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Technical analysis of the first biennial update report of Niger submitted on 29 December 2022

Summary report by the team of technical experts

Summary

According to decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(a), Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, consistently with their capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting, were to submit their first biennial update report by December 2014. As mandated, the least developed country Parties and small island developing States may submit biennial update reports at their discretion. This summary report presents the results of the technical analysis of the first biennial update report of Niger, conducted by a team of technical experts in accordance with the modalities and procedures contained in the annex to decision 20/CP.19.

Abbreviations and acronyms

2006 IPCC Guidelines	*2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*
AD	activity data
AFOLU	agriculture, forestry and other land use
Annex II Party	Party included in Annex II to the Convention
AR	Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
BUR	biennial update report
CH_4	methane
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2 eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
EEA	European Environment Agency
EF	emission factor
EMEP	Cooperative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	greenhouse gas
GWP	global warming potential
HFC	hydrofluorocarbon
HWP	harvested wood products
ICA	international consultation and analysis
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPCC good practice guidance	*Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*
IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF	*Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry*
IPPU	industrial processes and product use
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
N_2O	nitrous oxide
NA	not applicable
NC	national communication
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NE	not estimated
NIR	national inventory report
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
PFC	perfluorocarbon
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines	*Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*
SF_6	sulfur hexafluoride
TTE	team of technical experts
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties	"Guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention"
UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs	"UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention"

I. Introduction and process overview

A. Introduction

1. The process of ICA consists of two steps: a technical analysis of the submitted BUR and a facilitative sharing of views under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, resulting in a summary report and a record respectively.

2. According to decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(a), non-Annex I Parties, consistently with their capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting, were to submit their first BUR by December 2014. The least developed countries and small island developing States may submit at their discretion.

3. Further, according to paragraph 58(a) of the same decision, the first round of ICA is to commence for non-Annex I Parties within six months of the submission of the Parties' first BUR. The frequency of developing country Parties' participation in subsequent rounds of ICA, depending on their respective capabilities and national circumstances, and the special flexibility for small island developing States and the least developed country Parties, will be determined by the frequency of the submission of BURs.

4. This summary report presents the results of the technical analysis of the first BUR of Niger, undertaken by a TTE in accordance with the provisions on the composition, modalities and procedures of the TTE under ICA contained in the annex to decision 20/CP.19.

B. Process overview

5. In accordance with the mandate referred to in paragraph 2 above, Niger submitted its first BUR on 29 December 2022 as a stand-alone update report.

6. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that it was unable to submit its first BUR by December 2014 for two main reasons. Firstly, given the demanding requirements of preparing the BUR, Niger prioritized efforts to prepare and strengthen the technical capacity of the national teams involved in climate change reporting. Secondly, Niger lacked the technical capacity to mobilize the necessary financial resources to prepare and submit its first BUR before the deadline.

7. The technical analysis of Niger's BUR was conducted from 19 to 23 June 2023 in Bonn and was undertaken by the following TTE, drawn from the UNFCCC roster of experts on the basis of the criteria defined in decision 20/CP.19, annex, paragraphs 2–6: Jacob Amoako (Ghana), Reza Fallah (Islamic Republic of Iran), Henrik Fliflet (Norway), Kokou Jérémie Fontodji (Togo), Reitumetse Molotsoane (South Africa), Mame Coumba Ndiaye (Senegal), Sekai Ngarize (Zimbabwe), Maxence Rageade (France), Mauro Meirelles de Oliveira Santos (Brazil) and Alexander Zahar (Australia). Mauro Meirelles de Oliveira Santos and Alexander Zahar were the co-leads. The technical analysis was coordinated by Sohel Pasha and Jeeyoon Jung (secretariat).

8. During the technical analysis, in addition to the written exchange, in the virtual team room, to provide technical clarifications on the information reported in the BUR, the TTE and Niger engaged in consultation[1] on the identification of capacity-building needs for the preparation of BURs and participation in the ICA process. Following the technical analysis of Niger's first BUR, the TTE prepared and shared a draft summary report with Niger on 28 December 2024 for its review and comment. Niger, in turn, provided its feedback on the draft summary report on 10 March 2025.

9. The TTE finalized the summary report in consultation with the Party on 10 March 2025.

[1] The consultation was conducted via videoconferencing.

II. Technical analysis of the biennial update report

A. Scope of the technical analysis

10. The scope of the technical analysis is outlined in decision 20/CP.19, annex, paragraph 15, according to which the technical analysis aims to, without engaging in a discussion on the appropriateness of the actions, increase the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects and shall entail the following:

(a) The identification of the extent to which the elements of information listed in paragraph 3(a) of the ICA modalities and guidelines (decision 2/CP.17, annex IV) have been included in the BUR of the Party concerned (see chap. II.B below);

(b) A technical analysis of the information reported in the BUR, specified in the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs (decision 2/CP.17, annex III), and any additional technical information provided by the Party concerned (see chap. II.C below);

(c) The identification, in consultation with the Party concerned, of capacity-building needs related to the facilitation of reporting in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and to participation in ICA in accordance with the ICA modalities and guidelines, taking into account Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention (see chap. II.D below).

11. The remainder of this chapter presents the results of each of the three parts of the technical analysis of Niger's BUR outlined in paragraph 10 above.

B. Extent of the information reported

12. The elements of information referred to in paragraph 10(a) above include the national GHG inventory report; information on mitigation actions, including a description of such actions, an analysis of their impacts and the associated methodologies and assumptions, and information on progress in their implementation; information on domestic MRV; and information on support needed and received.

13. According to decision 20/CP.19, annex, paragraph 15(a), in undertaking the technical analysis of the submitted BUR, the TTE is to identify the extent to which the elements of information listed in paragraph 12 above have been included in the BUR of the Party concerned. The TTE considers that the reported information is mostly consistent with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs. Specific details on the extent of the information reported for each of the required elements are provided in the tables included in annex I.

C. Technical analysis of the information reported

14. The technical analysis referred to in paragraph 10(b) above aims to increase the transparency of information reported by the Parties on mitigation actions and their effects, without engaging in a discussion on the appropriateness of those actions. Accordingly, the focus of the technical analysis was on the transparency of the information reported in the BUR.

15. For information reported on national GHG inventories, the technical analysis also focused on the consistency of the methods used for preparing those inventories with the appropriate methods developed by the IPCC and referred to in the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs. Niger submitted an NIR as a stand-alone document.

