



Nigerian Standard and Label Initiative: Progress So Far and Lessons Learnt

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Outline

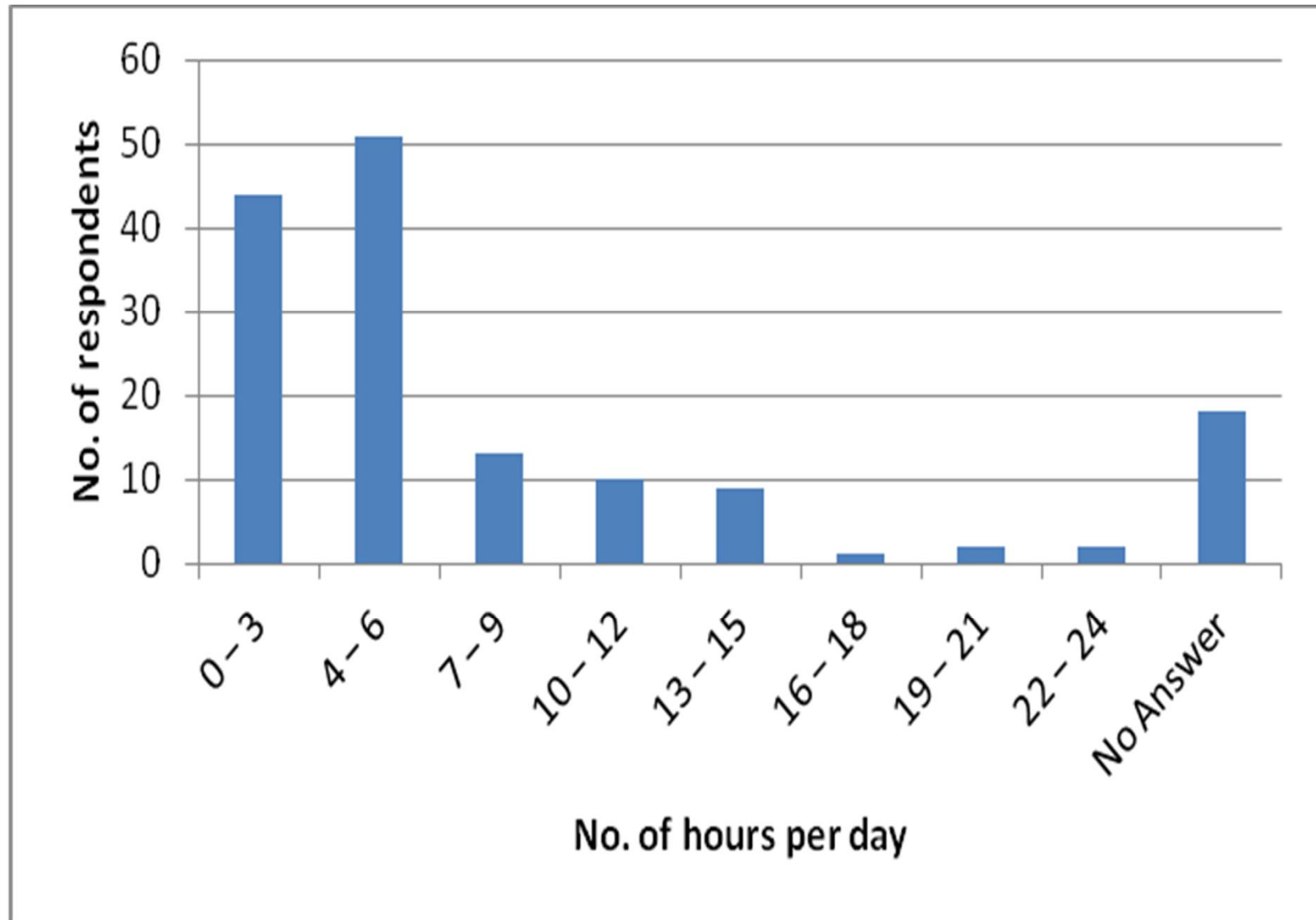
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Introduction

