

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO CHILD ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL CHILD PROJECT INFORMATION	3
Project Summary	3
Child Project Description Overview	4
CHILD PROJECT OUTLINE	9
A. PROJECT RATIONALE	9
B. CHILD PROJECT DESCRIPTION	22
Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.....	51
Table On Core Indicators	65
Core Indicators	65
Key Risks	69
C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES	72
D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS	74
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:.....	74
Stakeholder Engagement	75
Private Sector	75
Environmental and Social Safeguards	75
E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS	76
Knowledge management	76
Socio-economic Benefits	76
ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES	76
GEF Financing Table	76
Project Preparation Grant (PPG)	76
Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation.....	77
Focal Area Elements	77
Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type.....	78
ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENT	80
Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):.....	80
ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK.....	80
ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)	95
ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES	96
ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS INCLUDING RATING.....	97
ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE.....	97
ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS	127

General Child Project Information

Child Project Title

Accelerating Nature and Climate Action to Advance Nigeria's Net Zero and '30x30' Targets

Region	GEF Project ID
Nigeria	11092
Country(ies)	Type of Project
Nigeria	FSP
GEF Agency(ies)	GEF Agency Project ID
UNDP	9592
Project Executing Entity(s)	Project Executing Type
Federal Ministry of Environment	Government
UNDP	GEF Agency
GEF Focal Area (s)	Submission Date
Multi Focal Area	6/28/2024
Type of Trust Fund	Project Duration (Months)
GET	60
GEF Project Grant: (a)	Agency Fee(s) Grant: (b)
7,139,450.00	642,550.00
PPG Amount: (c)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (d)
199,999.00	18,000.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
7999999	93,854,881.00

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Mixed & Others

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	Principal Objective 2	Principal Objective 2

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, to offer a snapshot of what is being proposed. The summary should include: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? ii) as a child project under a program, explain how the description fits in the broader context of the specific program; (iii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative,

how will this be achieved? and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Nigeria is the second highest emitter of greenhouse gases in Africa with the country's energy and AFOLU sectors accounting for 85% of total emissions. Nigeria is home to the most extensive mangrove ecosystem in Africa and the third largest in the world, most of which are in the Niger Delta region. With the richest oil resources in Africa, Nigeria's oil and gas industry contributes a significant portion of energy sector emissions and also contributes significantly to deforestation, environmental degradation, pollution and biodiversity loss due to oil exploration and frequent oil spills in the Niger Delta region.

This project is part of global Net Zero Nature Positive Accelerator Integrated Program (NZNPA IP) funded by GEF, covering 11 other countries besides Nigeria. This project aims to achieve a transformative shift in Nigeria's developmental pathway towards its Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS), by supporting the Federal Government of Nigeria in planning for NZNP implementation at national and state levels, incorporating NZNP measures in sector specific policies and regulations. The project also aims to create a demonstration effect via catalytic, community-level investments – combined with substantial co-investments from national/international development partners, private sector and civil society partners – into ecosystem restoration/rehabilitation of degraded forests / protected areas as well as into access to energy via solar mini-grids and clean cooking solutions in the two key Niger Delta states of Bayelsa and Rivers. The project also aims to create an enabling environment to scale up by designing financial de-risking instruments and mobilizing capital for NZNP investments across Nigeria, particularly in the Niger Delta, thereby supporting the country to achieve its NDC targets by 2030 and committed Net Zero target by 2060. In order to ensure synergies among the three Rio Conventions, the project will also support the review and updating of the countries Land Degradation Neutrality targets and integration of LDN into land use planning which will require alignment with the National NZNP Implementation Plan as a concrete example.

By the end of the project, it is estimated that 1,817,721 tCO₂-eq of carbon (direct emission reduction) will be sequestered in the AFOLU sector via restoration/rehabilitation of 5,096 ha of mangrove forest area in Bayelsa and Rivers States as a direct result of project interventions, as well as 500,760 tCO₂-eq of GHG emissions mitigated/avoided in the non-AFOLU sector (energy) via deployment of 8 solar mini-grids (direct emission reduction) with an estimated total installed capacity of 1.36 MW of solar) and 10,000 clean cookstoves among communities in Port Harcourt and Bayelsa. In addition, 2,181,265 tCO₂-eq of indirect emission reduction from AFOLU sector and 3,086,469 tCO₂-eq of indirect emission reduction from non-AFOLU sector are estimated as an indirect consequence of the project's proposed interventions.

The number of direct beneficiaries due to the project's interventions are estimated to be 100,000 (80,000 due to energy access interventions and 20,000 due to restoration/adaptation interventions), with 52% women beneficiaries. The child project is also expected to bring socio-economic benefits such as improved access to clean energy, restored mangrove ecosystems and reduced demand for diesel powered electricity, which will reduce air and water pollution in the Niger Delta, which in turn reduces health hazards, improves safety and learning opportunities (particularly for women and children) and enhances quality of life in the project's target sites.

Child Project Description Overview

Project Objective

To strengthen institutions and catalyze investments for accelerated nature-positive, net-zero pathways in Nigeria

Project Components

Component 1: Build national consensus around NZNP targets and strategies, to support key national and sub-national institutions to coordinate a multi-stakeholder process for developing an integrated NZNP Implementation Plan.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
675,880.00	373,334.00

Outcome:

Policy frameworks operationalized, capacity building facilitated and strengthened co-ordination mechanisms to support NZNP solutions

Indicators:

- A comprehensive NZNP implementation plan is developed and approved by the Nigerian government
- Policies and regulations to attract investment in NZNP solutions are developed, approved and put in force

Output:

Output 1.1: Designed and developed a long-term comprehensive National NZNP Implementation Plan that provides policy and regulatory frameworks for NZNP solutions at federal and/or state level as appropriate

Output 1.2: National NZNP Implementation Plan incorporated with sector specific targets/policies in Nigeria including Nigeria's Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets

Output 1.3: Strengthened local expertise on designing, promoting, financing, and implementing NZNP solutions through capacity building programs

Output 1.4: Strengthened coordination mechanism developed, supporting integrated NZNP solutions

Component 2: Investments in ecosystem conservation and restoration to achieve NZNP national goals, particularly to address the key drivers of mangrove forest loss and ecosystem degradation in Apoi Creek and Edumanom National Parks in Bayelsa State (primary sites) and Ogoniland and peri-urban areas of Port Harcourt in Rivers state (secondary sites)

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
2,755,850.00	61,503,933.00

Outcome:

Enhanced carbon sinks and improved biodiversity management through targeted ecosystem restoration in selected areas of Bayelsa and Rivers states

Indicators:

- Two new PAs covering 27,404 ha (Apoi Creek and Edumanom National Parks) are reclassified (i.e. their conservation status is upgraded) and their management on the ground is strengthened, measured through improved management effectiveness tools, such as the METT
- Carbon is directly sequestered through the AFOLU sector in the project zones in Bayelsa (Apoi Creek and Edumanom landscapes) reaching approx. 1.8 million tCO₂-eq over a 10-year period
- A vibrant and innovative community-based pollution monitoring system emerges in the project zones with field data directly collected and reported upon by women

Output:

Output 2.1: The Apoi Creek and Edumanom PAs fully operating as national parks

Output 2.2: Mangrove restoration is effective on the ground in two project zones in Bayelsa (primary sites) and in Ogoniland in Rivers states (secondary sites)

Output 2.3: The livelihood of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities is sustainability supported through agroecology investments and nature-based enterprises

Output 2.4: A community-based environmental pollution monitoring system is rolled out by women in the Apoi Creek and Edumanom primary project zones and in secondary sites as applicable

Component 3: Decarbonizing the energy sector - Facilitate implementation of interconnected solar battery mini-grids and clean cooking technologies in Port Harcourt, Apoi Creek and Edumanom, providing clean energy access to MSMEs and underserved communities in the waterfront settlements.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
2,526,996.00	27,175,000.00

Outcome:

Solar battery mini-grids and clean cooking technologies established in Port Harcourt, Apoi Creek and Edumanom to provide clean energy access to small businesses and underserved communities.

Indicators:

- Number of mini-grids installed and direct beneficiaries benefitting from energy access through mini-grids
- Number of clean cooking stoves procured, deployed and the direct beneficiaries benefitting from clean cooking access;
- Number of direct beneficiaries benefitting from briquette production units operationalized

Output:

Output 3.1 Solar mini-grids installed for MSMEs and underserved communities in informal settlements in Niger Delta, including an initial phase down of diesel generators

Output 3.2 Sustainable clean cooking technologies for household and productive uses promoted in Niger Delta (Bayelsa and Rivers states)

Component 4: Mobilize finance for NZNP investments (domestic and international finance) with an initial focus on the Niger Delta.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
520,000.00	

Outcome:

Increased mobilization and de-risking of investments for NZNP solutions

Indicators:

- Number of de-risking instruments operationalized
- Volume of investments mobilized and used to deploy NZNP solutions

Output:

Output 4.1 Designed and operationalized de-risking instruments and affordable financing facilities for NZNP investments in the Niger Delta

Output 4.2 Investments mobilized towards NZNP solutions in the Niger Delta

Component 5: Knowledge management, for knowledge exchange and peer-to-peer learning

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
159,500.00	162,120.00

Outcome:

Project results tracked, dissemination of knowledge acquired, and best practices shared with other national projects/initiatives and NZNP Global Knowledge Platform

Indicators:

- Number of local and international workshops attended
- Number of knowledge reports published
- Number of progress reports published (project progress in terms of meeting Net Zero Nature Positive targets)

Output:

Output 5.1: Knowledge management, tools and M&E reports shared with (and received from) NZNP Global Knowledge Platform

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
161,250.00	171,213.00

Outcome:

M&E milestones implemented

Indicator:

Timely M&E and reporting of all project indicators in PIRs, MTR and TE; reporting of child project level indicators to NZNPA global program

Output:

Project baseline established, Inception Workshop completed, lessons learned from other NZNP national projects and initiatives reviewed, quantitative and qualitative project data/outcomes captured, evaluated, and disseminated among all project stakeholders

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Component 1: Build national consensus around NZNP targets and strategies, to support key national and sub-national institutions to coordinate a multi-stakeholder process for developing an integrated NZNP Implementation Plan.	675,880.00	373,334.00
Component 2: Investments in ecosystem conservation and restoration to achieve NZNP national goals, particularly to address the key drivers of mangrove forest loss and ecosystem degradation in Apoi Creek and Edumanom National Parks in Bayelsa State (primary sites) and Ogoniland and peri-urban areas of Port Harcourt in Rivers state (secondary sites)	2,755,850.00	61,503,933.00
Component 3: Decarbonizing the energy sector - Facilitate implementation of interconnected solar battery mini-grids and clean cooking technologies in Port Harcourt, Apoi Creek and Edumanom, providing clean energy access to MSMEs and underserved communities in the waterfront settlements.	2,526,996.00	27,175,000.00
Component 4: Mobilize finance for NZNP investments (domestic and international finance) with an initial focus on the Niger Delta.	520,000.00	
Component 5: Knowledge management, for knowledge exchange and peer-to-peer learning	159,500.00	162,120.00
M&E	161,250.00	171,213.00
Subtotal	6,799,476.00	89,385,600.00
Project Management Cost	339,974.00	4,469,281.00

Total Project Cost (\$)

7,139,450.00

93,854,881.00

Please provide Justification

CHILD PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Since this is a child project under a program, please include an explanation of how the context fits within the specific program agenda.

Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Nigeria is the largest economy in Africa with a GDP of USD 472 billion^[11], and is the most populous country on the continent with 218 million^[212] people. It is projected to become the third most populous country in the world by 2050 with 401 million people^[313]. With the richest oil resources in the African continent, Nigeria has widespread activities of the oil industry, particularly across the length and breadth of the Niger Delta. Petroleum accounts for 40% of GDP and 80% of government profits in Nigeria, making it a significant contributor to the country's economy^[414]. Nigeria has also witnessed high urban population growth rates, with an urban population that has grown from 9.4% in 1950 to 52% in 2020 and is predicted to reach 70 % in 2050^[515].

Nigeria emitted 369.38 million tons of CO₂ equivalent representing 0.78% of global emissions in 2021^[616]. Estimated GHG emissions in 2060 under the business-as-usual scenario is 1,053 million tons of CO₂ equivalent^[717]. Nigeria is the second highest emitter of GHGs in Africa with the country's energy and AFOLU sectors accounting for 85% of total GHG emissions. The main sources of emissions in the energy sector are fugitive emissions from oil and gas, which are followed by transportation, power generation (both on- and off-grid), and residential and industrial energy consumption^[818]. The effects of climate change without adaptation could cost Nigeria between 6% and 30% of GDP by 2050, amounting to between USD 100 billion and USD 460 billion^[919].

Nigeria is home to the most extensive mangrove ecosystem in Africa and the third largest in the world, most of which are in the Niger Delta Region. Nine out of Nigeria's 36 states span the Niger Delta Region: Abia, Akwa-Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Edo, Imo, Ondo and Rivers States. The Niger Delta is also the third largest delta in the world and the largest in Africa^[10110]. Located in the southern part of the country within the lower reaches of the Niger and Benue River, the terrain is composed of a variety of ecological zones including rainforests in the north and mangrove swamps along the shoreline, with a transition zone of freshwater swamp in between. About half of the delta is covered with water, making up 55% of Nigeria's freshwater swamps^[11111]. Home to a growing population of over 45 million^[12112] people, belonging to more than 40 ethnic groups, it is one of the world's most important wetlands

and coastal ecosystems providing a vital habitat for a multitude of species, many of which are endemic and critically endangered. Furthermore, the Niger Delta plays a critical role in carbon sequestration, making it a key area of importance in the fight against climate change. Its extensive mangrove forests are among the most productive and carbon-rich ecosystems on the planet, serving as crucial buffers against coastal erosion and sea-level rise. However, multiple economic and social drivers such as population growth, unsustainable agricultural activities, demands for more farmland, unplanned settlements, lack of planning, and utilization of wood as an energy source have destroyed many wetlands and threatened biodiversity in the region. **The rise in oil spills/pollution from the formal and informal oil sector activities also contributes to localized degradation of ecosystems, but it is not the primary cause.** Fuelwood is used widely for domestic and commercial uses (cooking, small scale industries and artisanal refineries, charcoal making etc). The Niger Delta region, which is the target area of this project and spans over 70,000 square km, is not only an area that represents a cornerstone of globally significant biodiversity but also the source of Nigeria's petroleum products. In the late 1950s, oil exploration and production began in the Niger Delta, followed by significant exports from 1965 with the development of pipeline and terminal infrastructure. Currently, Nigeria is the world's thirteenth-largest producer of crude oil. The Niger Delta alone provides more than 90% of the value of Nigeria's export through oil, and more than 80% of central government revenues through royalties. Oil spills are a common by-product of oil exploration, with more than 9,000 oil spills recorded between 2006 and 2015 in the Niger Delta region^[13]¹³. Sabotage of oil installations, illegal refining of stolen oil, corrosion of pipelines and storage tanks as well as accidents in oil production operations are the primary causes of oil spills in the Niger Delta. In addition to having an impact on marine and terrestrial resources like mangrove forests, these spills have also resulted in polluted surface and groundwater, destruction of ancestral houses, farmland, fishing grounds and decline in the fish population.

The Niger Delta holds 60-80% of all species found in Nigeria and is a home to many globally endangered species, including especially primates: (i) the (Niger Delta) forest elephant (*Loxodonta Africana cyclotis*), (ii) the West African manatee (*Trichechus senegalensis*), (iii) the White-throated guenon (*Cercopithecus erythrogaster*), (iv) the Sclater's guenon (*Cercopithecus sclateri*), (v) the Niger Delta red colobus monkey (*Procolobus epieni*). The area contains eleven Important Bird Areas, habitat of global conservation concern bird species. It also harbours globally outstanding fish fauna, endemic to this area. Biodiversity in the Niger Delta faces severe threats from oil pollution, deforestation, and habitat degradation. These threats also affect the livelihoods of millions of people living in the region who are dependent on natural resources for a living. Although the forests in the Niger Delta still have a strong carbon sink function, forests are still being lost, especially near roads and outside protected areas (PAs), which are a critical component of Nigeria's conservation strategy, designed to safeguard the country's rich biodiversity and natural heritage. According to Nigeria's Sixth National Report to the CBD, protecting mangrove forests in the Niger Delta region, and the threatened species that they harbor, requires decisive management action in terms of addressing threats to biodiversity, both within and outside protected areas.

According to the Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria currently lacks a consolidated and comprehensive database of pollution caused by its oil and gas industry, which has operated mostly in an unregulated fashion in the Niger Delta region for decades. Any estimates of the extent and intensity of this pollution are likely underestimation, although important attempts were made in the past. In 2011, the UN Environment published a major independent and science-based environmental assessment of Ogoniland^[14]¹⁴. Although geographically restricted, the report highlighted the extent of oil and gas pollution from over 50 years of oil operations in the region. It recommended comprehensive clean up and ecosystem restoration activities, not just in Ogoniland, but across the entire Niger Delta.

Despite being home to the nation's oil and gas reserves, the Niger Delta region is experiencing its worst energy crisis. Niger Delta has limited on-grid electricity supply, with 8.5% rural electrification and 42.8% blackouts^[15]¹⁵. The heating and lighting needs of the rural population are met by firewood, kerosene, candle, battery/dry cell torch and others. The Port Harcourt Electricity Distribution Company (PHED), which provides service to the states of Bayelsa, Rivers, Akwa Ibom, and Cross River receives just 6% of daily generation. The total electricity supply to these states is not more than 250 MW, notwithstanding the fact that the nation generates about 4,300 MW^[16]¹⁶. Increased power outages have led to widespread usage of diesel and gasoline generator sets as back-up, the environmental impacts of which are significant due to the release of pollutants such as carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulphur oxides (SOx), particulate matter (PM), carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

It is estimated that only 17% of the population of Nigeria has access to clean cooking^{[17]17}. Nearly 175 million^{[18]18} Nigerians and 35 million households depend on firewood for cooking on traditional three-stone fires with consequences to health, well-being of women, deforestation and climate change. Cooking smoke causes serious health issues and results in 95,300 premature deaths^{[19]19} in Nigeria annually. Nigeria's indoor air pollution is costing it USD 2.9 billion in annual economic losses. Use of traditional biomass stoves has led to 55 million metric tonnes of CO₂e (16% of total national GHG emissions) and about 700,000 metric tonnes of PM_{2.5} emissions^{[20]20}, felling of 1.2 million trees with a total environmental cost of USD 6.5 billion^{[21]21}. This makes ensuring access to clean cooking a critical component in achieving Nigeria's net zero and nature-positive commitments.

This project is part of the Net Zero Nature Positive Accelerator Integrated Program (NZNPA IP) funded by GEF and which involves at least 11 other countries besides Nigeria. The IP has been designed to address two closely related global issues:

- The first one relates to the significant ambition gap that still exists between the pace of current global efforts to slow down and reverse climate change and ecosystem loss and the investments in systems transformation that the scientific evidence indicate is needed during this decade to meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement on climate and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF).
- The second issue relates to the lack of coordination that currently exists between responses to the climate and biodiversity crises, as they are inextricably linked.

Part of the Net Zero Nature Positive (NZNP) approach pathway, which is described in the Program Framework Document, implies taking a whole of society approach and supporting the participating countries to ensure coordination and coherence between strategies and plans developed for implementing both the Paris Agreement and the GBF. This approach has programming entry points both at the upstream level (i.e. by focusing on policies, plans, strategies) and at the downstream level (i.e. by striving to yield results on the ground, especially targeting the expected benefits to underserved communities, women included). The NZNP pathway is slated to create more integration in governmental action. In Nigeria, this is particularly important, as not just coherent governance and policies are needed, but also wider societal benefits from ecosystem conservation and restoration.

