

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910809762903321
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Titolo	Low-carbon development : opportunities for Nigeria // Raffaello Cervigni, John Allen Rogers, and Max Henrion, editors
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : The World Bank, , 2013
ISBN	0-8213-9926-8
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (pages cm)
Altri autori (Persone)	RogersJohn Allen HenrionMax
Disciplina	338.9669
Soggetti	Sustainable development - Nigeria Greenhouse gas mitigation - Economic aspects - Nigeria Carbon dioxide mitigation - Economic aspects - Nigeria Climatic changes - Nigeria
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"The report was prepared by a World Bank team led by Raffaello Cervigni and including (in alphabetical order) Abimbola A. Adubi, Ademola Braimoh, Amos Abu, Anushika Karunaratne, Benedicte Marie Cecile Augéard , Beula Selvadurai, Ella Omomene Iklaga, Erik Magnus Fernstrom, Francesca Fusaro, Irina Dvorak, Joseph Ese Akpokodje, Rikard Liden, Sarwat Hussain, Shobha Shetty, Stephen Danyo, Stephen Ling. Onno Ruhl, former Country Director for Nigeria, provided guidance and institutional support."
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
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Sommario/riassunto

The Federal Government of Nigeria has adopted an ambitious strategy to make Nigeria the world's 20th largest economy by 2020. Sustaining such a pace of growth will entail rapid expansion of the level of activity in key carbon-emitting sectors, such as power, oil and gas, agriculture and transport. In the absence of policies to accompany economic growth with a reduced carbon footprint, emissions of greenhouse gases could more than double in the next two decades. This study finds that there are several options for Nigeria to achieve the development objectives of vision 20:2020 and beyond, but stabilizing emissions at 2010 levels, and with domestic benefits in the order of 2 percent of GDP. These benefits include cheaper and more diversified electricity sources; more efficient operation of the oil and gas industry; more productive and climate-resilient agriculture; and better transport services, resulting in fuel economies, better air quality, and reduced congestion. The study outlines several actions that the Federal Government could undertake to facilitate the transition towards a low carbon economy, including enhanced governance for climate action, integration of climate consideration in the Agriculture Transformation Agenda, promotion of energy efficiency programs, scale-up of low carbon technologies in power generation (such as renewables and combined cycle gas turbines), and enhance vehicle fuel efficiency.