16. The results of the technical analysis are presented in the remainder of this chapter.

1. Information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of national communications on a continuous basis

17. As per the scope defined in paragraph 2 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, the BUR should provide an update to the information contained in the most recently

submitted NC, including information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of NCs on a continuous basis. In their NCs, non-Annex I Parties report on their national circumstances following the reporting guidance contained in decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraphs 3–5, and they could report similar information in their BUR, which is an update of their most recently submitted NC.

18. Niger reported in its first BUR information on its national circumstances, including a description of national development priorities, objectives and circumstances, including features of geography, population trends, climate and economy that might affect the Party's ability to deal with mitigating and adapting to climate change, as well as information on national circumstances and constraints in relation to specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of response measures, as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 8, and, as appropriate, paragraphs 9–10, of the Convention.

19. In addition, Niger provided a summary of relevant information regarding its national circumstances in tabular format.

20. Niger reported in its first BUR information on its existing institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of its NCs and BURs on a continuous basis. The description covers key aspects of the institutional arrangements, including the legal status and roles and responsibilities of the overall coordinating entity (the Executive Secretariat of the National Environment Council for Sustainable Development), the involvement and roles of ministries and other institutions, the mechanism for data exchange, and QA/QC procedures. The TTE noted that Niger is planning to enhance its institutional arrangements by involving research institutions, the private sector, civil society organizations, experts and working groups in the preparation of its NCs and BURs.

21. Niger reported in its first BUR information on its domestic MRV arrangements. The description covers key aspects of the institutional arrangements, including initiating the process of establishing an MRV system in 2020 with support from the Government of Canada. The MRV arrangements are designed at the national level and cover three main areas: the GHG inventory, mitigation and adaptation measures, and support needed and received. The system is newly established.

2. National greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks

22. As indicated in table I.1, Niger reported information on its GHG inventory in its BUR mostly in accordance with paragraphs 3–10 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and paragraphs 8–24 of the UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties, contained in the annex to decision 17/CP.8.

23. Niger submitted its first BUR in 2022 and the GHG inventory reported is for 1990–2019. The GHG inventory is consistent with the requirements for the reporting time frame.

24. Niger submitted an NIR on 18 May 2023, following the submission of its first BUR. The relevant sections of the NIR were partly referenced in the BUR, although not always clearly. The NIR was made publicly available on the UNFCCC website.[2]

25. GHG emissions and removals for the BUR covering the 2019 inventory were estimated using tier 1 methodology from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, except for the mineral industry category, for which the Party used tier 2 methodology owing to the availability of AD on clinker production and the development of a country-specific EF. The TTE commends the Party for using methodologies from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

26. Information on AD and EFs used and their sources was clearly reported in the BUR, including the methodologies used for each sector and subsector.

27. Information on the Party's total GHG emissions by gas for 2019 is outlined in table 1 in Gg CO_2 eq. It shows an increase in the combined emissions of CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O of 222.7 per cent excluding land and HWP since 1990 (an increase of 35,681.80 Gg CO_2 eq).

[2] https://unfccc.int/BURs.

Table 1
Greenhouse gas emissions by gas of Niger for 2019

Gas	*GHG emissions (Gg CO_2 eq) including land and HWP[a]*	*% change 1990–2019*	*GHG emissions (Gg CO_2 eq) excluding land and HWP[a]*	*% change 1990–2019*
CO_2	–6 745.05	60.2	4 287.85	69.2
CH_4	22 079.65	226.7	22 079.65	226.7
N_2O	24 300.65	261.3	24 300.65	261.2
HFCs	1 034.20	NA	1 034.20	NA
PFCs	NE	NA	NE	NA
SF_6	NE	NA	NE	NA
Total	**40 669.45**	**1 270.1**	**51 702.35**	**222.7**

[a] 2006 IPCC Guidelines AFOLU category 3.B (land) and, if reported, 3.D (HWP (3.D.1) and other emissions (3.D.2)).

28. Information on other emissions was clearly reported, including 17.11 Gg nitrogen oxides, 521.54 Gg carbon monoxide and 110.81 Gg non-methane volatile organic compounds.

29. Niger applied notation keys in tables where numerical data were not provided. The use of notation keys was mostly consistent with the UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties.

30. The notation keys used for categories 1.B.1.a.1.i (underground mining activities), 1.B.1.a.2.i (surface mining activities), 1.B.1.a.2.ii (surface post-mining activities), 2.B.10 (other (sulfuric acid)), 2.F.2 (foam-blowing agents), 2.F.3 (fire protection), 2.F.4 (aerosols), 2.F.5 (solvents), 2.F.6 (other applications), 3.C.7 (rice cultivation), 3.D.1 (inorganic nitrogen fertilizers) and 3.D.2 (organic nitrogen fertilizers) were not clearly reported in Niger's BUR. In some instances, no explanation was given for the reporting of "NE"; in other cases, the notation keys were used inconsistently across the tables in the BUR for the same category. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that it had encountered difficulties in using the notation keys appropriately.

31. Niger reported comparable information addressing the tables included in annex 3A.2 to the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF and the sectoral reporting tables annexed to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines. The Party included information on CO_2 emissions and removals for all land-use changes in BUR table 29.

32. Information on the annual carbon stock change for living biomass, dead organic matter and soils was not reported in Niger's BUR (table 29), even though the Party provided information on the detailed assumptions used for calculating the carbon stocks for each pool and the methodology used for estimating carbon stock changes in NIR section 2.4.4.4, and the reason for this was not clear to the TTE. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that this information exists but emphasized the challenges faced by the national experts in reporting accurate information in the sectoral reporting tables in accordance with the IPCC good practice guidance.

33. The shares of emissions that different sectors contributed to the Party's total GHG emissions excluding land and HWP (category 3.B and, if reported, 3.D), as reported by the Party, in 2019 are reflected in table 2.