The Government of Nigeria has already operationalized the National Council on Climate Change (NCCC) that reports to the Officer of the President of Nigeria. The NCCC has been designated as the key nodal agency in Nigeria to coordinate climate change related policies, programs and achieving NDC targets, thereby enabling cross-sectoral coordination and collaboration among various line ministries and agencies. The NCCC is also responsible for incorporating nature positive and socio-economic considerations into climate change and net zero related policymaking by various federal and state-level ministries in the country, thereby enabling a whole of society approach to achieving NDC and net zero targets in Nigeria. Together with the Federal Ministry of Environment (FME, this project's main implementing agency) and the Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning, the NCCC has operationalized a cross-sectoral coordination mechanism for climate change issues, planning and mobilizing investments, which incorporate net zero and nature positive aspects of sustainable development in the country.

Addressing climate change and achieving its commitments under the Paris Agreement is a priority for the Nigerian government. Its updated NDC, submitted to the UNFCCC in July 2021, increases the country's mitigation targets from 45% to 47% in the conditional scenario and recognizes nature-based solutions as critical measures to reach both mitigation and adaptation targets. Furthermore, Nigeria has implemented a number of sector-specific legal frameworks and strategies to integrate environmental and climate change management into economic growth. Key climate change and biodiversity conservation policies identify the need to accelerate nature-positive, net-zero investments. Nigeria committed to net zero emissions by 2060, with a major focus on the energy transition, ecosystem conservation and restoration, nature-based solutions and AFOLU sectors.

This NZNP Child project in Nigeria aims to build on these existing frameworks and mechanisms instituted by the Government of Nigeria, to develop an NZNP Implementation Plan under the project's upstream component, with NCCC as the key implementing partner of this project component. The NCCC will coordinate incorporation of net zero and nature positive aspects into various policies and regulations to be promulgated by all federal and state level line ministries in Nigeria, while incorporating existing policy and regulatory frameworks as well as NDC targets and net zero commitments into the NZNP Implementation Plan to be

developed under this project. The NCCC will also ensure that the NZNP Implementation Plan incorporates socio-economic and financial/fiscal considerations into the plan in coordination with ministries such as the Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning, the Federal Ministry of Power and others, thereby making the plan credible, viable and signifying the NZNP child project's whole of society approach.

In addition, it is proposed that NCCC will engage with key stakeholders in the oil and gas sector (included in Stakeholder Engagement Plan) in the Niger Delta, including Nigeria Downstream Midstream Petroleum Regulatory Authority, Federal Ministry of Power, Federal Ministry of Petroleum Resources, in addition to oil and gas industry players, to address the complex challenge of bringing an end to oil spillages and leakages in the Delta, and also clean up polluted ecosystems and water bodies in the region. The Government of Nigeria's Hydrocarbon Pollution Remediation Project (HYPREP), a project of the Federal Ministry of Environment, has been included as a key project partner and co-finance provider to this NZNP Child Project, thereby signaling the government's commitment to addressing the challenge of oil leakages under this project.

The Energy Transition Plan (ETP) targets energy usage in 5 sectors – including the power sector – that contribute to 65% of Nigeria's GHG emissions. ETP targets increasing installed electricity generation capacity to 250GW by 2050, 90% of which needs to be from renewable sources of energy. ETP aims to align existing government and development programs such as the Energizing Economies initiative, Solar Naija Programme that focus on solar connections through mini grids/solar home systems for households and MSMEs. Nigeria's NDC also targets 13GW of off-grid renewable energy by 2030, specifically 5.3GW from mini-grids. Thus, the proposed NZNP child project's proposed pilot interventions in energy access directly align with the country's energy decarbonization plans, as outlined in ETP, LT-LEDS and NDC.

The majority of the investments made in the Niger Delta region through different programs and initiatives have been directed towards Rivers State with relatively minimal penetration in Bayelsa State. The national REDD+ Program, active since 2008/9, has initially focused its activities on Cross River State, and has only recently extended its activities of avoiding deforestation and forest degradation to other Niger Delta states. Yet, Bayelsa has not yet been included in the REDD+ Program.

The other important aspect of the NZNP approach in Nigeria is the conservation and sustainable use of the country's biodiversity. Under such an approach, the role of PAs and participatory engagement of adjacent communities, including women, in conservation action is crucial. It is equally important to ensure the functioning of these PAs and their supportive buffer zones through a landscape approach, which the project proposes. This idea of community-based conservation and ecosystem restoration as a contribution to 30x30 targets is also reflected in key policy documents concerning biodiversity such as the 2015 NBSAP v.2^{[22][22]}, revalidated through the 6th National Report to the CBD (2021). The NBSAP stresses the need for prioritizing conservation, ecosystem restoration and participatory approaches, but also recognizes that biodiversity is under serious threat in the Niger Delta. At the same time, PA coverage in the Niger Delta Region is insufficient (Table 1) and for most states, it is below the national average of 13.9% (Figure 1) Considering the population pressure on landscapes in the Niger Delta, the only viable approach to conservation, including PAs, is to secure the local population's buy-in through sustainable livelihoods and tangible benefits from NZNP investments.

Table 1 - Assessment of Terrestrial PA Coverage IN The Niger Delta (Areas Are Approximated) ^{[23][23]}

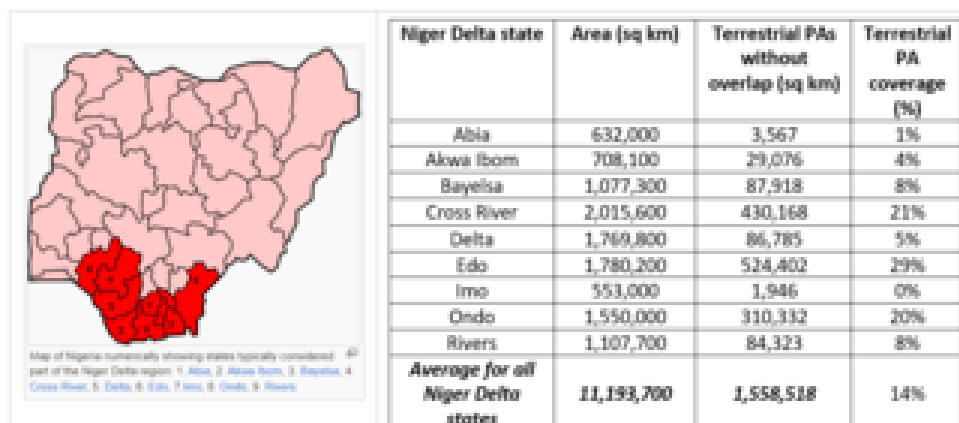
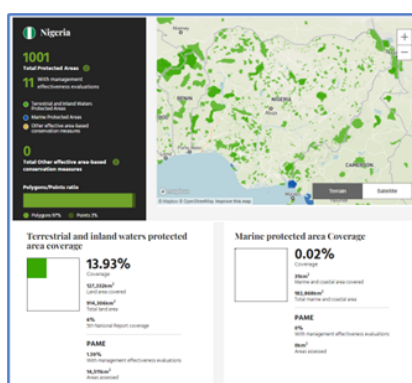


Figure 1 - Nigeria PA Coverage from WDPA ^{[24][24]}



In the Niger Delta, biodiversity is being lost due to a combination of factors and it manifests itself in different ways. The most conspicuous threat is deforestation and forest degradation, pushed by land use change, use of fire and also the spreading of invasive alien species (IAS) such as the Nypa Palm (known to take over entire habitats stressed in certain areas ^{[25][25]}). Nypa palm, introduced in 1906 in the region for coastal stabilization and food production, has now infested the entire mangrove ecosystem. It rarely provides any benefits for the communities, limits mangrove ecosystem services especially as serving for breeding grounds for fish and impacts the aquatic biota. Restoration of the mangrove ecosystem taken over by Nypa requires their removal, increasing the cost of restoration. In addition, water hyacinth, (*Eichinocloa crassipes*) also spread through the swamps, creeks, and rivers of the Niger Delta. It forms a huge mass displacing native vegetation and suffocating aquatic resources. Large and small fauna tends to disappear from forested areas following extensive and repeated forest clearings, which are driven by either logging, shifting agriculture or a combination of these, but also driven by infrastructure construction (roads, pipelines and urbanization). The loss and degradation of aquatic biodiversity is however less conspicuous, but equally serious, and in the Niger Delta, it is primarily driven by pollution linked to oil spills.

In 2017, Nigeria committed to achieving Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) by 2030 as compared to 2015 (no net loss) and an additional 20% improvement (net gain) of the following regions: South western region, South East region, South Southern region, North western region, North Eastern region, North Central region, Imeko Game Reserve of Imeko/Afo LGA, Ogun state, Aworo Forest Reserve of Yewa North LGA, Ogun state, Saki of Saki East LGA, Oyo state, Ilesha Ibaruba of Baruten LGA, Ejeba of Ughilli

North LGA, Delta, Oroma-Etiti of Anambra west LGA, Anambra state, Orishaeze of NgorOkpalla LGA, Imo state, Ifiang Nsung of Bakasi LGA, Cross Rivers, Badoko of Kachia LGA, Kaduna state, Amba of Nasarawa LGA, Nasarawa state, Banaga of Anka LGA, Zamfara State. Specific targets to avoid, minimize and reverse land degradation include i) Improve land productivity and soil organic carbon stocks (SOC) in 463,300 hectare of cropland and grasslands by 2030 as compared to 2015 ii) Rehabilitate 1,722,660 ha of cropland showing declining land productivity and 10,565,040 ha of cropland showing early signs of declining land productivity by 2030 iii) Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes by 2020 iv) Increase forest cover by 20% by 2030 as compared to 2015 and v) Reduce the rate of soil sealing (conversion to artificial land cover) by 40% by 2030 as compared to 2015 [26]²⁶. In the case of the Delta, negative trends due to conversion of forests into cropland were identified for corrective measures on 85.22 hectares during the LDN Target Setting process in 2017 through SLM practices to avoid soil erosion, use of agroforestry practices to improve cropland productivity and enforcement of compensation.

Nigeria is one of the 18 countries selected to pilot the second phase of the LDN Target Setting with support from the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). The process involves reviewing and revising the targets set in 2017 to ensure that they are geographically and spatially explicit, gender responsive and also aligned with the relevant targets under the NDC's, NBSAPs, AFR100 among other national commitments. Efforts are also being made to ensure LDN is integrated into land use planning.

This project targets ecosystems and communities in the Niger Delta region, home to the world's third largest mangrove ecosystems. The Niger Delta region's natural ecosystems have been severely impacted by a variety of economic activities, including pollution from oil spills and gas flaring (see e.g. Figure 2), demand for natural resources by an increasing population, including clearing of land for agriculture, uncontrolled exploitation of the forest (wood) resources, including for timber trading, over-fishing, and poorly planned infrastructure developments and urban expansion. Poverty levels are rising, with most residents lacking access to basic services such as water and electricity. Residents use petrol and diesel generators increasingly fueled with products from the region's growing informal refining industry. The kerosene that the majority of residents use for cooking and lighting is now almost exclusively produced in the creeks' own artisanal refineries. Bayelsa state was selected as one of the two states in the Niger Delta for implementation of downstream components of this project due to significant number of oil leakage incidents and also the fact that state has limited access to clean electricity and clean cooking energy (one of the lowest rates in Nigeria); Bayelsa also has limited protection measures of its natural ecosystems (described with data in the next paragraph). Rivers State was selected as the other state for implementation of downstream components of this project due to large number of incidences of oil leakage, is home to Port Harcourt (epicenter of Nigeria's oil and gas industry), and the fact that despite relatively higher levels of access to electricity and protection measures than Bayelsa, incidences of artisanal oil refining and mangrove/ecosystem degradation are significant; this is also one of the reasons for HYPREP's ongoing restoration activities in Rivers State.

Figure 2 - Leaky Pipelines: Recent Incidents Since April 2022. (Source: <https://Oilspillmonitor.Ng/> with Author's Own Compilation)

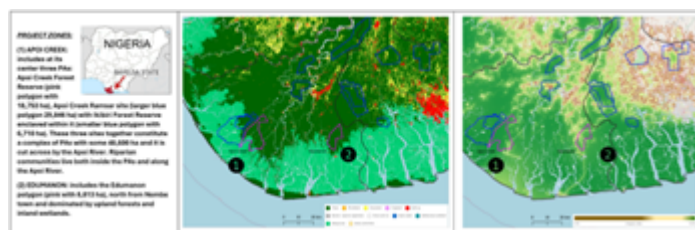


Well managed Protected Areas (PA) offer refugia to threatened biodiversity and the PA estate of the Niger Delta includes several areas of varying sizes that currently enjoy formal protection. However, there are very few national parks, given that a significant population is present in most creeks. Compared to other states in the Niger Delta, Bayelsa displays less intense rates of deforestation^[27] than e.g. Rivers, Akwa Ibom or Delta states. At the same time, biodiversity in Bayelsa enjoys insufficient protection (only 7.45% of the state's terrestrial surface are within PAs, while this indicator is 13.93% at the national level^[28]). To address this, two PAs that harbor globally important biodiversity were prioritized by the Federal Ministry of Environment as sites for this project, so that threats to biodiversity can be addressed through the NZNP approach: **Apoi Creek and Edumanom**. These two PAs were established in 2008 as forest reserves (in terms of PA category) and are falling under the jurisdiction of the Bayelsa state government with respect to management. Since January 2023, the process of upgrading these two PAs to national park category had started. From a legal point of view, this was marked by their proclamation^[29] as IUCN PA category II or "national park", which is typically a non-consumption PA category. In the Nigerian context, this upgrading implies a stricter conservation approach to the sites' management and investment. It also implies that the responsibility for their management will be transferred to the Federal Ministry of Environment^[30].

Currently, the National Parks Service (NPS) would retain the responsibility of managing these two sites as PAs. In April 2024, the National Parks Services announced that between 50-100 permanent staff would be deployed to Apoi Creek and Edumanom newly created (or upgraded) national parks, and that a supplementary investment of around \$73K would be made yearly in each site to strengthen PA management^[31]. However, a few legal and operational hurdles still stand in the way of making these plans concrete. In the meantime, there is no management plan or surveillance in the terrain, no PA staff is present on the sites and no investment has been made.

Located in the transition zone between swamp forests, mangroves and upland forests and inland wetlands in Bayelsa, the two targeted PAs (Apoi Creek and Edumanom in Figure 3) are at the center of the two proposed project zones, which form multi-use landscapes when their buffer zones are considered. Both project zones have significant potential for ecosystem restoration (Figure 2, right). Ecosystem management activities are proposed to be conducted within and outside these PAs. This will involve the application of the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) concept for managing specific habitats – implying an approach of either avoiding, reducing or reversing forest degradation trends within specific areas.^[32] It also implies the active engagement of adjacent communities, including among them women and self-declared indigenous peoples, who are the sites' residents.^[33] (see Box 1). Considering that Nigeria is one of the pilot countries participating in the second phase of the LDN Target Setting process, this project will ensure that the review and revision of the national LDN Targets are aligned with the NDC's and NBSAPs by supporting this process in conjunction with the development of the National NZNP Implementation Plan to concretely demonstrate alignment with sector specific targets/policies in Nigeria.

Figure 3 - Location of Apoi Creek and Edumanom in Bayelsa State: Featuring Land Cover (Map to the left) and Ecosystem Integrity Index



Box 1 – PPG Consultations in Apoi Creek and Edumanom Project Zone

During the week of 25 March 2024, two PPG consultants spent 5 days visiting eight localities in the two project zones. The residents of these localities fit the definition of “Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities” (IP&LC), to the extent that they are organized communally and that land tenure frameworks include a mix of legal and customary. Most importantly, riparian communities are IP&LCs because 47% of those consulted had self-declared themselves as indigenous. During the visits, PPG consultants applied a tailor-made methodology with the aim of both consulting people in the localities (women included) about the project and collecting primary data for developing the full-sized project. The following were the localities visited, which represent a sample of areas that are planned to be targeted by project activities on the ground through a landscape approach (see map further down):

IN THE EDUMANOM PROJECT ZONE

- 1) Okoroba
- 2) Ogbema (also known as 'Ogbeba')
- 3) Opume
- 4) Idema

IN THE APOI CREEK PROJECT ZONE

- 1) Apoi
- 2) Kokologbene
- 3) Keme-Ebiama
- 4) Azama

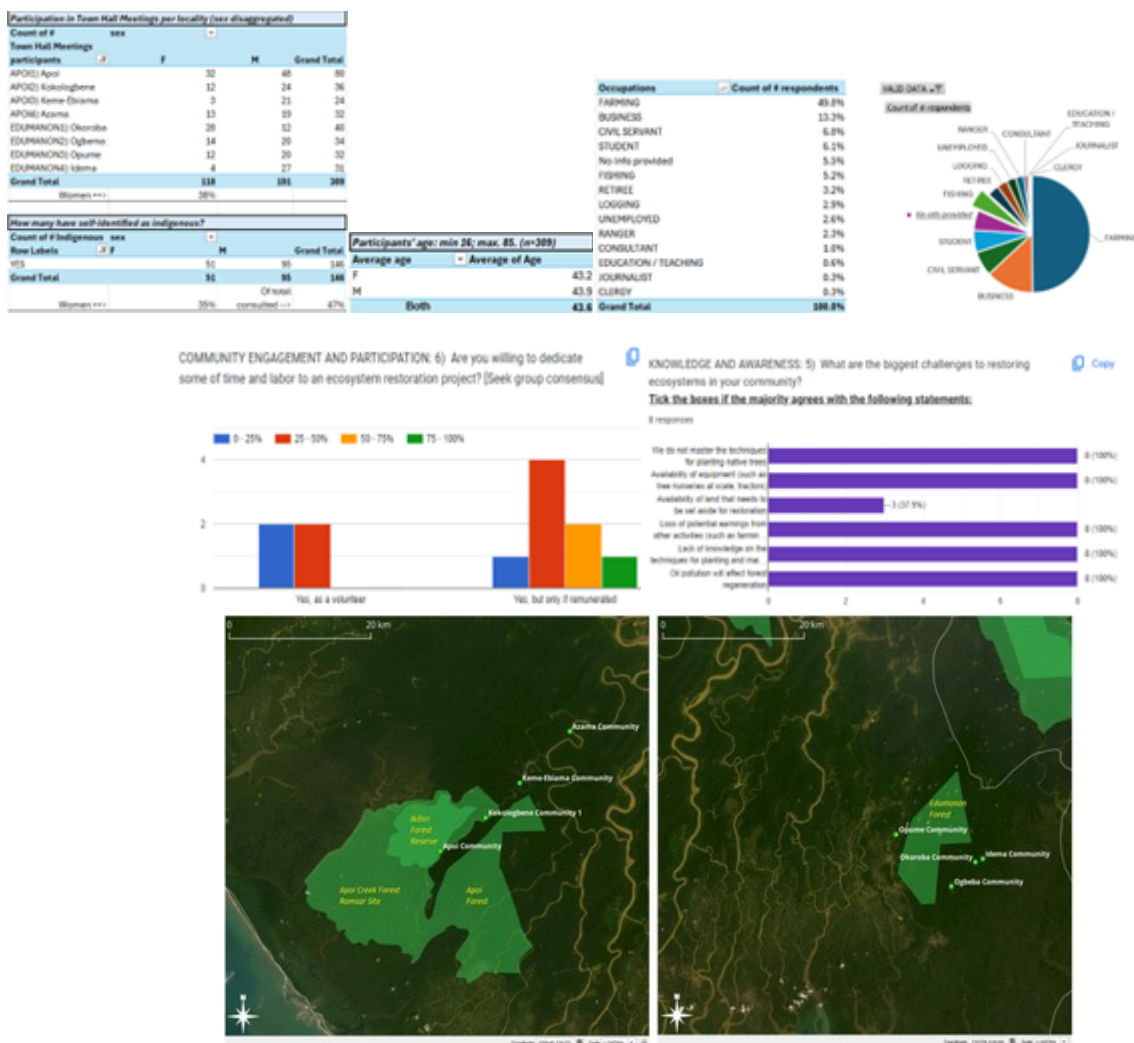
PPG consultants met with community leaders and women’s groups, and they held town hall meetings in each of the communities during local events that typically last half a day each. **An FPIC statement**, aimed at presenting the project (including visually) and explicitly requesting participants’ consent was applied. In addition, **three types of questionnaires** were applied with the respective aims of collecting data on: (1) local conditions; (2) ecosystem restoration; (3) sources of energy and willingness to pay for solar energy. A wealth of pictures and film material was yielded from the field visits and geo-locations were recorded throughout the trip.