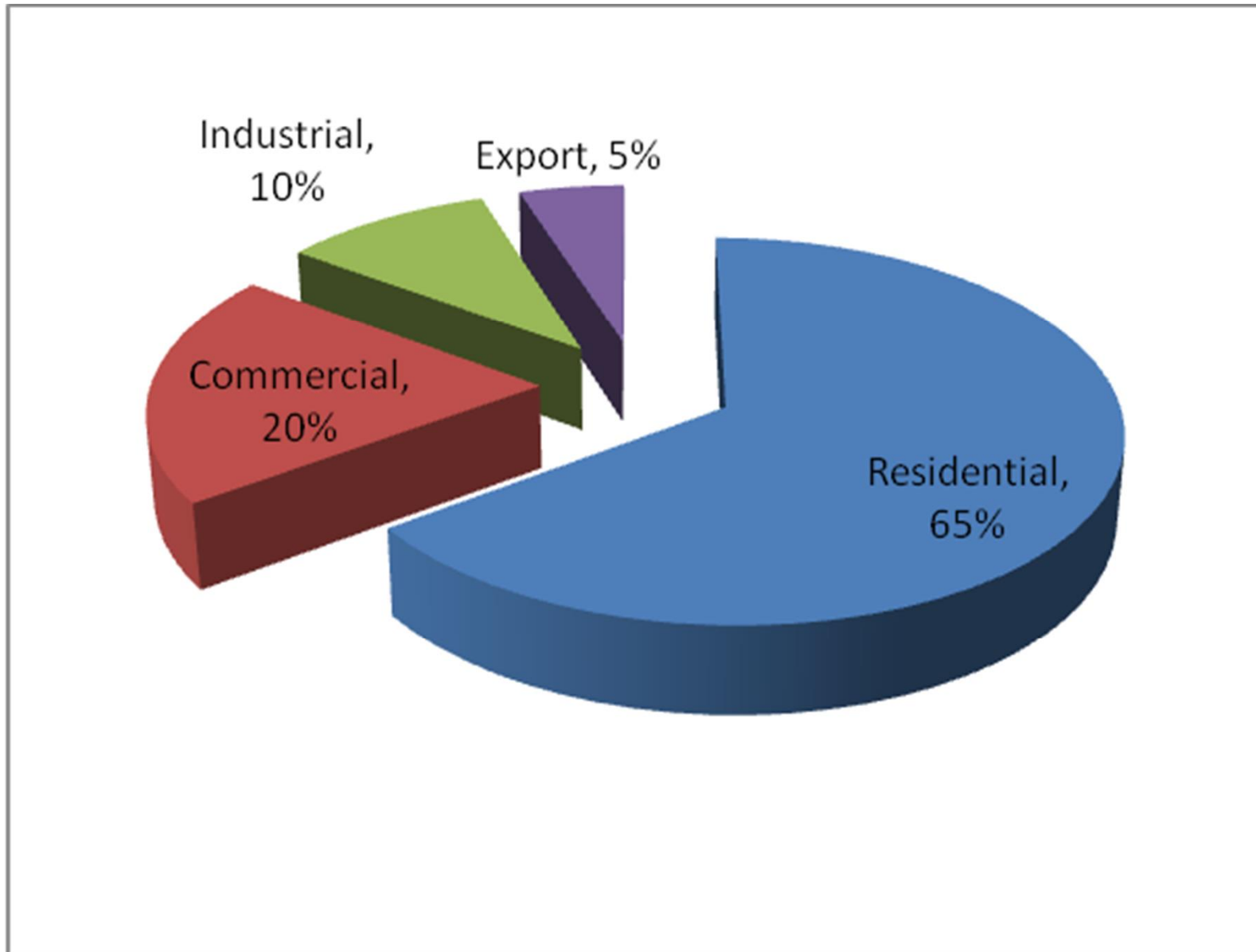
- As at August 2012, Nigeria's generating capacity was 4,477.7MW for over 150 million people
- About 60% from gas-powered thermal station and 40% from large hydro dam
- Endemic power outages lasting for several hours
- Over 60 million privately owned generators; almost half of the Nigerian population – self generation estimated to be about 6000 MW in 2009
- Power outages lasting for several hours; over 80% of Nigerians do not get electricity supply for up to 24 hours

