security and sustainable rural development.

17. Other questions related to the role of the national MRV system in strengthening in relation to the practical implementation of mitigation measures at farm level and supporting evidence-based climate policy development; and the expected impacts of the Kandadji hydropower programme on local communities, including how community engagement and ownership have been ensured. In response, Niger explained that its MRV system has helped to bring together sectoral experts and institutions within a coordinated framework for data collection, validation and reporting, for example in the case of the national GHG inventory team for the energy sector, thereby improving data-sharing and consistency among sectoral institutions, and strengthening national ownership of climate data and supporting more informed, evidence-based climate policy development. With regard to the the Kandadji

programme, Niger noted that it is expected to deliver wide-ranging socioeconomic and environmental benefits, including improved access to water and electricity, expansion of irrigated agriculture, job creation, enhanced food security and increased hydropower capacity, while reducing emissions. It highlighted that a participatory approach has been central to the project, with continuous consultations, provision of resettlement support and implementation of livelihood restoration measures ensuring that local communities are engaged and benefit sustainably.

18. The presentation and subsequent interventions, including the questions asked and the answers provided during the FSV workshop, are accessible via the webcast of the workshop⁸.

19. In closing the workshop, the SBI Vice-Chair congratulated Niger for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the first round of the ICA process. They thanked Niger and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a facilitative manner, and also thanked the secretariat for its support.

⁸ <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/reporting-and-review/reporting-and-review-under-the-convention/national-communications-and-biennial-update-reports-non-annex-i-parties/the-facilitative-sharing-of-views-under-the-ica-process/twentieth>.