The summary of results follows (see also graph further down):

- A total of 309 people (all IP&LCs) were effectively consulted about their views on the project through town hall meetings held in the eight (08) localities listed over a 5-day period. Of these, 38% (n=118) were women.
- With the exception of the Apoi community, whose town hall meeting had 80 people present, the average attendance was 32.7 people for the seven other communities.
- Of the 309 people consulted across all localities (i.e. those who gave names and data through attendance lists), 146 (or 47%) had identified themselves as “indigenous” (of which 35% were female).
- The average age of participants is 43-44 (similar for M and F) and ranges from 16 to 85 years of age.
- All participants provided their unanimous consent for the project to go ahead through an FPIC initial consultation at these localities, and none of the participants manifested dissent. Consent statements were filmed.
- Seven out of eight communities said that the information shared with them about the project was sufficient, while one community (Opume) requested additional information (but still provided their unequivocal consent).
- “Farming” is the most common profession among those who attended the meetings (50%, and 65% for women), followed by “business” (13.3% - same ratio for men and women).
- Most community respondents (90-100%) indicated that they are aware of the existence of a protected area in their vicinity, and of the rules that apply for accessing resources. Yet, PPG consultants observed several land use activities that may not be compatible with the PA status, especially with the areas being upgraded to national parks.
- Community questionnaires indicate that only 3 out of 8 communities consulted do not have oil and/or gas industry / infrastructure present in their localities. PPG consultants also observed logging as a widespread activity, in addition to forest clearings driven by farming activities. Clearings are visible and identifiable in riverine habitats from GIS data; and so is the infrastructure.
- Fishing is also a commonly observed activity, but few respondents identified themselves as (full-time) fishermen/women. Yet, little is known about the level of oil contamination in the aquatic environment.
- Most of the community members consulted understand the benefits of ecosystem restoration and are willing to dedicate time and labor to ecosystem restoration (50-75%), but primarily if remunerated, rather than as a volunteer.
- There are several barriers to ecosystem restoration in the project zone (and those were confirmed through questionnaires), but “availability of land to set aside” [for restoration] is less of a challenge.

- Kerosene (50%) and firewood (50%) are the main sources of energy for lighting and cooking.
- Most of the communities consulted (7 out of 8) do not have trained technicians who can handle simple operations and maintenance (O&M) tasks for solar and efficient/cooking technologies.

For additional results refer to Additional Annex H (REPORT OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATION_12Apr2024.docx). For details on the methodology and questionnaires refer to [Link].



Barriers to ecosystem restoration, clean energy, and clean cooking solutions in Nigeria:

Lack of implementation framework and insufficient regulation relating to net zero nature positive solutions:

While Nigeria has multiple policies (described in Additional Annex I) which support an NZNP pathway amongst key sectors, they are fragmented, and lack implementation plans and require coordination at the federal and provincial level. This can be seen in the case of the context of clean cooking where the presence of multiple goals and targets has led to unclear market signals and supply constraints, which has become an impediment to implementing clean cooking in Nigeria. In addition, weak regulatory frameworks and inadequate enforcement of environmental laws contribute to unchecked environmental degradation in the project zones. Despite the formal establishment of several protected areas in the Niger Delta region, their low management capacity and effectiveness along with difficulties in inter-institutional coordination exacerbates environmental degradation, highlighting the urgent need for stronger enforcement mechanisms. In the relevance of the project, both Apoia Creek and Edumanom await investments, management planning and deployment of dedicated staff to be maintained as PAs beyond the legal proclamation of designating the sites as national parks.

Lack of substantiated information dissemination on systemic pollution linked to oil and gas activities and deficient control measures: Pipelines and oil extraction facilities are often old and poorly maintained. This has led to frequent oil spills, which contaminate water bodies, soil, and destroy habitats critical for local biodiversity and affects living organisms in many ways that are complex and poorly studied. Pollution from oil spills may be present everywhere in the Niger Delta to different degrees, but it tends to be particularly serious near the pipelines. If pollution cannot be minimally controlled and reduced, ecosystem restoration activities will not yield the desired results. While oil and gas infrastructures also are present almost everywhere in Niger Delta, it is noted that Bayelsa is a hotspot for oil spills (Figure 4) and pipelines happen to cut right across the proposed project sites (Figure 5). For instance, a 2022 study highlighted how continuous pollution affects the Niger Delta region's ecosystems, particularly near oil infrastructure, where leaks and spills are common^[34]^[34]. The study also highlighted that there is no reliable data or system for monitoring and estimating this pollution, which not only harms wildlife but also affects local communities reliant on these ecosystems for food and employment. While environmental oversight is critical (including pollution monitoring and control), it remains under-enforced by both state and federal authorities in Nigeria, allowing pollution to persist at detrimental levels.

Poor and unreliable data on energy availability and supply is also a major barrier to policy and decision making and thus sustainable and clean energy development in Nigeria^[35]^[35]. Currently, reliable customer data on energy access and use, renewable energy (solar PV) installations, access and use are unavailable. Thus, planning and policymaking become difficult. This constitutes a major obstacle to energy development, especially in the renewable energy development in the country^[36]^[36].

Figure 4 - Oil Spill Areas (in Red), Protected Areas (in Green), IUCN Red List Species and Ecoregions in The Niger Delta, 2016–2020. Figure from Publication: Ansah, C.E. Et Al. (2022)^[37]^[37]

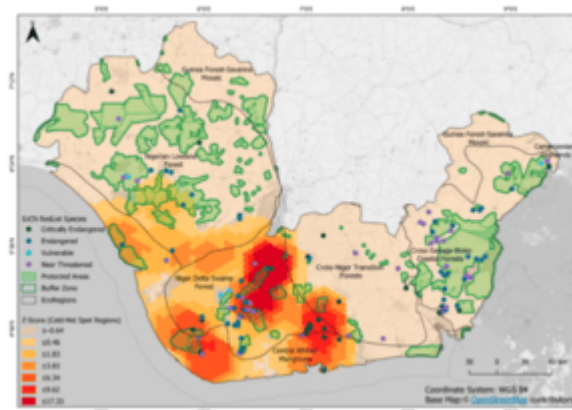
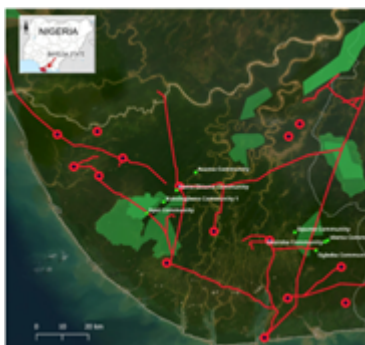


Figure 5 – Protected Areas and Pipelines in The Niger Delta: Focus on Bayelsa State. Green Dots Provide the Location of Communities Consulted During PPG. (Source: Author Compilation)



Insufficient level of community engagement and delay in the reflection of benefits on community livelihoods due to ecosystem restoration:

The long wait for benefits creates a disincentive for IP&LCs to engage in ecosystem restoration. The needs of IP&LCs, including women, are many and much more immediate. Most residents in the localities surveyed in the project zone are farmers who cultivate the land for subsistence. Very few have employment and income, and fertility rates are assumed to be high, which also puts a heavy burden on women. Restoring forests may yield environmental benefits to IP&LCs, but probably none that are significant or immediate in terms of their livelihoods. Therefore, in the Niger Delta, and particularly in Bayelsa State, a significant barrier to ecosystem restoration is the gap between the long-term nature of ecological benefits and the immediate needs of IP&LCs, including women. These communities often depend directly on their environment for survival, requiring immediate access to resources for their livelihoods. Therefore, while the ecological recovery from restoration activities might take years or even decades to become evident, IP&LCs (including women) live in poverty and deprivation. They need immediate improvements to their living conditions and access to resources. This misalignment can hinder community support for long-term conservation initiatives, as the benefits are not readily apparent or aligned with their urgent needs. Results from field-level consultations underpinned this conclusion (See BOX 1). Insufficient level of community engagement is also a contributor to the delay in reflection of ecosystem restoration benefits to community livelihoods. Often, development or environmental programs are rolled out with an insufficient level of community consultation and therefore their engagement is weak. In extreme situations, the community may even be averse to the project's propositions, even though they may be conceived with the best intentions in mind vis-à-vis IP&LC's welfare. Programs that are not sensitive to the cultural dynamics and the specific needs of IP&LCs, including women tend to fail. Ecosystem restoration or clean energy projects that do not consider these factors may fail to gain community support and can lead to ineffective and unsustainable outcomes. Women and indigenous groups are integral to ecosystem management but are frequently underrepresented in decision-making processes and technical training initiatives that development projects bring along. A pattern of marginalization bias towards women was observed by PPG consultants during the community consultations conducted in March 2024 (e.g. women felt that they had to ask for permission to speak before they were given the word), although marginalization was less obvious towards indigenous peoples in the sites visited. According to the FPIC consultations conducted, the latter group turned out to be a rather 'large minority' in the project sites (46% indigenous across all sites, and 35% for women, based on self-identification in the attendance sheet).

High costs and scarcity of qualified technical expertise for ecosystem restoration: There is limited information on the actual costs of mangrove restoration in the Niger Delta, and costs tend to vary significantly based on the scope and specific interventions of the project. A three-year project aimed at the restoration and sustainable management of the Niger Delta mangrove ecosystems in Akwa Ibom State estimated the cost of planting mangroves at about \$0.50 per tree. The implementation phase of this short-cycled project aimed to plant approximately 100,000 mangrove trees and it was budgeted at \$50,000 ([One Planet network](#)). Yet, this provides an incomplete picture. The area covered was not informed but it was likely small, and there was no follow-up after the three-year period. If mangroves are restored for the sake of biodiversity and carbon through AFOLU methodologies, not only a longer-term perspective and follow-up are needed, but also qualified technical expertise to accompany the project. Specialized skills are required not only for planning the actual restoration work, but also to address complex environmental degradation, including from a mix of oil pollution, localized forest clearings and IAS such as Nypa Palm (*Nypa Fruticans*). Local capacity to evaluate threats to biodiversity in a multi-use landscape such as those targeted by the project, and to conduct multi-layered ecosystem restoration/rehabilitation activities is quite limited. Financial constraints further exacerbate this issue, as the necessary technologies and expertise for effective restoration are costly and not readily available. More specifically, Nigeria's 6NR to the CBD indicates the following barriers for scientific and technical inputs into conservation and restoration efforts in the Niger Delta: *"The obstacles encountered [...] are mainly inadequate funding, dearth of skilled manpower and appropriate technology, the terrain, militancy in the Niger Delta, insurgency in parts of the country, and government bureaucracy. There is [a need] for capacity building on the management of wetlands. There is need to build capacity on the use of survey tools such as ArcGIS software, satellite imageries etc."* These aspects are in different ways directly linked to capacity limitations, including the lack of specialized expertise.

Limited dedicated investments into clean energy and clean cooking solutions: As per Nigeria's energy transition plan, to achieve Nigeria's Net Zero targets by 2060, USD 1.9 Trillion will be required across four decades^[38]^[38]. The Electricity Act 2023 empowers state governments and promotes the generation, distribution and supply of electricity from renewable energy sources through various measures including simplified licensing, fee regime and attractive tax incentives^[39]^[39]. It particularly focuses on the establishment of state-level electricity markets and decentralizing the entire power sector value chain. For successful implementation of the Act, States are required to perform feasibility assessments, due diligence and establish deep insight of the local electricity market. Although renewable energy has seen growth in Nigeria with attractive government policies, further scale-up of these technologies, including solar mini-grids and clean cooking technologies requires targeted investments through a combination of public and private sources of finance. In addition, viable business models and financial solutions are needed to make the technology more affordable. There is a lack of availability of clean cooking stoves and clean cooking fuels in the local Nigerian and community markets. While there are a few SMEs that produce clean cooking stoves, wider selling and distribution has not occurred. Thus, communities suffer from a lack of choice and are unaware of having the option of switching to cleaner options.

Lack of awareness and acceptance among consumers: Awareness around social, economic, and environmental benefits of solar mini-grids and clean cooking technologies are necessary to encourage communities to adopt these new technologies. In the access to clean cooking context, there is a need for change in consumer behavior towards adopting clean cook stoves in a region where biomass/kerosene is easily available and sometimes more affordable, in addition to cultural perceptions about using traditional cooking methods being better, despite significant health risks associated with these fuels and methods.

Lack of affordability and access to finance: Most households in the Delta region use biomass/kerosene for cooking as it is the most affordable option. Clean cooking transition involves a substantial initial upfront cost, which means that even if communities understand the advantages of shifting to clean cooking technologies, affordability remains a critical barrier in their actual adoption. In addition, lack of access to finance, especially affordable finance, proves to be another hurdle in the uptake of clean cooking solutions. Hence, funding channeled through targeted subsidies and flexible business models are necessary to promote actual uptake of clean cooking solutions. Willingness to pay as a function of affordability poses a major challenge in introducing clean energy. Mini-grid tariff negotiations with communities can be difficult especially when comparing solar costs to achieving grid electricity. Despite such negotiations, low willingness to pay by end-consumers is a significant risk. Even with mini-grids for "productive use" consumers such as MSMEs, their variability in revenue cycles (for example, agriculture based MSMEs), along with lack of information on customer creditworthiness, is a business risk for mini-grid developers/operators and banks/financial institutions alike.

[1] [The World Bank Data](#) – accessed on 15 April 2024

[2] [The World Bank Data – Population, Nigeria](#) – accessed 20 February 2024

[3] [UN-Habitat, "Nigeria – Achieving Sustainable Urbanization"](#)

[4] [Nigeria's National Action Plan to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants](#)

[5] Ibid

[6] [Climate watch data](#)

[7] Nigeria's Long-Term Low-Emission Development Strategy – 2060

[8] [Nigeria's Nationally Determined Contribution](#)

[9] [Nigeria's Nationally Determined Contribution](#)

- [10] Uwadiae Oyegun, Charles, Olanrewaju Lawal, and Mark Ogoro. 'The Niger Delta Region.' In *Landscapes and Landforms of Nigeria*, pp. 107-121. Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland, 2023.
- [11] Okonkwo, Chidumeje Ndidi Patience, Lalit Kumar, and Subhashni Taylor. 'The Niger Delta wetland ecosystem: What threatens it and why should we protect it?' *African Journal of Environmental Science and Technology* 9, no. 5 (2015): 451-463."
- [12] [Energy Crises and State Policies. The case of Niger Delta, Nigeria.](#)
- [13] [World Bank, Blue Economy for Resilient Africa Program](#)
- [14] <https://www.unep.org/resources/assessment/environmental-assessment-ogoniland-site-factsheets-executive-summary-and-full>, accessed on 10-Apr-2024. Ogoniland is home to the first oil producing site in Nigeria and also the birthplace of a grassroots resistance movement against the socio-environmental degradation caused by the industry in the Niger Delta.
- [15] [Policy pathways for renewable and sustainable energy utilisation in rural coastline communities in the Niger Delta zone of Nigeria](#)
- [16] [Access to Energy Policy for The Niger Delta](#)
- [17] [World Bank](#)
- [18] [Nigeria Clean Cooking Forum, October 2023](#)
- [19] [Nigerian Alliance for Clean Cookstoves](#) - accessed on 22 March 2024
- [20] [Strategic Action Plan for Nigerian Alliance for Clean Cooking \(January – December 2023\)](#) - accessed on 22 March 2024
- [21] [UNDP - Air Pollution](#)
- [22] [Nigeria's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan \(2016-2020\).](#)
- [23] Sources: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Niger_Delta#/media/File:NigerDeltaStates.png for the picture and "UNEP-WCMC (2024). Protected Area Profile for Nigeria from the World Database on Protected Areas, April 2024. Available at: www.protectedplanet.net" for the table.
- [24] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Niger_Delta#/media/File:NigerDeltaStates.png for the picture and "UNEP-WCMC (2024). Protected Area Profile for Nigeria from the World Database on Protected Areas, April 2024. Available at: www.protectedplanet.net" for the table
- [25] See e.g. Numbere, A.O. (2019). Impact of Invasive Nypa Palm (*Nypa Fruticans*) on Mangroves in Coastal Areas of the Niger Delta Region, Nigeria. In: Makowski, C., Finkl, C. (eds) [Impacts of Invasive Species on Coastal Environments](#). Coastal Research Library, vol 29. Springer, Cham.
- [26] Federal Ministry of Environment. (2017). National Land Degradation Neutrality Targets. Federal Republic of Nigeria. chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/ldn_targets/Nigeria%20LDN%20Country%20Commitments.pdf
- [27] Global Forest Watch data. See <https://www.globalforestwatch.org/map>.
- [28] Estimates based on WDPA data. Source: UNEP-WCMC (2024). Protected Area Profile for Nigeria from the World Database on Protected Areas, April 2024. Available at: www.protectedplanet.net.
- [29] Refer to Gazette, No. 17, Vol 110 (25-Jan-2023) for the Presidential order that proclaimed the sites as national parks.
- [30] In 2021, the Department of Forestry and the National Park Service conducted surveys in the Niger Delta area in view of identifying potential marine protected areas, with four sites encompassed in the study. Apoi Creek and Edumanom Forest Reserves were considered viable for reclassification as "marine protected areas". [\[Link\]](#). In a follow up report by the Ministry of Environment in 2022, the state of PA management was assessed, concluding that both sites still harbor globally significant biodiversity, including emblematic species of fauna (Chimpanzees, Red Colobus Mokey, Red River Hog and Hippopotamus). However, no management plan or PA staff was securing the areas' biodiversity assets.
- [31] Refer to the METT completed for the sites in April 2024 (appended to the project's documentation).
- [32] Refer also to the completion of the FAO ExACT Tool for a calculation of the potential carbon benefit from ecosystem restoration activities, including some details on the approach in the calculation sheet.

[33] According to a PPG site-level survey and consultations conducted in eight localities in the two project zones, 54% of participants in town hall consultations have self-identified themselves as indigenous and speakers of Ijaw, Izon and Ebureni local languages. A Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) procedure and methodology was used with engaging with all community members during the mentioned consultations.

[34] [Ansah, C.E. et al \(2022\)](#).