Table 2
Shares of greenhouse gas emissions by sector of Niger for 2019

Sector	*GHG emissions (Gg CO_2 eq)*	*% share[a]*	*% change 1990–2019*
Energy	4 014.69	8.1	371.1
IPPU	1 079.82	2.2	4 786.1
AFOLU	33 857.14	NA	825.6
Livestock (category 3.A)	24 577.59	49.5	189.6

Sector	*GHG emissions (Gg CO_2 eq)*	*% share*[a]	*% change 1990–2019*
Land (category 3.B)	–9 001.88	NA	48.6
Aggregate sources and non-CO_2 emissions sources on land (category 3.C)	18 281.43	36.8	320.2
HWP and other emissions (category 3.D)	NE	NA	NA
Waste	1 717.81	3.5	439.0

[a] Share of total without 2006 IPCC Guidelines AFOLU category 3.B (land) and, if reported, category 3.D (HWP (3.D.1) and other emissions (3.D.2)).

34. Niger reported information on its use of GWP values consistent with those provided by the IPCC in its AR4 based on the effects over a 100-year time-horizon of GHGs.

35. For the energy sector, information was clearly reported on GHG emissions, methodological tier levels, AD and their sources, EFs, key categories and notation keys used. The main source of emissions in the energy sector for 2019 was transport, with emissions of 1,191.23 Gg CO_2 eq (29.7 per cent of sectoral emissions), followed by fugitive emissions from solid and liquid fuels amounting to 963.93 Gg CO_2 eq (24.0 per cent) and emissions from the residential category of 963.66 Gg CO_2 eq (24.0 per cent). All three categories were identified as key categories.

36. Information on categories 1.B.1.a.1.i (underground mining activities), 1.B.1.a.2.i (surface mining activities) and 1.B.1.a.2.ii (surface post-mining activities) was not clearly reported in Niger's BUR. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that there are no underground or surface coal mines in Niger. Therefore, all three activities should have been reported as not occurring.

37. For the IPPU sector, information was clearly reported on GHG emissions, methodological tier levels, AD and their sources, EFs, key categories and notation keys used. HFC emissions were the main source of emissions in the sector for 2019, with emissions of 1,034.20 Gg CO_2 eq (95.8 per cent of sectoral emissions), mainly from refrigeration and stationary air conditioning (which was identified as a key category).

38. Information on categories 2.B.10 (other (sulfuric acid)), 2.F.2 (foam-blowing agents), 2.F.3 (fire protection), 2.F.4 (aerosols), 2.F.5 (solvents) and 2.F.6 (other applications) was not clearly reported in Niger's BUR. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that, for category 2.B.10, only sulfur dioxide emissions were estimated (using the EF from an EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook), and there are no direct GHG emissions for this category. For categories 2.F.2, 2.F.3, 2.F.4, 2.F.5 and 2.F.6, the Party clarified that emissions were not estimated owing to the unavailability of data resulting from the lack of financial resources for data collection. Information on PFC and SF_6 emissions for categories 2.G.1 (electrical equipment) and 2.G.2 (SF_6 and PFC emissions from other product uses) was not clearly reported in Niger's BUR, as "NE" is indicated without any explanation. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that emissions were not estimated owing to the unavailability of data but these estimates will be provided in the next GHG inventory.

39. For 2006 IPCC Guidelines AFOLU categories 3.A and 3.C, enteric fermentation (CH_4), agricultural soils (N_2O) and manure management (CH_4 and N_2O) were identified as key categories and the most relevant emissions sources in the sector. Niger used EFs from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

40. For category 3.B (land), Niger reported annual GHG emissions and removals for 1990–2019. Overall, net removals for category 3.B fluctuated between a minimum of 9,001.88 Gg CO_2 eq in 2019 and a maximum of 17,505.48 Gg CO_2 eq in 1990.

41. Information on the amount of fertilizer used and the number of livestock was not reported for categories 3.C.2 (urea application) and 3.C.6 (indirect N_2O emissions from manure management) in Niger's BUR. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that the AD for these two categories were inadvertently omitted from the BUR and the NIR and provided information on fertilizer use (3,403.87 t/year) and on the number of livestock (164,359,438 heads of cattle) for 2019.

42. Information on CO_2 emissions for the HWP categories 3.D.1 and 3.D.2 was not reported in Niger's BUR and the reason for this was not clear to the TTE. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that data on HWP are unavailable.

43. For the waste sector, information was clearly reported on GHG emissions, methodological tier levels, AD and their sources, EFs, key categories and notation keys used. In 2019, N_2O emissions from wastewater treatment amounted to 979.29 Gg CO_2 eq (57.0 per cent of sectoral emissions). Category 5.D (wastewater treatment and discharge) was identified by the Party as a key category.

44. Emissions from the biological treatment of waste were not reported in Niger's BUR. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that the information was not reported owing to a lack of data.

45. The BUR and the NIR provide an update to the GHG inventory for 2008 reported in the Party's NC3. The information reported provides an update of the Party's NC3, which addresses anthropogenic emissions and removals for 1990 and 2000–2008. The update was also carried out for 1990–2019 using the methodologies contained in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, thus generating a consistent 30-year time series. The Party reported that it recalculated emissions for the energy, waste and IPPU sectors for 1990–2019 owing to changes in data, information, methodologies, assumptions and the use of the IPCC inventory software. The Party reported that recalculations were performed using updated AD, resulting in an 8 per cent decrease in estimated total emissions for 1990. The GHG inventories for 1990–2019 reported in the BUR are consistent.

46. Niger described in its BUR the institutional framework for the preparation of its 2019 GHG inventory. The Party reported that the Prime Minister's Office is the governmental body responsible for its climate change policy and the GHG inventory, which was prepared with the support of UNDP. Niger has implemented several improvements in its GHG emission reporting, including by incorporating new categories in various sectors and ensuring that data undergo meticulous QC, with any inconsistent or misreported data scrutinized and clarified with data providers. Additionally, capacity-building initiatives, such as workshops and training sessions, have been conducted to increase expertise in data collection, reporting mechanisms and adherence to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, thereby enhancing the accuracy and comprehensiveness of the Party's GHG emission reporting.

47. Information on the procedures and arrangements for data collection and archiving, including efforts to establish a continuous process in this respect, and on the specific roles of the institutions involved was not clearly reported in Niger's BUR. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that data and information are collected through a variety of sources, including national databases, but that data collection and archiving remain challenging owing to the limited national capacity in this area. In addition, the Party clarified the roles of the institutions involved and its efforts to establish a sustainable data-collection process, such as the establishment of the national MRV system for the GHG inventory.

48. Niger clearly reported that a key category analysis was performed for the level of emissions using approach 1 from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Initially, 13 key categories were identified including the LULUCF sector. The Party then repeated the analysis but excluding the LULUCF sector, which resulted in the identification of 11 key categories.

