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

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- Status of EE Lighting Standards in Nigeria
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- Inefficient Lighting Phase out Policy
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- Recommendations for Developing a Regional MEPS
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

<table>
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<th>Fridge</th>
<th>Fridge-freezer</th>
<th>Freezer</th>
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<td><strong>NIGERIA 2012</strong></td>
<td>420</td>
<td>698</td>
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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