[35] Akuru UB, Onukwube IE, Okoro OI, Obe ES. Towards 100% renewable energy in Nigeria. *Renew Sustain Energy Rev.* 2017;71:943–53

[36] Adeyanju, G.C., Osobajo, O.A., Otitoju, A. *et al.* Exploring the potentials, barriers and option for support in the Nigeria renewable energy industry. *Discov Sustain* 1, 7 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s43621-020-00008-5>

[37] Ansah, C.E.; Abu, I.-O.; Kleemann, J.; Mahmoud, M.I.; Thiel, M. Environmental Contamination of a Biodiversity Hotspot—Action Needed for Nature Conservation in the Niger Delta, Nigeria. *Sustainability* 2022, 14, 14256. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su142114256>

[38] [Nigeria 30-30-30 and beyond](#)

[39] [Electricity Act 2023](#)

B. CHILD PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole, including how it addresses priorities related to the specific program, and how it will benefit from the coordination platform. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF’s policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Box 2 - Linkages to the Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator Global Platform

Linkages to the Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator Global Platform

The Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator Global Platform aims to support Country Child Projects in several key areas, including: adoption of net-zero long-term strategies and policies, effective integration of the climate and nature agendas at both national and global levels, investment in NZNP-aligned pipelines of projects that generate multiple Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs), and development of robust data systems to monitor progress towards NZNP targets. The Global Platform will add value to Country Child Projects by providing the following support:

- **NZNP knowledge and capacity**, ensuring new global knowledge is created and applied in participating countries drawing upon increased capacity in achieving net-zero nature-positive targets and integrating net-zero and nature-positive agendas:
 - Opportunities to participate in working groups, global webinars, regional peer-to-peer workshops and study tours; access to helpdesk, country clinics and guidance materials (on NZNP planning and modelling).
- **NZNP finance and investment**, supporting participating countries to strengthen their enabling environments for net-zero nature-positive public financing and capital flow:
 - Opportunities to participate in global webinars and regional peer-to-peer workshops; access to helpdesk, country clinics and guidance materials (including on fiscal policy, [Sustainable Budgeting Approach](#), NZNP taxonomies and the [ENCORE](#) tool).
- **NZNP tracking and communication**, providing the tools for participating countries and the global community to take steps to track progress and communicate efforts in achieving a net-zero and nature-positive future:
 - Opportunities to participate in global webinars and regional workshops; access to project needs assessments, country clinics, communications support and manual on measuring progress towards a net-zero nature-positive economy.

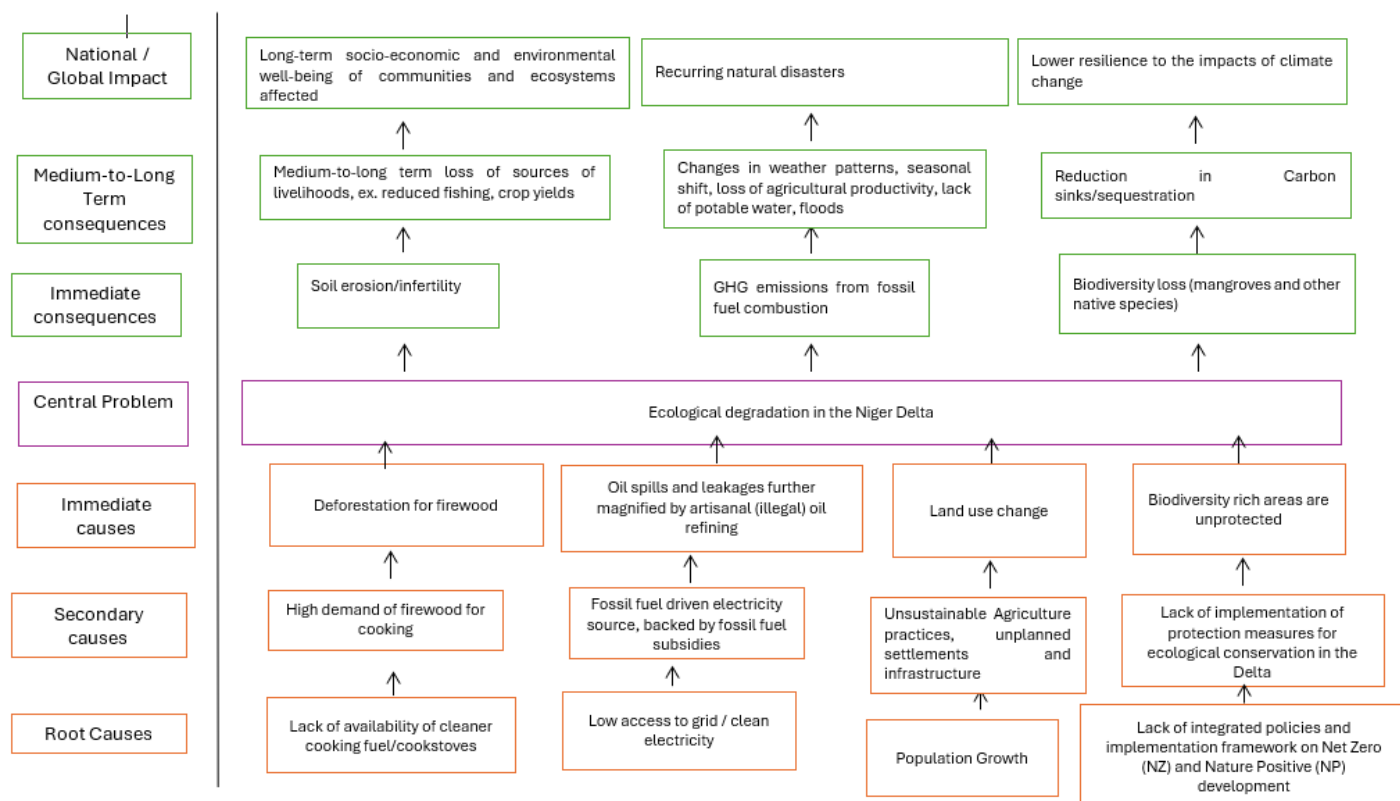
The Nigeria Child Project will be able to engage in the Global Platform activities through the following actions:

1. The *project* will **set aside resources for relevant stakeholders to participate in peer-to-peer capacity building workshops and study tours**. The Nigeria Child Project will ensure the engagement (with gender balanced participation) of national and local government officials, academia, private sector and civil society in Global Platform activities. This will allow the country to not only learn but also share knowledge with other countries on how to accelerate action to achieve a net-zero nature-positive economy. The country will also be able to share the knowledge gained within the country to maximize engagement of a broad set of stakeholders.
2. The *project* will **engage in more bespoke in-country activities offered by the Global Platform**. The Global Platform will tailor in-country NZNP support based on country demand and budget availability. This support will strengthen national capacities in NZNP planning and modelling, fiscal policy, sustainable budgeting approaches, and measurement.
3. The *project* will apply knowledge acquired through the Global Platform in upstream and downstream components, for instance on developing Long-Term Strategies that incorporate nature-positive aspects, NZNP-aligned policies and regulations, NZNP investments, pilots, public budget alignment, bankable projects, tracking frameworks, etc.
4. The *project* will **share the national knowledge products developed, experiences, best practices and lessons learnt with the Global Platform** from both upstream and downstream components, including from demonstrations and pilots. The Nigeria Child *project* will generate gender sensitive lessons learnt and success stories from these experiences and share them with the Global Platform for fine-tuning knowledge products, training and for broader dissemination through the NZNP website.
5. The *project* will introduce an innovative approach to financing NZNP-aligned strategies and infrastructure, including through potential pilots of NZNP-linked financial instruments offered by Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), as proof-of-concept to validate their feasibility and explore their potential for wider application and scalability.
6. The *project* will **appoint a country focal point to coordinate activities and ensure the flow of information with the Global Platform**. The focal point for the Nigeria Child Project will be - both the Project Director and Project Manager. This focal point role will facilitate effective and ongoing communication between the Global Platform and the country project team, ensuring that necessary actions are well-coordinated and communicated, and information is shared in a timely fashion.

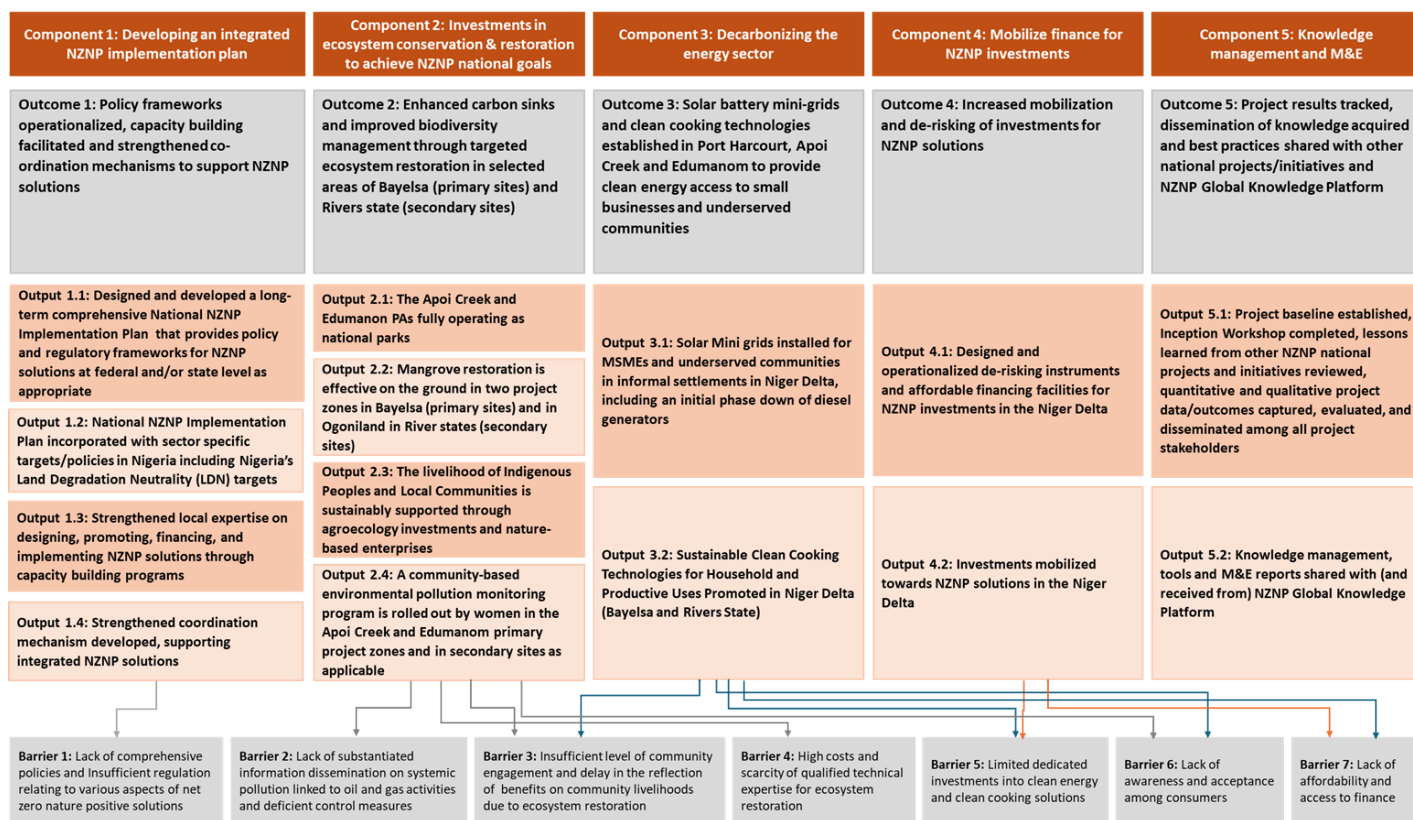
The project's proposed Theory of Change is described in the graphic (Figure 6) below:

Figure 6 – Problem Tree Analysis and Theory of Change

PROBLEMTREE ANALYSIS – NZNP Nigeria Child Project



Project Goal: To strengthen institutions and catalyze investments for accelerated nature-positive, net-zero pathways in Nigeria
Key Project Impact: Carbon sequestration, Sustainable productive land use, Access to clean cooking, GHG emissions reduction, Gender inclusive growth and increased RE capacity



Objective

The proposed objective of the Nigeria Child Project is “To strengthen institutions and catalyze investments for accelerated nature-positive, net-zero pathways in Nigeria”.

The focus of this child project is to facilitate Nigeria in achieving its Net Zero target. *The various components of the project will contribute to this overarching objective. Component 1* targets building national consensus around NZNP targets and strategies, supporting key national and sub-national institutions to coordinate a multi-stakeholder process for developing an integrated NZNP implementation plan. *Component 2* will operationalize PAs and a multi-layered approach to ecosystem restoration/rehabilitation, engaging local communities. *Component 3* focuses on decarbonizing the power sector through mini-grids and providing access to clean energy to targeted communities. *Component 4* targets the derisking and mobilization of NZNP investments in the Niger Delta. *Component 5* facilitates knowledge management, M&E, and peer-to-peer knowledge sharing activities.

Component 1 focusses on addressing the barriers of lack of an implementation framework and insufficient regulation relating to net zero nature positive solutions in Nigeria. In Nigeria, the proposed NZNP implementation plan will be an action plan of the policy frameworks under development and implementation by the National Council on Climate Change (NCCC), many of which have linkages to biodiversity through forest REDD+ and restoration initiatives. The NZNP implementation plan will prioritize implementation of recommendations and objectives of LT-LEDS. The NCCC, constituted to be national nodal agency on climate change, net zero and natural resource management issues, reports to the Office of the President, and NCCC will convene the stakeholder consultations, discussions and negotiations among all key stakeholders – federal and state governments, other government institutions such as NDDC, HYPREP, private sector oil and gas companies, renewable energy companies, civil society, local communities – that would lead to the development of NZNP Implementation Plan. The NCCC would own and publish the NZNP Implementation Plan, which will incorporate an implementation plan (including timelines, budgets and responsible entities) for all aspects of achieving Nigeria’s stated NZ and NP as well as NDC targets, backed by the existing policies and program documents. The

key goal of the NZNP Implementation Plan – with NCCC at its core – is to tackle the challenge of limited on-the-ground implementation activities to achieve the stated goals and objectives of Climate Change Act and other NZ and NP policies in the country, starting with the stated NDC goal of phasing down diesel and gasoline generators for electricity generation, and incorporating a whole-of-society approach via cross-sectoral engagement and coordination. Stakeholder oriented plan for inclusive processes for a gender- and culturally – sensitive just transition will also be part of the NZNP implementation plan (Local Livelihoods Framework), namely by integrating mechanisms of the climate and nature agenda into cohesive policies that are viable and implemented on the ground. The implementation plan will provide roadmap for decarbonizing the energy sector by adopting renewable energy interventions in off-grid zones and gradual phase out of dependence on oil and gas, which is responsible for more than 50% of emissions from the energy sector^{[1]⁴⁰}. This helps in developing a national consensus on NZNP targets, strategies to enable national and sub-national governments to achieve their Net Zero targets by 2060 and the 30x30 biodiversity targets. This component aims to accelerate implementation of NZNP solutions by enforcing recommendations from various strategies/plans. It has a four-pronged approach – firstly, it enables the development of an NZNP implementation plan, which shall be a supportive policy document to the LT-LEDS. This NZNP implementation plan will help in providing the roadmap to operationalize the objectives laid out in LT-LEDS to provide the policy/regulatory framework for the introduction of NZNP solutions. The second pillar aims at aligning the NZNP implementation plan with sector specific strategies in Nigeria, which will further enable the operationalization of NZNP strategies tailored to the Nigerian sector specific context. This pillar will be enhanced by concretely supporting the revision and updating of Nigeria's LDN Targets, ensuring alignment with the National NZNP Implementation Plan and integrated land-use planning. This pillar would also incorporate into the NZNP Implementation Plan, learnings and best practices from the field from this project's downstream components focused on ecosystem restoration/nature-based solutions (Component 2) and access to clean energy (Component 3). The third pillar enables capacity building aimed at strengthening local expertise to design, promote, finance, and implement NZNP solutions. The final pillar in this component focuses on strengthening coordination mechanisms amongst various state governments and the central government in Nigeria in all matters relating to NZNP solutions. This will be achieved by establishing a NZNP committee under NCCC.

Component 2 focuses on Investments in ecosystem conservation and restoration to achieve NZNP national goals and is aimed at directly operationalizing those on the ground in Apoi Creek and Edumanom in Bayelsa (primary sites) and Ogoniland and peri-urban areas of Port Harcourt in Rivers state (secondary sites). The proposed protection and restoration of mangroves as carbon sinks (AFOLU sector) will focus on the localities in **project zones** dominated by PAs in Bayelsa (primary sites) and Ogoniland and peri-urban areas of Port Harcourt in Rivers State (secondary sites). The locality of primary sites are described below:

1. **The Apoi Creek complex of PAs** (approximately 48,600 ha and including three PAs, two of which are juxtaposed^{[2]⁴¹}), located within Ijaw Local Government Area; and
2. **The Edumanom PA** (with 8,813 ha, but with borders likely to be expanded as a result of future assessments to be conducted with project support).

In the two project zones, targeted riparian communities (IP&LCs) live both inside and outside the PAs and may reach some 20,000 (52% women) as potential beneficiaries^{[3]⁴²}. The second component simultaneously addresses the barriers linked to regulation and enforcement for protecting biodiversity and sustaining restoration benefits, and the fact that these benefits tend to take time to show (another barrier). It will do so by considering people's needs in the conceptualization of NbS and by considering IP&LC's food and water security needs. This means that more immediate benefits will need to be made available by the project to the beneficiaries (including women) and in view of securing the much-needed community buy-in – without which improved biodiversity conservation and the sustainable management landscape cannot be delivered. Component 2 equally addresses the barrier of high costs and scarcity of qualified technical expertise for ecosystem restoration (and other conservation-friendly approaches to land use), and of the insufficient level of community engagement as a barrier in and of itself. The PAs upgraded to national parks status (Apoi and Edumanom) will be operationalized, without which ecosystem restoration/rehabilitation in PA riparian areas will have no effect. Feasibility studies will be conducted in Ogoniland and peri-urban areas of Port Harcourt to attract investments in restoration activities. Finally, the precise choice of site and location for the implementation of NbS linked to ecosystem restoration (and for other nature-positive land use changes) is critical. The work under Component 2 will avoid investment in overly polluted sites, but it will also try and address the barrier of lack of knowledge on pollution linked to oil and gas activities, namely by supporting citizen-

action, driven by women, in the monitoring of water quality in the Niger Delta creeks, where the project is slated to be implemented. Challenges linked to leveraging funds for ecosystem restoration at scale will be tackled under Component 4.

It is understood that promoting ecosystem restoration in the Niger Delta, which continues to be a hotspot for new oil and gas exploration and refining activities, entails some measure of risk and these risks have been fully considered in the project design. However, phasing out new oil and gas infrastructure in the Niger Delta is a complex discussion – including the discussion on phasing out fossil fuel subsidies entirely – that needs to be convened at the national level by this project’s implementation agencies (NCCC, FME) together with all project stakeholders (proposed under Outcome 1). A “Just Energy Transition” approach is necessary and large financial and technology transfer commitments will be needed by the global community to obtain Nigerian commitments to phase out new oil and gas exploration/infrastructure building in the Delta.