49. Niger reported information on CO_2 fuel combustion emissions using both the sectoral and the reference approach. The information reported indicates that the combustion emissions estimated under the sectoral and the reference approach are 2,115 and 6,391 Gg CO_2 eq respectively. The Party explained in the BUR that the difference between the estimates calculated using the two approaches, which was reported as 9 per cent for 2019, is due to discrepancies between inventories (e.g. inconsistencies or inaccuracies in the tracking of energy supply and consumption data) and solid fuel losses during transport and processing.

50. Information on apparent consumption for liquid fuels under the reference approach was reported in NIR table 28 as 91,431.8 TJ for 2019, but as 27,828 TJ in BUR table 24 under the same approach. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that the correct figure is the one reported in BUR table 24.

51. Information was clearly reported on international aviation and marine bunker fuels.

52. Niger reported information on the uncertainty assessment (level) of its national GHG inventory. The uncertainty analysis was based on the tier 1 approach and covers all source categories and all direct GHGs. The results obtained, as reported in the BUR, reveal that the level uncertainty for emissions (for 2019) is 40.2 per cent, whereas the trend uncertainty (for 1990–2019) is 20.2 per cent.

53. The TTE noted that the transparency of the information reported on GHG inventories could be further enhanced by addressing the areas noted in paragraphs 30, 32, 36, 38, 41, 42, 44, 47 and 50 above, which could facilitate a better understanding of the information reported on GHG inventories.

3. Mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions

54. As indicated in table I.2, Niger reported in its BUR, mostly in accordance with paragraphs 11–13 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, information on mitigation actions and their effects, to the extent possible.

55. The information reported provides a clear and comprehensive overview of the Party's mitigation actions and their effects. In its BUR, Niger reported information on its national context and framed its national mitigation planning and actions in the context of its Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth Strategy: Niger 2035, its Economic and Social Development Plan 2022–2026 and its NDC. Niger reported that climate change and mitigation outcomes have been mainstreamed in and integrated into its national and sectoral policies and development plans, including the National Climate Change Policy, the National Policy on the Environment and Sustainable Development, the National Electricity Policy, the National Strategy and Plan for the Adaptation of Agriculture to Climate Change and the technology needs assessment. Niger reported 12 mitigation actions, of which 5 are in the AFOLU sector, followed by 4 in the energy sector, 2 in the waste sector and 1 in the IPPU sector.

56. Further, the implemented mitigation actions are estimated to contribute emission reductions of 1,872 kt CO_2 eq/year by 2035 for the energy sector, and of 4,547 kt CO_2 eq/year by 2030 and 137 kt CO_2 eq/year by 2035 for the AFOLU sector. For planned mitigation actions, the Party reported estimated emission reductions of 1,093 kt CO_2 eq/year by 2030 for the energy sector, and estimated emission reductions by 2035 of 6,002 kt CO_2 eq/year for the AFOLU sector, 3,148 kt CO_2 eq/year for the waste sector and 471 kt CO_2 eq/year for the IPPU sector. The AFOLU sector is the main source of expected emission reductions. The Party also reported that, if all activities are sustained, the anticipated cumulative GHG emission reduction is expected to be 5,640 kt CO_2 eq by 2030 and 14,960 kt CO_2 eq by 2035.

57. Niger reported information on its revised NDC target to reduce emissions from the energy sector by 10.6 per cent (unconditional) and 45.0 per cent (conditional) by 2030 compared with a 'business as usual' scenario. For the AFOLU sector, the target is to reduce emissions by 12.6 per cent (unconditional) and 22.8 per cent (conditional) by 2030 compared with a 'business as usual' scenario. The TTE acknowledged the information, which is presented in this summary report as contextual without assessing the completeness and transparency of the information.

58. The Party reported a summary of its sectoral mitigation actions in tabular format in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 11.

59. Information on one planned mitigation action in the AFOLU sector (promotion of reforestation with silvopasture) was not reported in Niger's BUR in tabular format and the reason for this was not clear to the TTE. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that the mitigation action was no longer applicable in the current national context, hence it was not reported in tabular format.

60. Consistently with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 12(a), Niger reported the names of mitigation actions, coverage (sector and gases) and progress indicators in the BUR (in tables without numbers located between tables 34 and 35). A clear description of mitigation actions, as well as information on quantitative goals, was provided in the BUR.

61. The four mitigation actions for the energy sector (one ongoing and three planned) focus mainly on improving energy efficiency by increasing the uptake of more efficient stoves and light-emitting diode lighting by households and services, and on promoting renewable energy sources by increasing the capacity of electricity production from hydroelectricity and solar photovoltaic systems. The Party clearly reported information on the objectives of the actions and the steps taken or envisaged to achieve them, the progress of implementation of those actions and the results achieved, such as estimated outcomes, emission reductions and mitigation co-benefits. The promotion of the renewable energy sources programmes will increase the capacity of electricity production from hydroelectricity to an installed capacity of 130 MW and from solar photovoltaic systems to an installed capacity of 402 MW by 2030.

62. The anticipated reduction in GHG emissions is estimated at 1,872.54 kt CO_2 eq/year by 2035 from the ongoing mitigation action for electricity production, and 3,328.48 kt CO_2 eq/year by 2035 from one of the planned actions, with the other two planned mitigation actions expected to reduce emissions by a combined total of 1,092.98 kt CO_2 eq/year by 2030. In terms of non-GHG emission impacts, the distribution of 1,592,000 efficient wood-burning stoves and 789,000 charcoal stoves by 2035 is expected to reduce deforestation by 19,920 ha/year, while the electricity production programmes are expected to contribute to irrigation systems that will improve the living conditions of the population through an increase in agricultural production and widespread uptake of energy-efficient lighting by 2035.

63. Information on the assumptions and methodologies used to calculate the estimated mitigation impact and on the progress of the underlying steps taken or envisaged in the energy sector was not clearly reported in Niger's BUR. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that such methodologies and assumptions were available, and submitted the information on the sector to the TTE. The Party also clarified that progress has been made on some actions at different levels, and provided updated information on the progress of the underlying steps taken or envisaged for mitigation actions in the energy sector.