Introduction

- 65% of electricity is consumed in the residential sector
- Predominant use of incandescent light bulbs and other inefficient appliance
- High preference for second hand products is endemic
- Lack of energy efficiency policy and EE standards and labels
- Insufficient data and research materials to guide EE policy formulation and decisions
- Inadequate capacity and technical expertise to drive the EE sector
- Nigerian pay N50-70/kWh on self generation against grid electricity tariff of N11.47/kWh



The numbers of hour respondents get electricity per day (CREDC, 2009)



Electricity consumption by sector in Nigeria; Source: UNDP GEF, 2011

Status of EE Lighting Standards in Nigeria

- Currently being developed and it is technology specific
- The process is leveraging on the Mandate of the Standard Organization of Nigeria (SON)
- Proposed MEPS for self ballasted lamps is rated wattage of 60 w (at 8 hr usage = 172.8 Kwh/year)
- The standard proposed an approved Nigerian label inscribed on each package
- Country of origin shall be embossed on the lamps
- Minimum rated life for CFLs shall not be less than 6000 hours

Baseline Study to Guide MEPS Development

- Total of 200 households were monitored and surveyed, an average of 35 households from each of the six geopolitical zones
- Lighting, refrigerators and air conditioners were monitored
- Data collected in Abuja (North Central), Sokoto (North West), Bauchi (North East), Benin City (South South), Nsukka (South East) and Lagos (South West).
- Data logger devices such Serial watt meter, Multivoies Meter, Light meter and thermometers were used for data collection

Preliminary report of some data collected compared with data from other countries

	Annual consumption per equipment (kWh/an)		
	Fridge	Fridge-freezer	Freezer
FRANCE 2007	253	460	556
SWEDEN 2007	225	469	470
ENGLAND 2011	162	427	344.5
NIGERIA 2012	420	698	756

Inefficient Lighting Phase out Policy: Targets of the National EE Policy

- Produce Guidelines on all the key components of EE by 2015;
- Enact all relevant legislation required for policy implementation by 2015;
- Nigeria to attain 60% use of Energy efficient lighting, Fridge, Freezers and Air conditioners by 2016 and 100% by 2020.
- Attain replacement of 40% (by 2016) and 100 % (by 2025) of old non- energy efficient appliances in Nigeria with energy efficient appliances.
- Review and improve on the recommended EE practices by 2016.
- Sustain best EE practices beyond 2025.

Process of Developing the National EE Policy

- Adopted the bottom-top approach
- Stakeholders had ownership of the process
- Adequate consultations with both state and non-state actors
- Adequate capacity building and awareness creation on EE best practices
- Several studies were initiated to convince stakeholders on the potentials of imbibing EE best practices were initiated

Challenges/ Success Story

- One of the challenges encountered so far in developing the S& L initiative in Nigeria was bringing state actors to the 'table' to pursue one course.
- Illegal connection (bypassing meter) prolonged data collection
- Improper design of household electrical wiring system impaired data collection
- Religious and cultural belief affected data collection especially in northern Nigeria

Success Story

- Through adequate consultation and capacity enhancement, the Project received the support and buy-in of state and non-state actors, most especially the central government in Nigeria;
- Major importers of electrical appliances have express willingness to import energy saving light bulbs even before the policy is approved
- Several other initiatives are springing up from both state and non-state actors to promote EE best practices
- 60% compliance to EE best practices by Hotel Owners Forum in Abuja

Advantages of Regional MEPS

- Accelerate S&L initiatives in the ECOWAS member states
- Reduce the influx of substandard and second hand appliances into the region
- It will strengthen regional integration and corporation
- Strengthen regional markets and attract genuine investors into the region
- Encourage manufacturing activities within the region
- Increase access to electricity in the region; energy saved is energy generated
- Reduce the rate of building power stations in the region

Advantages of Regional MEPS

- Boost regional economy
- Reduce dependency on fossil fuel

Recommendations for Developing a Regional MEPS

- Initiate regional study to collect data to convince policy makers on the gains of promoting EE best practices
- Initiate S&L process in each of member states to enable proper consultation, capacity building and awareness creation in the member states
- Set up a regional EE standard and label committee with representative from each member state
- Develop regional standard and present for ratification by meeting of head of states of the region