However, the project does promote ecosystem restoration, conservation and improved management of 2 key protected areas in Bayelsa State (now designated as national parks) as well as secondary sites in Rivers State (Ogoniland). The project’s interventions, together with interventions of FME and HYPREP (co-finance provider – currently operating **government** program for cleaning up oil leakages/polluted ecosystems followed by restoration) will ensure that these specific project sites will be cleaned up **(using co-finance and not using GEF resources for cleaning up)** and protected from further oil leakages before restoration activities are implemented. The purpose of these proposed activities is to demonstrate the viability of restoring **degraded** ecosystems, protecting them from future leakages, and they will serve as demonstration projects for the entire Niger Delta to implement. **Nonetheless, it is important to note that the specific landscapes in the project’s primary sites selected for ecosystem restoration (the 2 protected areas in Bayelsa state) are places where the risk of oil leakages is low (reference Annex W), and degradation in these landscapes are primarily due to productive activities of local communities and not due to oil industry infrastructure or leakages.**

Component 3 helps in addressing the barriers of the **lack of technology and investments needed in the clean energy sector in Niger Delta**. Furthermore, the proposed clean energy investments, particularly the installation of interconnected solar battery mini-grids and deployment of clean cookstoves, will provide clean energy access to MSMEs and underserved communities in the informal waterfront settlements in the Apoi Creek and Edumanom in Bayelsa State, and in the Port Harcourt Local Government Area in Rivers State. This intervention will have a transformative impact on people’s lives by improving indoor air quality, reducing household energy expenditure, opening the door to productive uses of electricity, and providing a source of green jobs.

This component approaches clean energy access to targeted communities through two main interventions - solar mini-grids for underserved communities (households and MSMEs including productive use of energy) and promoting sustainable clean cooking technologies for household and productive uses in Niger Delta. Under the solar mini-grid intervention, the project seeks to conduct detailed assessments of the existing policy and regulatory framework for this sector, feasibility studies of proposed mini-grids, tendering, construction and operationalization of 8 greenfield solar mini-grids in Port Harcourt (Rivers State), Apoi Creek and Edumanom communities (Bayelsa State) and setting up of an upscaling platform to enable further solar mini-grid investments across Niger Delta. The sustainable clean cooking technologies intervention aims to shift the reliance on wood-based fuel to cleaner sources. This will be achieved through a range of activities including collaboration with the existing National Clean Cooking Committee in Nigeria whose mandate is to enable the transition to clean cooking fuels, distribution of clean cook stoves, public awareness programs and setting up a sustainable finance mechanism for clean cooking including technical and financial support for community members (emphasis on women and youth members of these communities) in Port Harcourt, Apoi Creek and Edumanom communities to set up and operate biomass briquette production facilities using agricultural waste.

Component 4 focuses on the barrier of **lack of investment and access to finance relating to NZNP solutions**, particularly in ecosystem conservation and restoration, solar mini-grids, and clean cooking technologies. This component has two pillars – the de-risking instrument development intervention and capital mobilizing intervention. This component aims at attracting investments for NZNP solutions, particularly in ecosystem conservation and restoration, solar mini-grids, and clean cooking technologies. The de-risking instrument intervention enables carrying out all the preliminary work ranging from developing investment prospectuses, investment pipelines to deployment of de-risking financial measures such as guarantees, results-based financing, green/blue/biodiversity linked bonds and others. This helps in creating an enabling environment and financial instruments that are

essential to catalyze NZNP investments at scale. Learnings and best practices from the field from this project's downstream components focused on ecosystem conservation and restoration (Component 2) and access to clean energy (Component 3) will inform the design and structuring of the de-risking and financial instruments to be developed under this Component 4. This also sets the stage for the second intervention – mobilization of NZNP investments, which would once again take into consideration the national NZNP investment needs as well as learnings from this project's downstream components.

Component 5 has two key outputs – Knowledge management and Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E). The Knowledge Management pillar focuses on ensuring that the experience gained through the operationalization of this project is shared through publications, training, case studies and workshops. Knowledge products, case studies and information dissemination/training workshops under this Component will incorporate ongoing progress on this project's upstream activities - NZNP Implementation Plan (Component 1) and investment mobilization (Component 4) – as well this project's learnings from the field via its downstream activities under Component 2 and 3. The M&E pillar aids in assessing the operationalization of the project, its successes and drawbacks. It also ensures that the experience gained, and lessons learnt through this project are disseminated through the Global Knowledge Platform.

The GEF's support to this child project has the potential to facilitate coordinated dialogue and catalyze key actions at policy, technical and investment levels for Nigeria's NZNP pathway. While these conversations are ongoing in Nigeria, they are not necessarily in coordination between the key sectors working on nature and those working on climate action and energy. This initiative will thus help to shape the dialogue and influence action, at least at the local levels where the on-the-ground investments will take place.

Below is a brief summary of the stakeholder engagement plan, gender action plan and the private sector engagement plan envisaged under this child project.

A stakeholder assessment was conducted to support the collaborative initiative between UNDP, the Federal Ministry of Environment (FME), the National Council on Climate Change (NCCC), and other stakeholders in Nigeria, aimed at accelerating nature and climate action to advance the country's net-zero and '30x30' targets. The project, supported by the GEF-8 Net Zero Nature Positive Accelerator Integrated Program, seeks to bridge the gap between global climate action plans and the goals of the Paris Agreement by addressing implementation challenges and policy inconsistencies, particularly in coordinating responses to climate change and biodiversity crises.

During the project preparation phase, extensive consultations were conducted with key stakeholders at national, state, and community levels, including Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IP&LCs), to ensure their understanding, buy-in, and ownership of the project. This consultation process is crucial for fostering dialogue, building trust, and respecting the rights and interests of IP&LCs throughout the project lifecycle.

The stakeholder engagement plan aims to identify and engage various stakeholder groups optimally and appropriately during project development, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Key objectives include ensuring stakeholders' full understanding and identification with all aspects of the project, harnessing their buy-in and support, mainstreaming their views and aspirations, and establishing a grievance redress mechanism for the project. It is guided by principles of inclusiveness, transparency, integrity, participation, gender equity, effective communication, and optimization of synergies.

The stakeholder mapping identified stakeholders categorized based on their levels of influence and interest, including promoters, defenders, latents, and apathetics. Promoters, with high influence and interest, are key to project success and include government ministries, agencies, and community leaders. Defenders, with high interest but low influence, represent civil society organizations and community-based groups advocating for environmental and social issues. Latents, with high influence but low interest, include regulatory bodies and financial institutions, while apathetics have low influence and interest, such as certain private sector entities.

This stakeholder assessment provides valuable insights into stakeholder dynamics, enabling project planners to develop strategies that effectively address stakeholder needs and concerns while fostering collaboration and support throughout the project lifecycle. Detailed analysis was conducted using a 5-point scale to identify stakeholders' relevance to Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) in the project and their relative levels of interest and influence on the project's success.

Government stakeholders at both national and state levels, including ministries, regulatory bodies, and local authorities, emerge as critical players with high importance and influence. These stakeholders hold custodianship over national commitments to GESI, biodiversity conservation, land restoration and renewable energy transition, aligning with the SDGs. Their involvement is pivotal for operationalizing policy frameworks, facilitating capacity building, and coordinating multi-stakeholder efforts.

Chiefs and community leaders around protected areas in Bayelsa also hold significant importance and influence, representing local communities' interests and serving as key decision-makers in project implementation.

Furthermore, key regulatory bodies and financial institutions, such as the National Electricity Regulatory Commission and banks, play crucial roles in overseeing, regulating, and financing GESI-related initiatives within the project. Their involvement ensures financial sustainability, feasibility, and accountability of GESI mainstreaming activities.

Private sector actors, including mini-grid developers and cookstove manufacturers, contribute to advancing GESI objectives by developing and deploying energy solutions that prioritize gender-responsive and socially inclusive approaches. NGOs and civil society organizations, such as the Nigeria Conservation Foundation and Collaborative Media Advocacy Platform, engage in advocacy, community mobilization, and grassroots projects to promote GESI and environmental conservation.

However, some stakeholders, such as private sector companies engaged in oil and gas sector, exhibit relatively lower levels of importance, interest, and influence in GESI-related aspects of the project, despite their significant roles in the sector. The project will facilitate engagement with these entities to sensitize them about the importance and benefits of GESI commitments as best practice for businesses.

The stakeholder engagement methods proposed for the NZNP project are tailored to the diverse interests and influences of key stakeholders. The methods aim to ensure inclusivity, participation, and effective collaboration throughout the project cycle, aligning with commitments to Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) and indigenous rights.

A comprehensive GESI audit of government policies, plans, and processes related to all components of the NZNP project will be conducted. This participatory process involves relevant ministries, departments, agencies, and local authorities, promoting organizational learning and mainstreaming GESI principles into project implementation. In addition, work sessions and capacity building initiatives on GESI will be organized for stakeholders at both federal and state levels, private sector representatives, financial institutions, and influential community leaders. These sessions aim to promote understanding, share tools and methods, and establish a hand-holding process to support GESI integration throughout the project.

Expert consultations and lesson learning exercises will be conducted to gather insights, guidance, and best practices from thematic experts and partners. Sensitization and knowledge-building activities will target diverse stakeholders, including small-scale retailers, energy sector players, and indigenous communities, to promote acceptance and understanding of project interventions.

Capacity building for business development and alternative livelihoods will be provided to IP&LCs affected by project activities, ensuring that they benefit from new opportunities while minimizing displacement. Project coordination committees will facilitate stakeholder engagement, while monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning (MEAL) meetings will promote transparency, accountability, and continuous improvement. Advocacy and lobbying efforts will target local chiefs, landowners, custodians, and parliamentary representatives to garner support, secure access to resources, influence policy and legislation, and mobilize funding for project activities.

A grievance redress mechanism will be established to provide stakeholders with a clear process for making comments and raising grievances anonymously. All grievances will be investigated and addressed to ensure that stakeholders' aspirations are met reasonably.

Achieving the objectives of the project and ensuring that the project activities are sustained, particularly regarding enhancing energy access through renewable energy, ecosystem restoration and creation of alternative livelihoods, especially through small businesses in the communities, requires the involvement of the private sector. Different private sector practitioners will be involved directly or indirectly in the project, given the need to enhance emission reduction and biodiversity conservation while reducing the dependency on fossil fuels, enhancing the livelihoods of forest-dependent communities, and facilitating poverty reduction. For effective and tailored engagement, the private sector groups, or individuals for the NZNP project can be categorized into three groups as follows:

1. Co-financers that may contribute through grants or innovative financial mechanisms to support investments under the project.
2. Private sector groups involved in project implementation (developers) – those that may be directly involved in the implementation of the project, especially those to be recruited through a bidding exercise.
3. Business investors who may invest in business enterprises in the locations.

The stages of the project within which the private sector will be engaged are the planning and development stages, project inception and implementation stages. The project will utilize various engagement methods to encourage, attract and sustain the operations of private sector groups to facilitate the achievement of emission reductions and biodiversity conservation under the project.

Components

The project will achieve its objective through **five components**.

Component 1

Component 1: Build national consensus around NZNP targets and strategies, to support key national and sub-national institutions to coordinate a multi-stakeholder process for developing an integrated NZNP Implementation Plan.

Outcome 1: *Policy frameworks operationalized, capacity building facilitated and strengthened co-ordination mechanisms to support NZNP solutions.*

Indicators:

- A comprehensive NZNP implementation plan is developed and approved by the Nigerian government. A draft comprehensive NZNP plan will be developed as a mid-term target and the revised NZNP plan will be submitted for approval as an end term target.
- Policies and regulations to attract investment in NZNP solutions are developed, approved and put in force. **At least 3 policies and/or regulations (at least 3 among Climate Change Act, ETP, LDN targets, NBSAP, INFF are revised and approved or new policies introduced) that are implementation focused and can attract investments from domestic and international investors towards NZ and NP targets.** Draft policies and regulations focused on attracting investments in NZNP solutions are developed as a mid-term target. The revision and submission of these policies and regulations for approval constitute the end term target of this indicator.

Output 1.1: **Designed and developed a long-term comprehensive National NZNP Implementation Plan that provides policy and regulatory frameworks for NZNP solutions at federal and/or state level as appropriate**

Baseline:

Nigeria has a crucial role in addressing climate change and achieving its commitments as per the Paris Agreement. In 2015, the Nigerian Government presented a clear and ambitious first NDC, followed by an updated version in 2021. The country has

implemented a number of sector-specific legal frameworks and strategies to include environmental and climate change management into economic growth.

- The Nigeria Energy Transition Plan (ETP) highlights Nigeria's pathway to achieve carbon neutrality by 2060 whilst also meeting the nation's energy needs. The Department of Climate Change, Federal Ministry of Environment developed the National Climate Change Policy, as well as the Long-Term, Low-Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) which aims to translate Nigeria's vision for a low carbon and a climate resilient country into measurable and implementable strategies (Refer to Additional Annex I for National Policies description). Nigeria has also committed to both the Global 30x30 goal for conservation, LDN targets and the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100) to restore 4 million hectares of degraded land and forests.
- GIZ is helping Nigeria update the NDC which will be submitted mid-2025 and also undertaking net zero modelling and investment gap analysis relating to net zero solutions in Nigeria.
- Nigeria's LT-LEDS emphasizes on less dependence on oil and gas to drive economic growth in line with the global transition. Suggested mitigation measures for the oil and gas sector include incorporating renewable energy technology to meet at least 50% of operations energy demand by 2050, introducing carbon capture storage technologies and to eliminate gas flaring by 2030.
- Nigeria Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) aims to strengthen the planning process and overcome existing challenges to finance sustainable development and help Nigeria meet its commitments and attain United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. The NZNP Implementation Plan will be aligned with the goals of INFF and will act as a vehicle for implementing the INFF.
- LDN targets is focused on Nature Positive models and LT-LEDS caters to Net Zero modelling, an integrated Net Zero Nature Positive modelling is required to tackle the climate situation in Nigeria. The implementation plan will focus on the Green Economy Model (by World Resources Institute through New Climate Economy initiative) approach which generates scenarios for climate, environmental and socio-economic variables.
- National NZNP Implementation Plan will cater to the gaps identified in the Nigeria modelling landscape: (a) Structuring and modelling of financial instruments and resource mobilization to achieve net zero targets. (b) Annual/five yearly targets/roadmap for GHG modelling. (c) A national scale biodiversity modelling. (d) Modelling individual and collective species responses to climate change
- National Council on Climate Change (NCCC), constituted to be national nodal agency on climate change, net zero and natural resource management, reports to the Office of the President, and NCCC will convene the stakeholder consultations, discussions and negotiations among all key stakeholders – federal and state governments, other government institutions such as NDDC, HYPREP, private sector oil and gas companies, renewable energy companies, civil society, local communities - that would lead to the development of the NZNP Implementation Plan. The NCCC would own and publish the NZNP Implementation Plan document, which will incorporate an implementation plan (including timelines, budgets and responsible entities) for all aspects of achieving Nigeria's stated NZ and NP as well as NDC targets, backed by the various policies and program documents (Climate Change Act, ETP, LT-LEDS, LDN targets, NBSAP, INFF) that already exist in Nigeria. The key goal of The NZNP Implementation Plan – with NCCC at its core – is to tackle the challenge of limited on-the-ground implementation activities to achieve the stated goals and objectives of Climate Change Act and other NZ and NP policies in the country.
- The country's effort towards climate action and carbon neutrality are beset by uncertainties, despite numerous policies and frameworks dedicated to these goals. The policies and frameworks have been disparate so far, with each policy existing independently or failing to build on the previous one. Hence, there is a need to integrate all these disparate policies and frameworks to formulate a national, comprehensive NZNP Implementation Plan to implement the objectives and recommendations emanating from LT-LEDS.
- The proposed NZNP Implementation Plan will aim to incorporate a policy dialogue among all key government, private sector, civil society and local community stakeholders – convened by NCCC under its "whole of society" approach – to develop a roadmap and an implementation plan to phase out new oil and gas infrastructure in Nigeria, starting with the stated NDC goal of phasing down diesel and gasoline generators for electricity generation by 2030 as a first step. This policy dialogue, roadmap and implementation plan to phase out new oil and gas infrastructure in the country will be part of Nigeria's broader

Energy Transition Plan (ETP) and the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP – currently under development) policy dialogue and investment mobilization activities of the Federal Government of Nigeria.

- Nigeria will begin the process of revising its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) through the support of UNDP as part of a global project funded by the GEF. It is expected that the country's previously declared plans to strengthen PAs, including the ones under this project, will feature as a key part of the NBSAP and the country's operationalization of its 30x30 ambitions.
- **NCCC and FME will ensure future NDC (NDC 2025 consultations have been initiated by NCCC) and NBSAP targets and provisions are incorporated into NZNP Implementation Plan as well.**
- Nigeria will also initiate another GEF-financed UNDP-managed project called the Global Biodiversity Finance Plan project, which is designed to support countries to review their current biodiversity finance status, including the policy enabling the environment and sources of financing (public, private), assess gaps in financing (i.e., Biodiversity Expenditure Review) and develop plans to close these gaps (i.e., Biodiversity Finance Plans).

Activity 1.1.1: Conducting comprehensive baseline review of existing national, state, and sectoral policies, strategies, and plans

Activity 1.1.2: Preparing a detailed gap analysis to identify potential areas of improvement for the integration of NZNP principles into existing national, state, and sectoral policies, strategies, and plans

Activity 1.1.3: Planning and operationalizing a multi-stakeholder consultation-based approach, including consultations with the private sector and the targeted communities, for developing and securing government approval of National NZNP Implementation Plan

Activity 1.1.4: Policy dialogue among all key government, private sector, civil society and local community stakeholders – convened by NCCC – to develop a roadmap and implementation plan to phase out new oil and gas infrastructure. This will form an important part of the broader ETP and the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP – currently under development) policy dialogue and investment mobilization activities

Activity 1.1.5: Environmental and social safeguards and gender mainstreaming assessments (GESI audit) and their incorporation into National NZNP Implementation Plan

Activity 1.1.6: Building on UNDP's tools and models for Biodiversity/Nature Finance, climate expenditure review (CPEIR), and INFF financing mechanisms for NZNP investments.

Activity 1.1.7: Facilitating the development of a comprehensive National NZNP Implementation Plan for Nigeria

Activity 1.1.8: Assisting states/provinces to incorporate National NZNP Implementation Plan into their state/provincial level policies and plans.

Output 1.2: National NZNP Implementation Plan incorporated with sector specific targets/policies in Nigeria including Nigeria's Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets

Baseline:

Nigeria currently boasts of numerous policies and frameworks tailored to specific sectors, indicative of a diversified approach to addressing various challenges. The NZNP plan will seamlessly align with these existing objectives, supplementing them and accelerating their achievement. Refer to description in Additional Annex I.

- The Nigeria Renewable Energy Master Plan targets to raise the share of renewable electricity from 13% of total electricity generation in 2015 to 23% in 2025 and 36% by 2030.
- The target for the power sector in Nigeria's Energy Transition Plan includes universal access to electricity by 2030, 197 GW of solar PV installed and 100% diesel generators replaced by 2050, ~250GW of solar PV installed and ~112 GW of storage deployed by 2060.
- The 2050 Long-Term Vision for Nigeria aims to decarbonize the energy sector by halving emissions in the sector relative to current levels and increasing the contribution of renewables to the country's energy mix by 50%, scale-up in renewable energy technologies and adopt fiscal incentives to promote renewable energy utilization including subsidies, tax holiday, investments, grants and import exemption to incentivize prospective investors.
- The Electricity Act 2023 introduces a range of key features for optimal utilization of natural resources, generation, transmission and distribution of power to meet the energy demands of Nigeria. The Act provides comprehensive legal and institutional framework for integration of renewable energy to country's energy mix, attract investments for transformation of power sector and decentralization of energy policy by empowering the States.
- Mitigation measures under the energy sector of Nigeria's NDC include 30% of on-grid electricity from renewables, 13 GW off-grid renewable energy and elimination of diesel and gasoline generators for electricity generation by 2030.