64. The only planned mitigation action in the IPPU sector focuses on promoting the use of the new generation of cement that has a reduced clinker content through the addition of cementitious compounds. The Party clearly reported information on the objectives of the action, the progress of implementation of the action, methodologies and assumptions, the steps taken or envisaged to achieve the action and the results achieved, such as estimated outcomes, emission reductions and mitigation co-benefits. The implementation of this mitigation measure is estimated to result in a reduction of clinker use amounting to 11,162 t clinker/year, and the anticipated reduction in GHG emissions from the planned action is estimated at 470.59 kt CO_2 eq/year for an annual production of 1,500 t cement/day. In terms of non-GHG emission impacts, industrial waste will be recovered, the national production of cement will be increased, eco-cement will be produced and the capacities of industry actors will be strengthened.

65. The two mitigation actions in the agriculture sector focus on (1) improving existing livestock systems that are based on cattle and sheep fattening to reduce CH_4 and N_2O emissions related to enteric fermentation and management of cattle manure by controlling the animals' diet under stall conditions; and (2) reducing CH_4 emissions through a microdosing technique for sheep and cattle. The two mitigation actions were reported as ongoing. The Party clearly reported information on the objectives of the actions, the progress of implementation of those actions and the underlying steps taken or envisaged to achieve them. The Party also reported the results of implementing its mitigation actions as estimated outcomes, emission reductions and mitigation co-benefits. The anticipated reduction of GHG emissions from the mitigation action on improving livestock systems by cattle and sheep fattening is estimated at 1,195,557 t CO_2 eq/year by 2030, while the mitigation action on the microdosing technique is expected to lead to emission reductions of 137.48 kt CO_2 eq/year by 2035. The Party reported estimated co-benefits by 2035, including promoting income-generating activity, providing good-quality meat, improving household food and nutritional security, and promoting the integration of agriculture and livestock farming, as well as achieving a substantial increase in crop yield with a very low investment in mineral fertilizer, an improvement in yield from degraded soils of at least 40 per cent, and a lower financial investment for producers.

66. Information on methodologies and assumptions used to calculate the estimated mitigation impact of agriculture sector actions was not clearly reported in Niger's BUR. During the technical analysis, the Party provided information on the methodologies and assumptions and updated information on the results achieved.

67. The three mitigation actions in the forestry and other land use sector focus mainly on promoting assisted natural regeneration and scaling up afforestation/reforestation efforts to enhance carbon sinks and were reported as one ongoing and two planned actions. For the two planned actions, the Party clearly reported information on the objectives of the actions, the progress of implementation of those actions, methodologies and assumptions, and the underlying steps taken or envisaged to achieve the actions. The Party also reported the results of implementing its mitigation actions as estimated outcomes, emission reductions and mitigation co-benefits. The anticipated reduction of GHG emissions from the ongoing mitigation action on promoting assisted natural regeneration is estimated at 3,351 kt CO_2 eq/year by 2035, while the planned mitigation action on scaling up afforestation/reforestation efforts is estimated to result in emission reductions of 6,002 kt CO_2 eq/year by 2035. The Party reported estimated co-benefits by 2035, including improved income for farmers through the sale of forest by-products, increased availability of wood and non-wood forest products, and reduced water and wind erosion.

68. Information on the results achieved and the progress of implementation of the steps envisaged or planned for the ongoing action in the forestry and other land use sector was not clearly reported in Niger's BUR. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that information on the progress of implementation of the steps envisaged or planned to achieve the estimated outcome of the ongoing action is being compiled and provided updated information on the results achieved.

69. The two mitigation actions in the waste sector focus mainly on improving landfill management through the construction of an incineration plant with power generation and the establishment of a composting unit for municipal solid waste, and both were reported as planned. The Party clearly reported information on the objectives of the actions, the progress of implementation of the actions, methodologies and assumptions and the underlying steps taken or envisaged to achieve them. The Party also reported the results of implementing its mitigation actions as estimated outcomes, emission reductions and mitigation co-benefits. The implementation of the two planned mitigation actions is expected to lead to the incineration of 73,000 t municipal solid waste/year and the recovery of 365,000 t municipal solid waste/year. The anticipated GHG emission reductions from the planned mitigation action on improving landfill management through the construction of an incineration plant is estimated at 1,837 kt CO_2 eq/year by 2035 compared with the base-year level (2016), while the planned mitigation action on improving landfill management through the establishment of a composting unit for municipal solid waste is expected to result in a 79 per cent reduction in average emissions for 2025–2035 (i.e. a reduction of 1,311 kt CO_2 eq/year). The Party reported estimated co-benefits by 2035, including the generation of 48,000 MWh of electricity, recycling of 2,000 t plastics/year and the creation of direct and indirect jobs.

70. Niger did not provide information on its involvement in international market mechanisms in the BUR. During the technical analysis, the Party provided the name of one clean development mechanism project, the "Niger Acacia Senegal Plantation Project", which was registered with the UNFCCC on 31 July 2013 and contributed to removals of 152,583 t CO_2 eq in 2013–2020.

71. Niger reported information on its domestic MRV arrangements in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 13. The information reported indicates that Niger's MRV system, which is overseen by the Executive Secretariat of the National Environment Council for Sustainable Development, includes a national MRV committee, a coordination unit and sectoral experts, depending on the type of MRV. A mitigation expert group is part of the MRV system that covers nationally appropriate mitigation actions.

72. The TTE noted that the transparency of the information reported on mitigation actions could be enhanced by addressing the areas noted in paragraphs 59, 63, 66, 68 and 70 above, which could facilitate a better understanding of the information reported on mitigation actions.

4. Constraints and gaps, and related technology, financial, technical and capacity-building needs, including a description of support needed and received

73. As indicated in table I.3, Niger reported in its BUR, fully in accordance with paragraphs 14–16 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, information on finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received.

74. Niger reported information on constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity-building needs in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 14. In its BUR, Niger identified the lack of technical capacity for preparing the GHG inventory, compiling information on mitigation actions and conducting vulnerability and adaptation studies, and difficulty in collecting and archiving data as constraints. Niger reported that its financial, technical and capacity-building needs are primarily in the areas of tracking the progress of implementation of its mitigation actions and using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (as well as the related information technology tools) for preparing its GHG inventory. Its financial needs amount to approximately USD 9.8 billion, of which USD 6.7 billion is for adaptation and USD 3.1 billion is for mitigation actions. Other needs concern the tools for monitoring mitigation actions and evaluating vulnerability, and for implementing the ETF.