- For the AFOLU sector, Nigeria's NDC targets climate smart agriculture, improved natural forest management (128,528 ha of natural forests in the southern belt and southwest quadrant of the country), forest restoration (115,584 ha of degraded forest area across the states in the southern belt, southwest quadrant and in states located in the savanna ecological zone of the country), increased forest protection (46,219 ha of forest throughout the country), reduced fuelwood harvest (reduce the area of forestland used for fuelwood harvesting by 19,346 ha) and protection and restoration of mangrove forest ecosystems (13,012 ha of mangrove ecosystems across all the coastal states in the Niger Delta).
- Nigeria set specific targets to avoid, minimize and reverse land degradation which include i) Improve land productivity and soil organic carbon stocks (SOC) in 463,300 hectare of cropland and grasslands by 2030 as compared to 2015 ii) Rehabilitate 1,722,660 ha of cropland showing declining land productivity and 10,565,040 ha of cropland showing early signs of declining land productivity by 2030 iii) Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes by 2020 iv) Increase forest cover by 20% by 2030 as compared to 2015 and v) Reduce the rate of soil sealing (conversion to artificial land cover) by 40% by 2030 as compared to 2015.
- In December 2020, Nigeria met target 6 of its 2015-2020 NBSAP to increase territory under conservation, by announcing 10 new protected areas, including the two that this project will target.
- Learnings and best practices from the field from this project's downstream components focused on ecosystem conservation and restoration (Component 2) and access to clean energy (Component 3) will be incorporated into the national NZNP Implementation Plan.
- Gender mainstreaming will be a core focus of the NZNP Implementation Plan, with key women's associations and groups being engaged in its development stage, actively included in the decision-making processes and the alignment of the plan with key climate and net zero specific policies and programs in Nigeria.

Activity 1.2.1: Alignment of National NZNP Implementation Plan with goals of Nigeria's Energy Transition Plan, especially with respect to achieving universal energy access and net zero emissions, and formulation of a national action plan to decommission diesel and petrol generators by 2030.

Activity 1.2.2: Alignment of National NZNP Implementation Plan with existing commitments of Nigeria towards addressing biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation particularly in the NDC, National Adaptation Plan (NAP), LT-LEDS and National Climate Change Policy

Activity 1.2.3: Revision and updating of the Nigeria's LDN Targets and alignment with the National NZNP Implementation Plan and integrated land-use planning

The overarching goal of these activities (1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.2.3) is to align both ways - NZNP Implementation Plan will work with existing policies, programs and regulatory frameworks to develop an investment focused implementation plan, and in turn also revise/update existing policies, programs and regulatory frameworks to align with NZ and NP goals, targets as well as the newly formulated implementation plan.

Output 1.3: Strengthened local expertise on designing, promoting, financing, and implementing NZNP solutions through capacity building programs.

Baseline:

- Gaps in institutional as well as private sector/financial sector capacities and training needs have not been analyzed so far, which are essential for effective implementation of NZNP Plan/Strategies.

Activity 1.3.1: Assessing the current capacity of relevant planning and governance stakeholders, both at the national and state levels, and other key players from the public and private sector to incentivize the adoption and financing of integrated NZNP solutions

Activity 1.3.2: Training and capacity building workshops for state/municipal level stakeholders - State Governments (Bayelsa and Rivers State), City Councils etc. (at least 30% women) on the implementation of NZNP strategies and investments

Activity 1.3.3: Training and capacity building workshops for mini-grid developers, operators, equipment providers (at least 30% women owned/run)

Activity 1.3.4: Training and capacity building workshops for private stakeholders (at least 30% being women) on the operationalization of ecosystem conservation and restoration in the targeted regions

Activity 1.3.5: Training and capacity building workshops for Banks/FIs/Investors (at least 30% being women) on investing in low carbon mini-grids for productive energy uses and land degradation neutrality (LDN)/biodiversity conservation and restoration

Output 1.4: Strengthened coordination mechanism developed, supporting integrated NZNP solutions.

Baseline:

- A coordination mechanism is imperative in ensuring the effective implementation of national policies/strategies, fostering coherence, and establishing continuity across diverse objectives. This coordination mechanism serves as a platform for facilitating collaboration and communication between various sectors and stakeholders. Gender mainstreaming in these coordination mechanisms will be a core focus, with key women's associations and groups being engaged in coordination mechanisms and ensuring active involvement and representation of women in the NZNP Committee proposed to be setup under NCCC.

Activity 1.4.1: Setting up a Nigeria NZNP Committee under the National Council on Climate Change

Activity 1.4.2: Designing and operationalization of the framework governing the NZNP Committee

Activity 1.4.3: Setting up state/provincial NZNP coordination committees

The UNCCD's Global Mechanisms will enter into a Partnerships with UNDP to support the revision and updating of the national LDN Targets, alignment with the NZNP and integrated land use planning.

Partner	Engagement Model	Engaged by	Proposed Activities
Global Mechanism of the UNCCD	Co-financing Partner	Federal Ministry of Environment (Implementing Partner)	Activity 1.2.3: Revision and updating of the Nigeria's LDN Targets and alignment with the National NZNP Implementation Plan and integrated land use planning

Component 2

Component 2 - Investments in ecosystem conservation and restoration to achieve NZNP national goals particularly to address the key drivers of mangrove forest loss and ecosystem degradation in Apoi Creek and Edumanom National Parks in Bayelsa State (primary sites) and Ogoniland and peri-urban areas of Port Harcourt in Rivers State (secondary sites). It will also foster catalytic investments financing and benefit-sharing mechanisms for increased investments towards safeguarding mangroves as carbon sinks and climate refugia.

Outcome 2: Enhanced carbon sinks and improved biodiversity management through targeted ecosystem restoration in selected areas of Bayelsa and Rivers states

This component will address the key drivers of mangrove forest loss and marine ecosystem degradation in Apoi Creek and Edumanom National Parks in Bayelsa State and to a lesser extent also in Rivers State. Partnerships (in the form of Responsible Party agreements) will be entered into with organizations such as Collaborative Media Advocacy Platform (CMAP) and its sister concern Chicoco Maps, Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF), and Health of Mother Earth Foundation (HOMEF) in collaboration with Centre for Environment Human Rights and Development (CEHRD) to help in improving the effectiveness of implementation of this component. Specifically, CMAP/Chicoco Maps will be engaged directly by UNDP (under supported NIM modality - assistance under Letter of Agreement with the Federal Ministry of Environment) as an RP for activities related to baseline assessments and mapping for development of land use plans, community mobilization and engagement as well as communications/awareness raising activities

in Port Harcourt and Ogoniland (Rivers State) and Apoi Creek and Edumanom national park areas (Bayelsa State). Hydrocarbon Pollution Remediation Project (HYPREP), a program of the Federal Ministry of Environment, will partner with this project to provide parallel technical assistance and co-financing for the project's proposed interventions in Ogoniland (Rivers State). West Africa Blue, a developer and operator of blue carbon projects in West Africa, will also be engaged as the carbon project developing partner for restoration activities in Port Harcourt and Ogoniland (Rivers State) and Apoi Creek and Edumanom national park areas (Bayelsa State). As the project advances, it will also foster catalytic investments financing and benefit-sharing mechanisms for increased investments towards safeguarding mangroves as carbon sinks and climate refugia (e.g., voluntary carbon markets, performance-based payments).

While most ecosystem restoration activities will take place in Bayelsa state (with Apoi and Edumanom Zones as primary project sites), a small set of activities under Outputs 2.2 and 2.3 will be supported by the GEF project in sites in Rivers state (more specifically in Ogoniland). Yet, feasibility assessments and planning still need to be conducted in those secondary sites.

This component requires substantial community engagement and trust for its successful implementation. The project's Responsible Parties will also facilitate community consultations, FPIC processes for PA gazettement, and PA management planning, as well as land use planning across the wider landscapes.

The problem tree provided in Theory of Change section demonstrates the interlinkages between "Lack of integrated policies and implementation framework on Net Zero (NZ) and Nature Positive (NP) development" as a key root cause, in addition to "Lack of implementation of protection measures for ecological conservation in the Delta" and "Fossil fuel driven electricity source, backed by fossil fuel subsidies" and "High demand of firewood for cooking" as key secondary causes that drive "Ecological degradation in the Niger Delta". It is important to note that the upstream component under this project (Outcome 1) aims to tackle the root cause from an integrated national and state level policymaking and a consensus based implementation plan for NZ and NP goals to be achieved in Nigeria, whereas the downstream components (components 2 and 3) aim to demonstrate – via pilots – that there can be viable solutions for some of the key secondary causes described in the problem tree.

Responsible Parties will also be in charge of designing and implementing culturally appropriate awareness raising interventions on the importance of PAs, restoration for biodiversity, climate, as part of the package of activities described under this component.

Indicators:

- Protected areas reclassified (upgraded conservation status) and strengthened (in ha)
- A community-based pollution monitoring system in place and operational
- GHG emissions from AFOLU balanced through the management of landscapes applying the LDN hierarchy of measures
- Mangrove areas restored

Output 2.1 The Apoi Creek and Edumanom PAs fully operating as national parks

Baseline:

- Although there are indications from national reports to the CBD that the government has made plans for upgrading the conservation category of two PAs in Bayelsa State (Apoi Creek and Edumanom), only initial steps were put in place. Although both sites were proclaimed as national parks and public announcements were made, their effective designation as national parks following a more detailed process foreseen in federal law, has not yet happened. The transfer of responsibility for managing these sites from the state to the federal level, along with other tangible actions is still pending.
- Also, management of these PAs on the ground continues to be absent (refer to the details in the METT application in Appendix). 2024 METT scores are still low (see Table 2) and they reflect the absence of management on the ground.
- In the meantime, biodiversity continues to be lost at an accelerating pace.

Table 2 - Overview scores for application of management effectiveness tracking tool for protected areas (METT) at CEO endorsement stage

Protected Area and surface	METT scores in April 2024
Apoi Creek National Park	39
Edumanom National Park	38
Apoi Creek Forests, the Ramsar Site	33

Activity 2.1.1: Baseline studies (remote sensing and consultations and surveys on the ground, including demarcation)

Activity 2.1.2: Completion of gazetting and other PA management documentation (drafting bills, management planning, operational planning, community engagement planning and other required studies)

Activity 2.1.3: A campaign to make the local population aware of the new status of the two sites

Activity 2.1.4: Renovation of supporting PA infrastructure for National Park Services to take over implementation, enforcement and surveillance functions.

Activity 2.1.5: Agreements on the sustainable management of the NPs (completion of tracking tools and other PA monitoring tools, submissions to the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and other related actions)

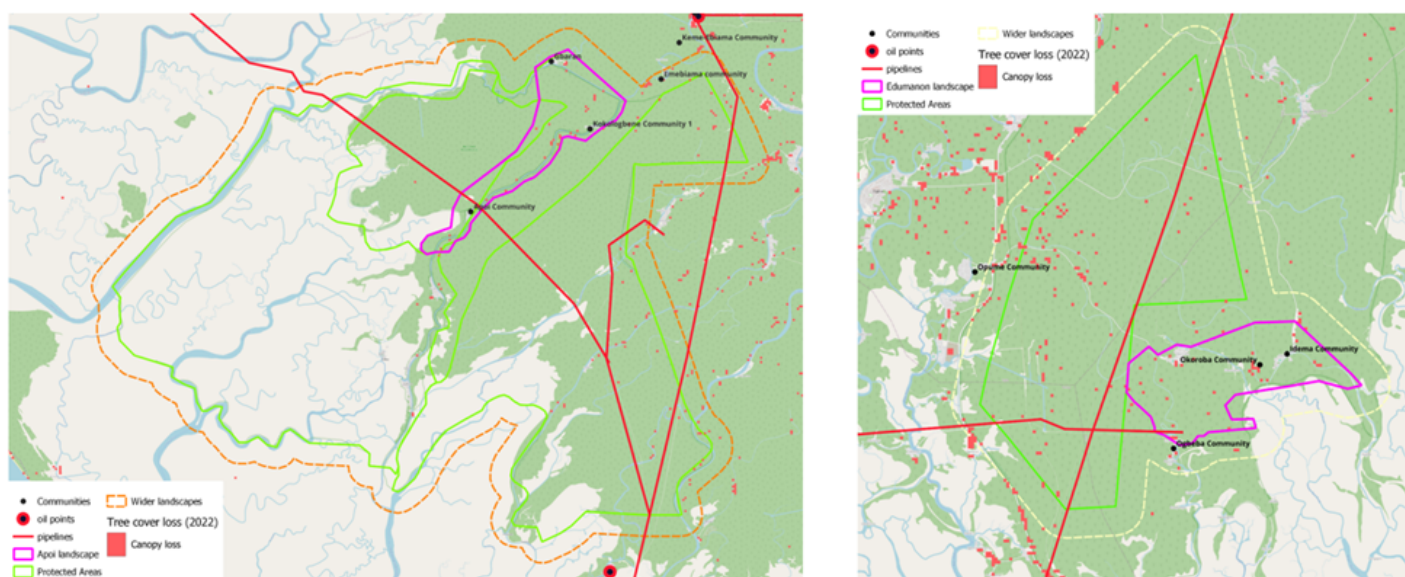
Activity 2.1.6: Participatory preparation of a comprehensive and integrated landscape level management plan, encompassing the PAs and their buffer zones, to allow for the long-term management and protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services

Output 2.2: Mangrove restoration is effective on the ground in two project zones in Bayelsa (primary sites) and in Ogoniland in Rivers States (secondary sites)

Baseline:

- There are several sites across the project's localities where mangroves have been degraded or drained and where it makes sense to return them to forest through a suite of techniques, but this is not happening on its own. Such sites have a restoration potential that needs to be unlocked (Figure 7).
- Forest and soil carbon sinks are being lost at an accelerated pace because land use governance is weak and enforcement of PA legislation and management planning is not effective (refer to FAO EX-ACT tool and METT applications), even though two forest reserves sites within the targeted landscapes in Bayelsa have been upgraded to national parks.
- There is previous experience with ecosystem restoration initiatives in the Niger Delta, but very few or none in mangrove areas of Bayelsa State.

Figure 7 – Primary Sites: Level of Threat to Project Sites Including Tree Cover Loss: Apoi Zone (Right) and Edumanom Zone (Left). (Sources: PA Estate Polygons, Global Land Cover and Land Use Change 2000/2020 Umd Glad, Location of Pipelines. Author's Own Compilation)



The successful implementation of project activities in Bayelsa State is expected to result in 1,817,721 tCO₂ sequestered over a 10-year capitalization period with good sustainability prospects. The direct impact of the project's component 2 activities will straddle two **wider landscapes**, covered mostly with mangrove vegetation (90% forest) and which includes: (1) The complex of Apoi PAs and its buffer zone (Figure 7 right) with 65,212 ha; and (2) The Edumanom PA and its extended buffer zone (Figure 7 left) with 18,227 ha. Within these two wide landscapes (sum 83,439 ha), an integrated landscape level management plan will be developed under Activity 2.1.6 (previous output). Under this output, ecosystem restoration / rehabilitation activities will be concentrated in the two pink polygons in Figure 7, with the following indicative surfaces: 2,816 ha in Apoi zone and 2,280 ha in Edumanom zone. Within this area, there are several local communities with resident IP&LC populations, many of whom were consulted using an FPIC approach. The recommended methodology for ecosystem restoration / rehabilitation will adopt the LDN principles of avoid, reduce and reverse the level of degradation currently experienced in the sites. The details are in the baseline application of the **FAO ExACT tool for the Apoi and Edumanom Zones**.

By the end project's year 1, it is expected that the preparatory phase of targeted activities under this output will be concluded. It is also expected that the detailed planning of additional activities in the proposed secondary sites in Ogoni and Port Harcourt peri-urban in view of mangrove rehabilitation be completed.

Activity 2.2.1: Site selection, baseline assessment and detailed land use planning in localities

- Conduct specific assessments to identify suitable sites for restoration in the two project zones based on indicative polygons proposed in [Annex W](#). At the current stage, an area of approx. 75,000 ha will be the object of the AFOLU sector activities for sequestering carbon in primary sites in Bayelsa state.
- In connection with these assessments, UNDP and FME will take responsibility to ensure that the final selection of sites/landscapes for restoration will be those where oil and gas pollution are not the primary source of threat to biodiversity and degradation of forests. The background data collected during the PPG stage on the communities visited can be accessed in Annex W accompanying this CEO-ER document, which includes information on GIS-based assessments and site-level assessments in the project zones for primary sites (Apoi Creek and Edumanom) conducted during the PPG stage. Assessments presented under Annex W describe that the specific landscapes for ecosystem restoration activities are to be located in areas where oil spill degradation is not prevalent. An initial selection was made based on the information available during the PPG stage.
- During project implementation, based on detailed assessments and land use planning, a third party verification of selected sites will also be conducted, to ensure that restoration activities using GEF resources are conducted only in those sites where the cause of environmental degradation is productive activities of local communities and not oil spills/leakages.
- In secondary sites (Ogoniland and Port Hartcourt peri-urban areas), project zone identification, GIS based assessment of baselines for forest cover, carbon stocks, ecosystem integrity will be completed quickly after project start.

- Evaluate existing mangrove conditions and carbon sequestration potentials to establish baselines for monitoring progress. Assessments using drone and aerial imagery complemented by ground truthing are some of the techniques proposed applied.
- Select, confirm and map sites targeted for restoration through suitable AFOLU methodologies, which will be informed by science and the advice of IP&LCs on site-specific conditions (indigenous ecological knowledge).
- Document the methodologies and validate them with IP&LCs (women included), especially the process of setting aside land for the envisaged restoration activities in view of maximizing multiple benefits and ensuring the sustainability of the investment.
- Across all sites, participatory mapping to document community resource use, traditional ecological knowledge relevant to PA management and restoration will be used.
- Cost with details and document the implementation of each local mangrove restoration mini-project on sites and keep track of expenditure.

Activity 2.2.2: Community engagement and capacity building

- Hold consultation and training workshops sessions with local communities and stakeholders to ensure participation and support.
- Ensure that women participate in these events, as they are proposed as key protagonists in the ecosystem restoration activities.
- Educate and train community members in mangrove nursery establishment, plantation techniques, and sustainable management practices.
- Develop participatory community maps with the IP&LC resident populations, women included.
- The project's responsible party will be in charge of hiring and deployment of 2x "Community Antenna Project Officer" for the Apoi Creek and Edumanon project zones. These officers will have rural development and agro-forestry skills. They will speak the local language(s) and visits each locality every two-three weeks to make sure that activities stay on track and that reporting is accurate.

Activity 2.2.3: Nursery development and sapling preparation

- Establish tree nurseries that will be managed by women's groups in the localities, and which will supply saplings to the pro-active restoration activities.
- Procure and deliver equipment, material inputs, goods and services for the restoration work, entrusting it to the care of the same women's group that is managing the nurseries.
- Based on expert advice (determined through the baseline assessment on the land use planning), select and propagate suitable mangrove species that are adapted to the local ecological conditions, and which yields the most benefits in terms biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Activity 2.2.4: Plantation and restoration/rehabilitation activities

- Organize large-scale planting events to meet the 4,000 hectares pro-active restoration target across both sites involving direct planting of mangrove native trees.
- Employ proper planting techniques to ensure high survival rates and optimal growth conditions in each specific and well identified and mapped habitat. A guide for specific techniques for localized and pro-active mangrove restoration is recommended:
- <https://www.mangrovealliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/MRTT-Guide-v15.pdf>
- For sites (habitats) where nature can recover on its own, a more passive approach to restoration / rehabilitation can apply.

Activity 2.2.5: Monitoring and Evaluation

- Implement a robust monitoring system to track growth, survival rates, and carbon sequestration over time, including after project-end, and considering the 10-year capitalization period proposed for AFOLU activities.
- Regularly assess and document the restoration's impact on local biodiversity and ecological functions while the project lasts.

Activity 2.2.6: Sustainability and scaling up

- Develop long-term management plans with local communities to ensure the sustainability of restored areas.
- Entrust a locally based NGO partner with the tasks of continuing to support the communities with the restoration activities throughout the years, including after the GEF project ends (long-term contract).
- Explore opportunities to replicate successful strategies in other regions or expand the project scope within Bayelsa state.

Output 2.3: The livelihood of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities is sustainably supported through agroecology investments and nature-based enterprises

Baseline:

- Data from the field surveys revealed that IP&LCs in most localities are at subsistence level and the women, children and the elderly are the most vulnerable individuals (Table 3)

Table 3 - Results from PPG Community Consultations with Focus on Livelihoods and Vulnerability

	Who are the most vulnerable people in the community? Why?	What % of the population is on subsistence livelihood only with no additional income?
APOI	Women and children	80%
KOKOLOGBENE	Youth	10%
KEME-EBIAMA	Women and children	98%
AZAMA	Women and children	98%
IDEMA	Women, elders and children	80%
OKOROBA	Women	80%
OGBEMA	Elderly and children	45%
OPUME	Women and children	100%

General description: Activities under this output will ensure that IP&LCs receive a fair and early share of benefits from their commitment to conservation and participation in ecosystem restoration through the operationalization of a sustainable livelihoods support scheme. Livelihoods will focus on agroecology practices, including sustainable agriculture and food production, apiculture, agroforestry, tree nursery management complemented by training and capacity building. All activities and plans will need to be compatible and compliant with the broader frameworks of the integrated landscape level management plans and PA management plans. Nature-based enterprises are described as the kind of business enterprises premised on nature conservation and sustainability; examples include sustainable agriculture, apiculture, agroforestry.

Activity 2.3.1: Stakeholder engagement workshops: This involves conducting workshops to involve IP&LCs in planning and decision-making, ensuring their needs and traditional practices are integrated into project designs.

Activity 2.3.2: Training and capacity building: Provide training for local communities on agroecology practices and other innovations for sustainable agriculture and food systems, and SLM technologies, as well as on sustainable management of water and sanitation facilities and circular economy approaches.

Activity 2.3.3: Pilot projects: Implement pilot projects for (a) agroecology practices (sustainable value chains, local value addition, climate smart techniques, etc. all according to local conditions, costs and opportunities), (b) locally adapted agroforestry.

Activity 2.3.4: Community-led integrated landscape management plans (ILM plans): This will support the development/preparation and financing of community-led management plans (through community grants using the UNDP Low Value Grants modality or performance-based payments modality) to ensure the sustainability and ownership of sustainable land use practices (e.g., agroecology and sustainable agriculture).

Activity 2.3.5: Monitoring and Evaluation: Develop and implement a framework for ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the projects to assess impact, gather feedback, and make necessary adjustments.

Activity 2.3.6: Sustainability and scaling up: Management planning will ensure that ecosystem restoration and biodiversity conservation efforts are inclusive, sustainable, and beneficial to the local communities, enhancing their commitment and active participation. A plan will be prepared to that effect.

Activity 2.3.7: Financial sustainability mechanisms: Consider by year 2 the possibility of leveraging finance to maintain and upscale the ecosystem restoration initiative. Potential sources will include voluntary carbon markets, performance-based payments, biodiversity bonds, philanthropic grants, government community grants among others. Where applicable, the compliance carbon markets (under Article 6 of Paris Agreement) can also be targeted.

Output 2.4 A community-based environmental pollution monitoring program is rolled out by women in the Apoi Creek and Edumanom primary project zones and in secondary sites as applicable

Pilot community-based environmental monitoring programs will be implemented to track impacts of conservation, restoration efforts, but also to monitor pollution. **Proposed activities under this Output 2.4 will be financed by co-finance from FME and HYPREP, and not using GEF resources.**

Baseline:

- Data on water quality and pollution is insufficient and unreliable.
- Women have great potential to become successful local water quality and pollution monitors. However, they are constrained by pre-set gender roles imposed by the prevailing culture, which end-up being discriminatory, curtailing their potential.

Activity 2.4.1: Prepare and plan for the women-run environmental pollution monitoring program. This implies designing and implementing culturally and gender appropriate awareness raising on importance of monitoring environmental health, especially in PAs, in areas used by communities and in areas where ecosystem restoration /rehabilitation for biodiversity and climate adaptation are conducted.

Activity 2.4.2: Train the female community environmental pollution monitors. The training programs will include the organization of training sessions for women on how to use monitoring equipment, how to collect the data, including the specific collection techniques taught on site, and data interpretation skills.

Activity 2.4.3: Procure and distribute equipment: Provide necessary monitoring tools and equipment to trained women participants.

Activity 2.4.4: Ensure continuous support and learning on data collection and reporting

Activity 2.4.5: Monitoring and Evaluation: Ensure continuous support and learning on data collection and reporting: Set up a schedule for regular data collection and community meeting and establish a protocol for reporting findings to relevant stakeholders with due quality control.

Activity 2.4.6: Feedback and periodic adjustment workshops and mentorship meetings will be held to discuss the outcomes, challenges, and gather feedback for system improvement.

Partnerships will be entered into with organizations such as CMAP/Chicoco Maps, NCF, HYPREP and HOMEF in collaboration with Centre for Environment Human Rights and Development (CEHRD) to help in improving the effectiveness of implementation of this component. West Africa Blue will also be the carbon project developing partner for restoration activities. These partnership arrangements are described in the table below.

Table 4 - Proposed Partnership Arrangements Under Component 2

Partner	Engagement Model	Engaged by	Proposed Activities
CMAP/Chicoco Maps	Responsible Party (RP)	UNDP (under supported NIM modality - assistance under Letter of Agreement)	Activity 2.1.1 (baseline studies); Activity 2.1.3 (communication and awareness), Activity 2.1.6 (participatory preparation of integrated landscape management plan, community engagement) Activity 2.2.1 (land use plans), Activity 2.2.2 (community engagement and capacity building) Activity 2.3.1 and 2.3.4 (stakeholder engagement workshops, land use management plans) and support to other activities under Output 2.3 as required Support other contracted parties/partners for all activities under Output 2.4
Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF)	Responsible Party (RP)	Federal Ministry of Environment (Implementing Partner)	Activity 2.2.1 (land use plans), Activity 2.2.2 (community engagement and capacity building), Activity 2.2.3 (nursery development and sapling preparation), Activity 2.2.4 (plantation and restoration/rehabilitation), Activity 2.2.5 (restoration M&E), Activity 2.2.6 (sustainability and scaling up) Output 2.3 and support for Output 2.4
Health of Mother Earth Foundation (HOMEF) in collaboration with CEHRD	Responsible Party (RP)	Federal Ministry of Environment (Implementing Partner)	Activity 2.2.1 (land use plans), Activity 2.2.2 (community engagement and capacity building), Activity 2.2.3 (nursery development and sapling preparation), Activity 2.2.4 (plantation and restoration/rehabilitation), Activity 2.2.5 (restoration M&E), Activity 2.2.6 (sustainability and scaling up) Output 2.3 and support for Output 2.4
Hydrocarbon Pollution Remediation Project (HYPREP)	Co-financing Partner	Federal Ministry of Environment (Implementing Partner)	Investments/co-investments into Outputs 2.2, particularly capital investments and technical support necessary for restoration activities in Ogoniland (Rivers State)
West Africa Blue	Co-financing Partner and Carbon Project Developer	Federal Ministry of Environment (Implementing Partner)	Investments/co-investments and carbon project development for Port Harcourt and Ogoniland (Rivers State) and Apoi Creek and Edumanom National Park areas (Bayelsa State)

Component 3

Component 3: Decarbonizing the energy sector.

Facilitate implementation of interconnected solar battery mini-grids and clean cooking technologies in Port Harcourt, Apoi Creek and Edumanom, providing clean energy access to MSMEs and underserved communities in the waterfront settlements.

The problem tree provided in Theory of Change section demonstrates the interlinkages between lack of a “Lack of integrated policies and implementation framework on Net Zero (NZ) and Nature Positive (NP) development” as a key root cause, in addition to “Lack of implementation of protection measures for ecological conservation in the Delta” and “Fossil fuel driven electricity source, backed by fossil fuel subsidies” and “High demand of firewood for cooking” as key secondary causes that drive “Ecological degradation in the Niger Delta”. It is important to note that the upstream component under this project (Outcome 1) aims to tackle the root cause from an integrated national and state level policymaking and a consensus based implementation plan for NZ and NP goals to be achieved in Nigeria, whereas the downstream components (components 2 and 3) aim to demonstrate – via pilots – that there can be viable solutions for some of the key secondary causes described in the problem tree.

Outcome 3: Solar battery mini-grids and clean cooking technologies established in Port Harcourt, Apoi Creek and Edumanom to provide clean energy access to small businesses and underserved communities.

Indicators:

- Number of mini-grids installed and direct beneficiaries benefitting from energy access through mini-grids
- Number of clean cooking stoves procured, deployed and the direct beneficiaries benefitting from clean cooking access; Number of direct beneficiaries benefitting from briquette production units operationalized

Output 3.1 Solar mini-grids installed for MSMEs and underserved communities in informal settlements in Niger Delta

Baseline:

- Despite exporting energy resources globally, Nigeria struggles with glaring energy poverty. Only 59.5 percent of the country’s total population has access to electricity. This is even lower for rural areas where only 26.3 percent of the population has access to electricity^[4].
- Access to electricity is critical for socio-economic development. The lack of reliable and continuous access to electricity is estimated to lead to an annual economic loss beyond USD 25 billion for Nigeria^[5]. More than 80 percent of Nigerian business owners state that electricity is the biggest challenge in doing business, often experiencing an average 239 hours of monthly power outages^[6]. Between 2017-2023, the national grid has collapsed 46 times in Nigeria^{[7][43]}.
- Nigeria's inefficient grid power supply has led to a substantial portion of the economy relying heavily on small-scale generators (10–15 GW), and nearly half of the population lacks adequate access to the grid. Consequently, Nigerians and businesses collectively expend approximately USD 14 billion annually on inefficient power generation, characterized by high costs (USD 0.40/kWh), poor quality, noise, and environmental pollution.
- The Nigerian Government aims to reach full rural electrification by 2040^{[8][44]}, electricity access to 90 percent of its population by 2030 and renewable energy accounting for 30 percent of its electricity by 2030^{[9][45]}. Nigeria also aims to achieve its net zero targets by 2060. The government is also actively supporting various projects and programmes focusing on increasing electricity access in the country.

- The Nigeria Electrification Project (NEP) is focused on facilitating the development of a pipeline of projects for investments in the Nigerian mini-grids market. This program employs performance-based grants (PBG) and a minimum subsidy tender (MST) to operationalize solar hybrid mini-grids.
- Distributed Access through Renewable Energy Scale-Up (DARES)^{[10]⁴⁶} aims to provide electricity using distributed renewable energy solutions to 17.5 million Nigerians. Innovative financing solutions and scaling up private sector investment are significant objectives that this project seeks to achieve.
- The Africa Minigrids Program (AMP) project financed under GEF-7 provides financing to a limited number of pilot mini-grids to be deployed in Nigeria, none of which is proposed to be in the Niger Delta. Renewable energy / solar mini-grids are a novelty to the Niger Delta states, given that the local conditions (artisanal / illegal oil refining activities, complicated terrain, willingness to pay, possible need for higher grants/incentives for private sector mini-grid developers to deploy mini-grids in Niger Delta etc.) are distinct to Niger Delta states vis-à-vis other states in Nigeria. Hence, an additional set of demonstration pilot solar mini-grids are deemed necessary, since there is a need to evolve a Niger Delta specific strategy and policy framework to deploy solar mini-grids at scale.
- The need for provision of access to electricity combined with an inadequate national grid, lack of infrastructure, tough terrains for expansion of national grids while abiding by its green commitments makes off-grid energy solutions indispensable for Nigeria.

Activity 3.1.1: Conducting feasibility studies and detailed project reports for the implementation of 8 greenfield solar mini grids in communities across Port Harcourt waterfront communities, Apoi Creek and Edumanom in Niger Delta

Activity 3.1.2: Conducting an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and preparing an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for each mini-grid site, in accordance with national legislation and UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES)

Activity 3.1.3: Tendering, construction and operationalization of 6 private sector led greenfield solar mini-grids in communities across Apoi Creek and Edumanom using performance-based payments as the financing mechanism

Private sector solar mini-grid developers will be invited to bid under a competitive tender (as per UNDP procurement rules) and offered to the lowest bidder for deploying 6 solar mini-grids under a Build-Own-Operate (BOO) model, as already operationalized under the Rural Electrification Agency's Nigeria NEP program. Grants/subsidies up to an indicative level of 50% (determined by a feasibility study – attached as a separate Additional Annex to this CEO ER document) of capital costs of each solar mini-grid will be channeled through a performance-based payment mechanism (also as per REA's current grant/subsidy disbursement model). However, this subsidy level may be re-evaluated and re-adjusted during project implementation based on capital costs of solar mini-grids and other considerations at that time. Any such re-adjustments must adhere to GEF's minimum concessionality principle. The competitively selected private sector solar mini-grid developers will be expected to invest the remaining ~50% of capital costs from their own sources and will also be expected to invest the necessary operating costs of the solar mini-grids. These developers may enter into electricity sale agreements with communities (households, MSMEs, productive use consumers, social infrastructure consumers such as schools/clinics) and recover their capital and operating cost investments as well as potentially financial profits/returns. Pre-feasibility assessments and initial tentative financial models, including brief community energy demand profiles, of all 6 proposed solar mini-grids have been provided in Additional Annex J.

Activity 3.1.4: Engagement of NGO/CBO/CSO for construction and operationalization of 2 community-based greenfield solar mini-grids across waterfront communities in Port Harcourt using performance-based payments as the financing mechanism

- Based on feasibility studies (conducted under Activity 3.1.1), a community-based solar mini-grid deployment model will be deployed and an NGO/CBO/CSO (CMAP/Chicoco Solar) will be engaged/invited to deploy solar mini-grids that will be procured under a Responsible Party (RP) agreement post appropriate PCAT and HACT assessments. Grants/subsidies up to an indicative level of 50% (determined by a feasibility study – attached as a separate annex to this CEO ER document) of capital costs of each solar mini-grid will be channeled through a performance-based payment mechanism (also as per REA's current grant/subsidy disbursement model). However, this subsidy level may be re-evaluated and re-adjusted during project implementation based on capital costs of solar mini-grids and other considerations at that time. Any such re-adjustments must adhere to GEF's minimum concessionality principle.

CMA/Chicoco Solar – which is the proposed NGO/CBO/CSO to be engaged as the RP - will be expected to invest the remaining ~50% of capital costs and will also be expected to invest the necessary operating costs of the solar mini-grids by raising the required amount through various co-financing sources. CMA/Chicoco Solar may enter into electricity sale agreements with communities (households, MSMEs, productive use consumers, social infrastructure consumers such as schools/clinics) to recover their capital and operating cost investments. Pre-feasibility assessments and initial tentative financial models, including brief community energy demand profiles, of the 2 proposed solar mini-grids have been provided in Annex J.

Activity 3.1.5: Setting up of a financing mechanism and “upscaling platform” to facilitate additional solar mini-grid investments with an initial focus on Bayelsa and Rivers states, including sharing of best practices and lessons learned from AMP, the World Bank-supported Distributed Access through Renewable Energy Scale-up (DARES) program and the current project.

Activity 3.1.6: Strengthening capacity and awareness of market enablers and beneficiaries on solar mini-grids application

Project implementers or developers encompass companies that could bid and, if successful, act as developers of mini-grids, providing energy at a cost to adjacent communities to the Apoi and Edumanom national parks. These developers can equally support local businesses and the economy by empowering people to pay for energy, thus sustaining the mini-grids with associated emission reductions and biodiversity conservation. These private sector groups include solar energy companies and mini-grid developers.

Direct and indirect increase in RE capacity installed, beneficiaries and GHG emission reductions due to this output of the project are tabulated below:

Table 5 - Potential Direct and Indirect Increase in RE Capacity Installed, Beneficiaries and GHG Emission Reductions

	Direct	Indirect
RE installed capacity (solar)	1.36 MW	66 MW
Beneficiaries (no. of people)	54,245	1,533,274
GHG emission reductions (tCO ₂ e)	97,592	3,086,469

Output 3.2 Sustainable Clean Cooking Technologies for Household and Productive Uses promoted in Niger Delta (Bayelsa and Rivers State)

Baseline

- In Nigeria, 62% households use wood, 20% use kerosene, 10.5% use LPG, 4% use charcoal and 3% use other improved forms of biomass. Traditional cooking with open fires is dominant in the poorest areas, reinforcing multidimensional poverty.
- Indoor air pollution is the third leading cause of mortality after malaria and HIV/AIDS^{[11]47}, with women and children bearing the disproportionate burden. In addition to the laborious task of sourcing firewood, women also endure the added hardship of inhaling the deadly smoke. . Nigeria records the highest number of indoor air pollution related child pneumonia deaths in the world^{[12]48}. Children born to women exposed to smoke during pregnancy face potential risks such as low birth weight, compromised mental development and birth defects.

- Traditional cooking has widespread adverse environmental and social consequences. Nigeria witnesses a loss of 350,000-400,000 hectares of forest annually. Woodfire cooking accounts for a significant part of this deforestation. Furthermore, this form of cooking results in pollution, with cooking emissions contributing to over 16% of national GHG emissions.
- Clean cooking is a critical part of the Nigerian Economic Sustainability Plan^[13]^[49]. Scaling up clean cooking represents one of the priority mitigation measures in Nigeria's NDC. Nigeria's Energy Transition Plan (ETP) aims for a 50% uptake of LPG by 2030. Furthermore, the National Policy on Clean Cooking will establish the frameworks needed to achieve the vision of carbon neutral clean cooking by 2060.
- The Nigerian government is focused on LPG for expansion of access to clean cooking. The National Clean Cooking Policy targets LPG to be an important bridge to a net-zero cooking energy future with a 54% share of total delivered clean cooking energy. Other components include 13% for fuel-efficient biomass, 3% for biogas, 5% for biofuels representing ethanol, biodiesel, and methanol, and 5% representing briquettes from agricultural wastes.
- Though LPG has immense growth potential, particularly in urban and peri-urban regions, successful implementation of LPG is very unlikely in the low-lying Niger Delta region. The terrain with swamp forests and creeks acts as a key barrier to facilitate transport, particularly during the rainy season. Also, low-income communities of the region cannot afford either the upfront cost of the cylinder or further refills. Improved biomass cookstoves with higher affordability and accessibility are ideal for rural areas.
- Agriculture and fishing are the source of livelihoods for over 70% of the rural population in Nigeria. Nigeria generates 183.3 ± 8.9MT (million tons) of agrifood loss and waste (AFW) per annum^[14]^[50]. Agricultural production is expected to rise in Nigeria along with the generation of agricultural wastes and by-products. This waste is either disposed of by burning or left to decompose in open spaces creating an unhygienic environment. Briquetting is an effective means of utilizing agricultural waste for production of solid fuel-briquettes.