75. Information on constraints and gaps was not clearly reported separately from financial, technical and capacity-building needs in Niger's BUR. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that it needs capacity-building support in order to report separately on constraints and gaps and related needs.

76. Niger reported information on financial resources, technology transfer, capacity-building and technical support received in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 15. In its BUR, Niger reported that it received USD 352,000 from the GEF and USD 174,000 from Annex II Parties and other developed countries for preparing its first BUR. Niger indicated that since 2018 it has also received USD 16,122,282 from the GCF, the GEF and UNDP to implement climate change related projects. The information reported indicates that Niger received capacity-building and technical support from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the GEF, UNDP, the UNFCCC and the United Nations Environment Programme to facilitate its use of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for preparing its GHG inventory and its use of mitigation tools, as well as to better understand QA/QC procedures and the MRV system. Further, the information reported indicates that Niger received technology support amounting to USD 200,000 from the Climate Technology Centre and Network to implement a technology project relating to predictive models on the hydrological and sedimentary dynamics of ponds and small soil reservoirs in the Sahelian zone.

77. Niger reported information on nationally determined technology needs with regard to the development and transfer of technology in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 16. Its technology needs are focused on agriculture, water management, forestry and energy. Key adaptation technologies are related to, inter alia, drip irrigation, composting, forage cultivation, livestock disease control, flood early warning systems, solar water pumping and water reservoirs. Mitigation technology needs are related to assisted natural regeneration, shade plantations, solar photovoltaic systems and hydroelectricity. In its BUR, Niger reported that the technology needs assessment was nationally determined.

78. The TTE noted that the transparency of the information reported on needs and support received could be further enhanced by addressing the area noted in paragraph 75 above, which could facilitate a better understanding of the information reported on needs and support received.

5. Any other information

79. Niger reported some information on adaptation action that may lead to GHG emission reductions, without providing estimations of such reductions. During the technical analysis, Niger clarified that no efforts have been made to quantify the mitigation effects of the adaptation measures because they were implemented via programmes developed with the intention of enhancing adaptive capacity. Niger is establishing a process for quantifying on an ongoing basis the emission impacts of such measures.

D. Identification of capacity-building needs

80. In consultation with Niger, the TTE identified the following needs for capacity-building that could facilitate the preparation of subsequent reporting:

(a) Enhancing national capacity to archive information on AD and other information necessary for GHG inventory preparation;

(b) Building the capacity of national experts to report information on emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector in accordance with the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF;

(c) Enhancing national capacity to prepare the GHG inventory for the waste sector, including for AD collection and the application of methodologies to estimate emissions from the sector;

(d) Training national experts in using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for inventory preparation, and in particular on the use of notation keys in the NIR tables;

(e) Building national capacity for data collection and using methodologies for estimating emissions from HWP;

(f) Enhancing national capacity to report on the underlying steps, progress and results achieved or envisaged for ongoing mitigation actions;

(g) Enhancing national capacity to report on the methodologies, including input parameters used by the Party, for analysing the effect of mitigation actions;

(h) Enhancing national capacity to report on participation in international market mechanisms;

(i) Enhancing national capacity to report on constraints and gaps;

(j) Enhancing national capacity to implement the MRV system in a sustainable manner.

81. The TTE noted that, in addition to those identified during the technical analysis, Niger reported several capacity-building needs covering the following areas:

(a) GHG inventory preparation, as reported in BUR sections 2.1.16 and 2.6;

(b) Implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and the ETF, among other areas, as reported in BUR table 37.

III. Conclusions

82. The TTE conducted a technical analysis of the information reported in the first BUR of Niger in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and concludes that the information reported is mostly consistent. It provides an overview of national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of NCs on a continuous basis; the national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including an NIR; mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions; constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity-building needs, including a description of support needed and received; the level of support received to enable the preparation and submission of BURs; domestic MRV; and other information relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention. During the technical analysis, additional information was provided by Niger on the methodologies and assumptions used for some mitigation actions. The TTE concludes that the information analysed is mostly transparent.

83. Niger reported information on the institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of its BURs. The Executive Secretariat of the National Environment Council for Sustainable Development is the overall coordinating entity. The Party has taken significant steps to enhance institutional arrangements with a view to enabling sustainable preparation

of its NCs and BURs, such as by involving research institutions, the private sector, civil society organizations, experts and working groups in the preparation of its NCs and BURs.

84. In its first BUR, submitted in 2022, Niger reported information on its national GHG inventory for 2019. This included GHG emissions and removals of CO_2, CH_4, N_2O and HFCs for all relevant sources and sinks as well as the precursor gases. The inventory was developed on the basis of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, although in some cases the IPCC good practice guidance or the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF were applied for individual key categories, and a country-specific EF was applied for one source category. The total GHG emissions for 2019 were reported as 51,702.35 Gg CO_2 eq excluding land and HWP and 40,669.45 Gg CO_2 eq including land and HWP. Thirteen key categories and main gases were identified, namely enteric fermentation (CH_4), direct emissions from managed soils (N_2O), grassland (CO_2), manure management (N_2O), indirect emissions from managed soils (N_2O), other land (CO_2), transport (CO_2), wastewater treatment and discharge (N_2O), refrigeration and stationary air conditioning (HFCs), oil (CH_4), fuel combustion activities (CH_4), indirect manure management (N_2O) and manure management (CH_4). Estimates of PFCs and SF_6 were not provided owing to the unavailability of data, as clarified by the Party during the technical analysis.

85. Niger reported information on mitigation actions and their effects in tabular format and framed its national mitigation planning and actions in the context of its Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth Strategy: Niger 2035 and Economic and Social Development Plan 2022–2026 and the targets in its revised NDC submitted to the UNFCCC in 2021 to reduce emissions from the energy sector by 10.6 per cent (unconditional) and 45.0 per cent (conditional) compared with a 'business as usual' scenario by 2030, and from the AFOLU sector by 12.6 per cent (unconditional) and by 22.8 per cent (conditional) compared with a 'business as usual' scenario by 2030.

86. Niger reported both ongoing and planned mitigation actions in the energy, IPPU, AFOLU and waste sectors. The mitigation actions focus on improving energy efficiency in households and increasing the use of renewable energy, improving livestock systems, increasing afforestation/reforestation and assisted natural regeneration and improving landfill management through composting and incineration. The Party reported the progress of implementation of its mitigation actions and the results achieved, including estimated outcomes. The highest estimated emission reduction for its ongoing mitigation actions was reported for the AFOLU sector of 4,547 kt CO_2 eq/year by 2030. Niger reported the co-benefits of its mitigation actions, including reduced wind and water erosion, increased crop yield, job creation and reduced deforestation. If the planned mitigation actions reported in its BUR are implemented, the cumulative GHG emission reductions achieved will be 5,640 kt CO_2 eq by 2030 and 14,960 kt CO_2 eq by 2035. The Party did not report information on its involvement in international market mechanisms. Niger reported information on its MRV arrangements. Information on the progress of implementation of the underlying steps envisaged or planned for ongoing mitigation actions was not reported because the Party is still compiling the related data, as clarified during the technical analysis.

87. Niger reported information on key constraints, gaps and related needs, including lack of technical capacity for preparing the GHG inventory, compiling information on mitigation actions and conducting vulnerability and adaptation studies, difficulty in collecting and archiving data, capacity-building needs in the areas of tracking the progress of implementation of its mitigation actions, using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and information technology tools for preparing its GHG inventory, using mitigation and vulnerability tools, and implementing Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and the ETF.

88. Information was reported on the technical, technology transfer and capacity-building support received, including capacity-building support for using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for preparing its GHG inventory and for using mitigation tools, and to better understand QA/QC procedures and the MRV system. The Party also reported that it received financial support of USD 352,000 from the GEF and USD 174,000 from Annex II Parties and other developed countries for preparing its first BUR. The Party further reported information on the transfer of technology received, including support amounting to USD 200,000 from the Climate Technology Centre and Network to implement a technology project relating to

predictive models on the hydrological and sedimentary dynamics of ponds and small soil reservoirs in the Sahelian zone.

89. The TTE, in consultation with Niger, identified the 10 capacity-building needs listed in chapter II.D above and needs for capacity-building that aim to facilitate reporting in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and participation in ICA in accordance with the ICA modalities and guidelines, taking into account Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention. Niger prioritized all the capacity-building needs listed in paragraph 80 above.

Annex I

Extent of the information reported by Niger in its first biennial update report

Table I.1
Identification of the extent to which the elements of information on greenhouse gases are included in the first biennial update report of Niger

Decision	*Provision of the reporting guidelines*	*Assessment of whether the information was reported*	*Comments on the extent of the information provided*
Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(g)	The first BUR shall cover, at a minimum, the inventory for the calendar year no more than four years prior to the date of the submission, or more recent years if information is available, and subsequent BURs shall cover a calendar year that does not precede the submission date by more than four years.	Yes	Niger submitted its first BUR in December 2022; the GHG inventory reported is for 2019.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 4	Non-Annex I Parties should use the methodologies established in the latest UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties approved by the Conference of the Parties or those determined by any future decision of the Conference of the Parties on this matter.	Yes	Niger used the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 5	The updates of the section on national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol should contain updated data on activity levels based on the best information available using the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, the IPCC good practice guidance and the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF; any change to the EF may be made in the subsequent full NC.	Yes	
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 6	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to include, as appropriate and to the extent that capacities permit, in the inventory section of the BUR:		
	(a) The tables included in annex 3A.2 to the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF;	Partly	The Party did not report the annual carbon stock change for living biomass, dead organic matter or soils.
	(b) The sectoral report tables annexed to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines.	Yes	Comparable information was reported.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 7	Each non-Annex I Party is encouraged to provide a consistent time series back to the years reported in its previous NCs.	Yes	
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 8	Non-Annex I Parties that have previously reported on their national GHG inventories contained in their NCs are encouraged to submit summary information tables of inventories for previous submission years (e.g. for 1994 and 2000).	Yes	This information was reported for 2000 (back to the years reported in the NC1) and 2008.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 9	The inventory section of the BUR should consist of an NIR as a summary or as an update of the information contained in decision 17/CP.8, annex, chapter III (National greenhouse gas inventories), including:	Yes	

Decision	*Provision of the reporting guidelines*	*Assessment of whether the information was reported*	*Comments on the extent of the information provided*
	(a) Table 1 (National greenhouse gas inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol and greenhouse gas precursors);	Yes	Comparable information was reported in NIR table 16.
	(b) Table 2 (National greenhouse gas inventory of anthropogenic emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF_6).	Yes	Comparable information was reported in NIR table 16.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 10	Additional or supporting information, including sector-specific information, may be supplied in a technical annex.	Yes	The Party submitted an NIR following the submission of its BUR.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 12	Non-Annex I Parties are also encouraged, to the extent possible, to undertake any key source analysis as indicated in the IPCC good practice guidance to assist in developing inventories that better reflect their national circumstances.	Yes	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 13	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to describe procedures and arrangements undertaken to collect and archive data for the preparation of national GHG inventories, as well as efforts to make this a continuous process, including information on the role of the institutions involved.	Partly	Information on procedures and arrangements undertaken to collect and archive data for the preparation of national GHG inventories was partly reported.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 14	Each non-Annex I Party shall, as appropriate and to the extent possible, provide in its national inventory, on a gas-by-gas basis and in units of mass, estimates of anthropogenic emissions of:		
	(a) CO_2;	Yes	
	(b) CH_4;	Yes	
	(c) N_2O.	Yes	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 15	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged, as appropriate, to provide information on anthropogenic emissions by sources of:		
	(a) HFCs;	Yes	
	(b) PFCs;	No	PFCs were reported as “NE”.
	(c) SF_6.	No	SF_6 was reported as “NE”.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 16	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged, as appropriate, to report on anthropogenic emissions by sources of other GHGs, such as:		
	(a) Carbon monoxide;	Yes	
	(b) Nitrogen oxides;	Yes	
	(c) Non-methane volatile organic compounds.	Yes	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 17	Other gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, such as sulfur oxides, and included in the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines may be included at the discretion of Parties.	Yes	The Party reported on other gases, such as sulfur dioxide.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 18	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged, to the extent possible, and if disaggregated data are available, to estimate and report CO_2 fuel combustion emissions using both the sectoral and the reference approach	Yes	

Decision	*Provision of the reporting guidelines*	*Assessment of whether the information was reported*	*Comments on the extent of the information provided*
	and to explain any large differences between the two approaches.		
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 19	Non-Annex I Parties should, to the extent possible, and if disaggregated data are available, report emissions from international aviation and marine bunker fuels separately in their inventories:		
	(a) International aviation;	Yes	
	(b) Marine bunker fuels.	Yes	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 20	Non-Annex I Parties wishing to report on aggregated GHG emissions and removals expressed in CO_2 eq should use the GWP provided by the IPCC in its AR2 based on the effects of GHGs over a 100-year time-horizon.	NA	The Party used the GWP provided in the AR4.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 21	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to provide information on methodologies used in the estimation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including a brief explanation of the sources of EFs and AD. If non-Annex I Parties estimate anthropogenic emissions and removals from country-specific sources and/or sinks that are not part of the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, they should explicitly describe the source and/or sink categories, methodologies, EFs and AD used in their estimation of emissions, as appropriate. Parties are encouraged to identify areas where data may be further improved in future communications through capacity-building:		
	(a) Information on methodologies used in the estimation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol;	Yes	Niger used the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Tier 2 methodology was used for the mineral industry category. Tier 1 methodology was used for all other categories and sectors.
	(b) Explanation of the sources of EFs;	Yes	Niger used the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.
	(c) Explanation of the sources of AD;	Yes	Niger used the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.
	(d) If non-Annex I Parties estimate anthropogenic emissions and removals from country-specific sources and/or sinks that are not part of the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, they should explicitly describe:	NA	
	(i) Source and/or sink categories;		
	(ii) Methodologies;		
	(iii) EFs;		
	(iv) AD;		
	(e) Parties are encouraged to identify areas where data may be further improved in future communications through capacity-building.	Yes	

Decision	*Provision of the reporting guidelines*	*Assessment of whether the information was reported*	*Comments on the extent of the information provided*
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 22	Each non-Annex I Party is encouraged to use tables 1–2 of the guidelines annexed to decision 17/CP.8 in reporting its national GHG inventory, taking into account the provisions established in paragraphs 14–17. In preparing those tables, Parties should strive to present information that is as complete as possible. Where numerical data are not provided, Parties should use the notation keys as indicated.	Yes	Notation keys were used.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 24	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to provide information on the level of uncertainty associated with inventory data and their underlying assumptions, and to describe the methodologies used, if any, for estimating these uncertainties:		
	(a) Level of uncertainty associated with inventory data;	Yes	
	(b) Underlying assumptions;	Yes	
	(c) Methodologies used, if any, for estimating these uncertainties.	Yes	

Note: The parts of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs on reporting information on GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks in BURs are contained in decision 2/CP.17, paras. 3–10 and 41(g). Further, as per para. 3 of those guidelines, non-Annex I Parties are to submit updates of their national GHG inventories in accordance with paras. 8–24 of the UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties, contained in the annex to decision 17/CP.8. The scope of such updates should be consistent with the non-Annex I Party's capacity and time constraints and the availability of its data, as well as the level of support provided by developed country Parties for biennial update reporting.

Table I.2
Identification of the extent to which the elements of information on mitigation actions are included in the first biennial update report of Niger

Decision	*Provision of the reporting guidelines*	*Assessment of whether the information was reported*	*Comments on the extent of the information provided*
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 11	Non-Annex I Parties should provide information, in tabular format, on actions to mitigate climate change by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol.	Yes	The Party included information in tabular format.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 12	For each mitigation action or group of mitigation actions, including, as appropriate, those listed in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/INF.1, developing country Parties shall provide the following information, to the extent possible:		
	(a) Name and description of the mitigation action, including information on the nature of the action, coverage (i.e. sectors and gases), quantitative goals and progress indicators;	Partly	Information on quantitative goals and progress indicators was not reported for one of the mitigation actions in the AFOLU sector.
	(b) Information on:		
	(i) Methodologies;	Partly	This information was not reported for mitigation actions in the energy and AFOLU sectors.

Decision	*Provision of the reporting guidelines*	*Assessment of whether the information was reported*	*Comments on the extent of the information provided*
	(ii) Assumptions;	Partly	This information was not reported for mitigation actions in the energy and AFOLU sectors.
	(c) Information on:		
	(i) Objectives of the action;	Yes	
	(ii) Steps taken or envisaged to achieve that action;	Yes	
	(d) Information on:		
	(i) Progress of implementation of the mitigation actions;	Yes	
	(ii) Progress of implementation of the underlying steps taken or envisaged;	Partly	Information was not provided in the BUR on the progress of implementation of the underlying steps taken for four ongoing mitigation actions.
	(iii) Results achieved, such as estimated outcomes (metrics depending on type of action) and estimated emission reductions, to the extent possible;	Yes	The Party reported on emission reductions for most of the mitigation actions.
	(e) Information on international market mechanisms.	No	
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 13	Parties should provide information on domestic MRV arrangements.	Yes	

Note: The parts of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs on the reporting of information on mitigation actions in BURs are contained in decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paras. 11–13.

Table I.3

Identification of the extent to which the elements of information on finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received are included in the first biennial update report of Niger

Decision	*Provision of the reporting requirements*	*Assessment of whether the information was reported*	*Comments on the extent of the information provided*
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 14	Non-Annex I Parties should provide updated information on:		
	(a) Constraints and gaps;	Yes	
	(b) Related financial, technical and capacity-building needs.	Yes	
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 15	Non-Annex I Parties should provide:		
	(a) Information on financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building received from the GEF, Annex II Parties and other developed country Parties, the GCF and multilateral institutions for activities relating to climate change, including for the preparation of the current BUR;	Yes	
	(b) Information on technical support received from the GEF, Annex II Parties and other developed country Parties, the GCF and multilateral institutions for activities relating	Yes	

Decision	*Provision of the reporting requirements*	*Assessment of whether the information was reported*	*Comments on the extent of the information provided*
	to climate change, including for the preparation of the current BUR.		
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 16	With regard to the development and transfer of technology, non-Annex I Parties should provide information on:		
	(a) Nationally determined technology needs;	Yes	
	(b) Technology support received.	Yes	

Note: The parts of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs on the reporting of information on finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received in BURs are contained in decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paras. 14–16.

Annex II

Reference documents

A. Reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

IPCC. 1997. *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*. JL Houghton, LG Meira Filho, B Lim, et al. (eds.). Paris: IPCC/Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/International Energy Agency. Available at https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gl/invs1.html.

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B. UNFCCC documents

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NC1, NC2 and NC3 of Niger. Available at https://unfccc.int/non-annex-I-NCs.