Output 3.2 focuses on the introduction of sustainable clean cooking technologies for household and productive uses. This output is a multi-pronged approach to help facilitate transition towards cleaner sources of fuel, reduce forest degradation (lower use of firewood), bolster biodiversity management and reduce health hazards which are a consequence of fossil fuel-based cooking. Output 3.2 plays a critical role in further strengthening Outcome 2 which targets biodiversity management, by reducing forest loss and use of fossil fuels as cooking fuel. Under this output, assistance will be provided to the National Clean Cooking Committee to operationalize the existing draft national policy on clean cooking. Technological feasibility assessments will be conducted to identify the best clean cooking solution for the targeted communities. **Technical feasibility assessments will be conducted along with environmental and economic feasibility assessments.** Economic feasibility assessments will also be conducted as per communities' willingness to pay for the solution and recurring costs associated, based on which the PbP financing mechanism for the clean cooking technology manufacturer shall be implemented. There will be an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) conducted and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) prepared to ensure that the risks associated with clean cooking are considered and managed. **These assessments will ensure that the adequate safeguards and measures are undertaken to ensure efficient and effective operationalization of clean cooking solutions in the targeted project areas.** Performance based payments (PbP) will facilitate the dissemination of clean cooking solutions to target communities – the clean cooking solution/technology manufacturer will be awarded grants based on the number of solutions they are able to distribute in the targeted communities (which will be the performance indicator). The uptake of clean cooking solutions amongst community members will be closely monitored. There will be special focus laid on the behavioral change affected due to the dissemination of clean cooking solutions. This will provide insights on the impact of these solutions in the targeted areas. It will also provide a feedback loop mechanism to better implement the project and ensure that the intervention is well suited to the socio-cultural context of the region.

Local community members will be trained to help in the dissemination and maintenance of clean cook stoves as well as production of sustainable briquettes. Furthermore, locally trained community members will provide awareness of the benefits of switching to cleaner cooking sources and enable the sustainability of the impact of the interventions of this project. Low value grants will be provided to local individuals/enterprises, particularly those run by youth and women to help establish sustainable briquette production in the targeted project areas. This will help create employment as well as provide much needed investment in local enterprises. To ensure the mobilization of resources towards dissemination of clean cookstoves, a sustainable finance mechanism

will be established. Also, carbon markets will be employed to help ensure that the interventions under this output will be funded. **It is important to note that GEF resources will not be utilized to fund any LPG based cooking technology.**

Activity 3.2.1: Assist the National Clean Cooking Committee to operationalize the Draft National Policy on Clean Cooking

Activity 3.2.2: Conduct technological/economic feasibility assessment, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and prepare an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to manage the safeguards risks associated with the clean cooking investments

Activity 3.2.3: Disseminate clean cooking solutions (sustainable briquette powered/electric stoves) to targeted communities using performance-based payments (PbP) as the financing mechanism, **including testing and deploying high efficiency electric stoves in the areas covered by solar mini-grids.**

Activity 3.2.4: Train local community members and provide low-value capital grants for briquettes production

Activity 3.2.5: Conduct public awareness campaigns on clean cooking with a specific focus on target groups at the rural household level

Activity 3.2.6: Set up a sustainable financial mechanism, including carbon finance, for clean cooking solutions for rural households

Component 4

Component 4: Mobilize finance for NZNP investments (domestic and international finance) with an initial focus on the Niger Delta.

Outcome 4: Increased mobilization and de-risking of investments for NZNP solutions

Indicators:

- Number of de-risking instruments operationalized
- Volume of investments mobilized and used to deploy NZNP solutions

Baseline

- Nigeria requires USD 1.9 trillion to become carbon neutral by 2060. It has to spend an incremental USD 10 billion annually above projected spending to achieve this target.
- The major investment relating to carbon neutrality is in the power sector. It is estimated that USD 270 billion of additional CAPEX is needed to finance power sector generation capacity and USD 135 billion for T&D infrastructure.
- It is estimated that 220 GW of hydro, biomass and solar generation capacity, 34 GW of hydrogen systems and 90 GW of storage is required to achieve net-zero goals.
- The investment relating to clean cooking is driven by OPEX accounting for USD 75 billion as compared to CAPEX accounting for USD 4 billion. This is primarily due to the transition from no/low OPEX sources of cooking such as firewood to electricity/sustainable briquette-based cooking, which has operational costs.
- Some private sector groups can contribute through grants or innovative financial mechanisms, such as green bonds, especially by mobilizing investments to support activities that will facilitate the achievement of emissions reduction and biodiversity conservation to achieve Nigeria's Net Zero and '30x30' targets. Four corporate green bonds valued at 32.83 billion Naira have already been floated in Nigeria.

- Private sector groups can be mobilized/engaged to issue green bonds to co-finance the project.
- During the course of implementation of this project, Nigeria will conduct a Biodiversity Expenditure Review, following the best-practice BIOFIN methodology and approach^{[15]⁵¹}. This work should facilitate key policy dialogue and potentially trigger action needed to unlock public and non-public financing for nature, complementing the INNf work already underway with the support of UNDP. Under this component outputs, the project will coordinate closely with the NBSAP and Biodiversity Finance Plan development process.
- This intervention will aim to utilise valuable insights from previous projects such as Nigeria Electrification Project (NEP). The upcoming Distributed Access through Renewable Energy Scale-Up (DARES)^{[16]⁵²} which focuses on Innovative financing solutions and scaling up private sector investment to provide electricity using distributed renewable energy solutions to 17.5 million Nigerians will support the Nigeria NZNP project.

Output 4.1 Designed and operationalized de-risking instruments and affordable financing facilities for NZNP investments in the Niger Delta

Activity 4.1.1: Assess targeted region NZNP investment needs, including through support to a localized (regional) BIOFIN process that will deliver a 'Niger Delta Biodiversity Finance Plan', building on the national-level process initiating under the GEF-8 Global Biodiversity Finance Plan program.

Activity 4.1.2: Develop region-wise NZNP investment prospectus with a focus on ecosystem conservation and restoration, solar mini-grids (including de-risking instruments being developed and tested under the GEF-7 Africa Minigrids Program), and clean cooking technologies, collaborating closely with UNDP Sustainable Finance Hub's SDG Investor Maps initiative^{[17]⁵³} and similar initiatives led by UNDP and partners.

Activity 4.1.3: Develop project pipelines for each targeted region with detailed feasibility/viability assessments and detailed project reports

Activity 4.1.4: Raise funds for deployment of financial de-risking measures such as capital subsidies, viability gap funding (VGF) grants, credit guarantees, and payment guarantees

Output 4.2 Investments mobilized towards NZNP solutions in the Niger Delta

Activity 4.2.1: A detailed and deliberate analysis of the status quo relating to all NZNP investments will be conducted state/region wise

Activity 4.2.2: An investment gap assessment will be carried out state/region wise

Activity 4.2.3: NZNP investment prospectus with a focus on ecosystem conservation and restoration, solar mini-grids, and clean cooking technologies will be prepared

Activity 4.2.4: Project pipelines will be built with detailed feasibility assessments.

The private sector is critical in the development and implementation of the NZNP project given that achieving a net zero nature-positive target requires the lowering of emissions and enhancing biodiversity conservation, which cannot be achieved and sustained without the inclusion of projects and involvement of businesses that drive emission reductions (for example renewable energy), promote alternative livelihoods (for example clean cooking and nature-positive, sustainable agricultural production/agroecology and value addition) away from activities that drive nature loss, and degrade forest, land, wetlands and other ecosystems, and actively support restoration of nature and enhance carbon sinks and improve biodiversity management through targeted ecosystem restoration (for example nature based solutions). At the same time, investments from federal/state government resources, national development banks such as Development Bank of Nigeria (DBN) and Bank of Industry, are important to catalyse and de-risk private sector investments into NZNP investment mandates in Nigeria. Hence, in order to prepare an investment friendly ecosystem, a host of activities are envisaged under this outcome. A detailed and deliberate analysis of the status quo relating to all NZNP investments will be conducted region wise, an investment gap assessment will be carried out region wise, NZNP investment prospectus with a focus on ecosystem conservation and restoration, solar mini-grids, and clean cooking technologies will be prepared, and project pipelines will be built with detailed viability assessments. All of these activities will enable the promotion of investments towards NZNP solutions in the targeted project area, as well as across other key states and regions of Nigeria. Tools such as Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) will be utilized for the identification of suitable financial de-risking instruments for the aforementioned project pipelines. For instance, the CBA will highlight the relevance of both tangible (i.e. cash flow) and intangible (e.g. externalities) impacts. Different instruments could be used to reduce project risk by internalizing some of the externalities, or by showing widespread value for the community (even if intangible value).

The de-risking output provides the preparatory phase needed for mobilization of resources towards NZNP solutions under this outcome. Output 4.2 targets the mobilization of resources across various NZNP solutions particularly in ecosystem conservation and restoration (Component 2), mini-grids and clean cooking technologies. Financial instruments which will enhance access to finance for MSMEs and women-led businesses focused on NZNP solutions will be operationalized. This output will further support the development of a Niger Delta Biodiversity Finance and Restoration Plan building on the GEF-8 GBF Plans project.

Development Bank of Nigeria (DBN - government owned national development bank), Bank of Industry (government owned bank), private sector solar minigrid developers, carbon project developers such as West Africa Blue, Niger Delta Development Commission (NDDC), Hydrocarbon Pollution Remediation Project (HYPREP), as well as NGOs/CSOs active in the Niger Delta in ecosystem restoration and renewable energy deployment (CMAP/Chicoco Maps, HOMEf, NCF) were consulted during the stakeholder consultation stage. Their roles have been described in detail elsewhere in the CEO ER document, but each of them will contribute to national investment mobilization plans for NZNP investments. Key actors will be DBN which is now a GCF accredited entity and aims to mobilize US\$ 800 million for climate/green/net zero and NBS investments in Nigeria.

Design of de-risking and financial instruments and mobilization of finance at scale for NZNP investments in Nigeria will incorporate outputs and learnings from several activities under this project and from other donor projects, as described below.

- Learnings and best practices from the field from this project's downstream components focused on ecosystem conservation and restoration (Component 2) and access to clean energy (Component 3) will inform the design and structuring of the de-risking and financial instruments to be developed under this Component 4.
- Mobilization of NZNP investments, which would once again take into consideration the national NZNP investment needs as well as learnings from this project's downstream components.
- Other donors and development partners, such as GIZ, World Resources Institute, have been engaging with the Government of Nigeria on integrated nature positive and net zero progress and planning, estimation of investments necessary and modelling support. The de-risking and financing instruments, as well as activities related to mobilization of investments at scale under this Component 4 will incorporate estimates, structures, de-risking and catalytic investment needs of various sectors critical to achieving NZNP targets in the country.

- The activities on de-risking and financial instrument design and mobilization of capital at scale under this Component 4 will follow limited support from the project resources to federal/state governments and private sector on development of a pipeline of bankable projects (that can help government achieve its NZNP targets) ready to be tendered out by the corresponding government agency and achieve financial close. **Tailored** technical support from the project will be provided to support:
 - Identify and assess business, financial, climate, environmental and social risks and mitigating measures
 - Develop project planning documents including financial models and financial/economic return computations
 - Design suitable financing structure (debt-equity-grant-guarantee combination)
 - **Tailored technical** support for preparation of concession agreements (build-own-operate or build-own-operate-transfer or build-operate-transfer – depending on nature of project) and tendering documents; **tailored technical support here would mean that the project resources will be used to provide mainly technical and legal support for preparation of these model concession agreements and tendering documents; project-specific customization of these agreements and documents will not be part of the project's support.**
 - Supporting the relevant government institution and/or selected private sector partner to achieve financial close via investment mobilization support from public and private capital markets, development finance institutions, donors, impact and carbon investors and other sources. NZNP global project's support will also be sought in this regard.
- Additional technical and other support from this Component 4 will also be provided for certain selected government institutions such as DBN and private sector investors in conducting investment roadshows and supporting structuring of lines of credit, development partner loans/investments and blended finance investments.

Component 5

Component 5: Knowledge management and , for knowledge exchange and peer-to-peer learning

Outcome 5: *Project results tracked, dissemination of knowledge acquired, and best practices shared with other national projects/initiatives and the NZNP global knowledge platform*

Indicators:

- Number of local and international workshops attended
- Number of knowledge reports published and shared with a variety of stakeholders through different platforms and media
- Number of progress reports published (project progress in terms of meeting Net Zero Nature Positive targets)

Output 5.1: Knowledge management, tools and M&E reports shared with (and received from) NZNP global knowledge platform

Activity 5.1.1: Participation of national and local stakeholders in trainings, relevant working groups and events held by the global knowledge platform

Activity 5.212: Publish at least 2 knowledge reports on challenges, best practices and project experience as well as the financing component (Component 4)

Activity 5.1.3: Periodic sharing of best practices and experiences in implementing this project to be shared with the NZNP global platform

Activity 5.-1.4: Publish reports, case studies and best practices that are generated by the upscaling platform during its activities

Knowledge products, case studies and information dissemination/training workshops under this Component will incorporate ongoing progress on this project's upstream activities - NZNP Implementation Plan (Component 1) and investment mobilization (Component 4) – as well this project's learnings from the field via its downstream activities under Component 2 and 3.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Output M&E: Project baseline established, Inception Workshop completed, lessons learned from other NZNP national projects and initiatives reviewed, quantitative and qualitative project data/outcomes captured, evaluated, and disseminated among all project stakeholders.

Outcome: M&E milestones implemented

Indicator:

- Timely M&E and reporting of all project indicators in PIRs, MTR and TE; reporting of child project level indicators to NZNPA global program

Activity ME:1: Conduct inception workshop, collect data, develop baseline report, and establish project baseline (to be completed in Year 1)

Activity ME:2: Track results progress and continuous monitoring and risk management

Activity ME:3: Safeguards and risk management

Activity ME:4: Prepare annual GEF Project Implementation Reports (PIRs)

Activity ME:5: Mid-term review report on progress (Year 3) and terminal evaluation report (Year 5) including project outcomes achieved, lessons learned on policy/regulatory, technical, financial and gender aspects of introducing net-zero nature-positive economy in Nigeria

Activity ME:6: Conduct at least 2 local stakeholder workshops in Nigeria to disseminate findings acquired through the global knowledge platform

https://undp-my.sharepoint.com/personal/selamawit_feleke_undp_org/Documents/Documents/PA%20working%20documents/My%20portfolio/9592/PPG%20Documents/GEF-8_Child_project_NZNP_Nigeria_CEO_Endorsement_v17_27June%202024_clean-RTA%20clrd_EF.docx - ftnref1

https://undp-my.sharepoint.com/personal/selamawit_feleke_undp_org/Documents/Documents/PA%20working%20documents/My%20portfolio/9592/PPG%20Documents/GEF-8_Child_project_NZNP_Nigeria_CEO_Endorsement_v17_27June%202024_clean-RTA%20clrd_EF.docx - ftnref1

[1] [Nigeria's Long-Term Low-Emission Development Strategy – 2060](#)

[2] Except for 19 ha, Ikibiri Creek Forest Reserve is almost in its entirety (99.8%) located within Apoi Creek Ramsar Site (29,715 ha), west from Apoi Creek newly created National Park.

[3] These are estimates based on GIS analysis (EarthMap.org), given that demographic data from Nigeria is either scarce or outdated. As rough approximations, GIS data indicates that some 110,000 probably live in the main creeks of the two identified project zones (60,000 in zone 1 and 50,000 in zone 2). Of these, it is assessed that up to 10% of them may be interested and actively engaged in the project as direct beneficiaries. Figures will need to be confirmed during implementation through additional site level assessments.

[4] [World Bank, 2021](#)

[5] [Power Sector Recovery Programme: 2017 - 2021. PSRP, 2018](#)

[6] [Program-for-Results Information Document \(PID\) Concept Stage.” The World Bank, 2017](#)

[7] [The Africa Report](#)

[8] [IEA](#)

[9] [SEforAll](#)

[10] [DARES](#)

[11] [Nigerian Alliance for Clean Cookstoves](#) - accessed on 22 March 2024

[12] [UNICEF](#)

[13] [Nigeria Economic Sustainability Plan 2020](#)

[14] [Country-level assessment of agrifood waste and enabling environment for sustainable utilisation for bioenergy in Nigeria](#)

[15] <https://www.biofin.org/index.php/about-biofin/biofin-approach>

[16] [DARES](#)

[17] [SDG Investor Maps](#)

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this child project, including framework and mechanisms for coordination, governance, financial management and procurement. This should include consideration for linking with other relevant initiatives at country-level (if a country child project) or regional/global level (for coordination platform child project). If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The project will be implemented following UNDP's assisted **national implementation modality**, according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Nigeria, and the Country Programme.

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner (IP) for this project is **Federal Ministry of Environment (FME)**^{[1]⁵⁴}. The National Council on Climate Change (NCCC) will be a supporting partner of FME.

The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document. A Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) micro-assessment was carried out on the IP, the Federal Ministry of Environment, and the assessment report, submitted in June 2022,

rated the IP to be 'low' risk overall. A Programmatic Assessment of the Federal Ministry of Environment, UNDP's Partner Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT), conducted in 2021, assessed it to be 'Low' risk overall.

The highest authority of the Implementing Partner will designate an Official who will serve as the National Project Director (NPD) for project implementation. The NPD will chair the Project Steering Committee meetings and will be responsible to provide Government oversight and guidance to the project implementation. The NPD's salary will not be paid from the project funds but will represent a Government in-kind contribution to the Project. The NPD will be technically supported by two Chief Technical Advisors (CTA). CTA 1 will be an international expert on biodiversity/mapping/planning, land use and ecosystem restoration. CTA 2 will be a national expert on renewable energy/solar mini-grids and clean cooking technologies and business models. International The CTAs will be recruited using standard UNDP recruitment procedures and will report directly to the UNDP and NPD.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources (procurement of some consultants and/or engagement with some Responsible Parties or RPs will be carried out separately by UNDP under a Letter of Agreement with FME).
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.
- Approving and signing the multi-year workplan.
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

Responsible Parties:

The following organizations will be engaged as Responsible Parties (RPs) for implementation of certain project activities and achievement of certain project outcomes.

Table 6 - Responsible Parties

Partner	Engaged by	Proposed Activities
CMAF/Chicoco Maps/Chicoco Solar	UNDP (under supported NIM - assistance under Letter of Agreement)	<p>Activity 2.1.1 (baseline studies); Activity 2.1.3 (communication and awareness), Activity 2.1.6 (participatory preparation of integrated landscape level management plan, community engagement)</p> <p>Activity 2.2.1 (land use plans), Activity 2.2.2 (community engagement and capacity building)</p> <p>Output 2.3</p> <p>Feasibility studies and implementation (community based model) of the 2 proposed solar mini grids in Port Harcourt</p> <p>Support setting up of briquette production units by local entrepreneurs in Port Harcourt</p>

Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF)	Federal Ministry of Environment (Implementing Partner)	Activity 2.2.1 (land use plans), Activity 2.2.2 (community engagement and capacity building), Activity 2.2.3 (nursery development and sapling preparation), Activity 2.2.4 (plantation and restoration/rehabilitation), Activity 2.2.5 (restoration M&E), Activity 2.2.6 (sustainability and scaling up) Output 2.3 and support for Output 2.4
Health of Mother Earth Foundation (HOMEF) in collaboration with CEHRD	Federal Ministry of Environment (Implementing Partner)	Activity 2.2.1 (land use plans), Activity 2.2.2 (community engagement and capacity building), Activity 2.2.3 (nursery development and sapling preparation), Activity 2.2.4 (plantation and restoration/rehabilitation), Activity 2.2.5 (restoration M&E), Activity 2.2.6 (sustainability and scaling up) Output 2.3 and support for Output 2.4
Nature Scope Environmental Advocacy Initiative	Federal Ministry of Environment (Implementing Partner)	Activity 2.2.1 (land use plans), Activity 2.2.2 (community engagement and capacity building), Activity 2.2.3 (nursery development and sapling preparation), Activity 2.2.4 (plantation and restoration/rehabilitation), Activity 2.2.5 (restoration M&E), Activity 2.2.6 (sustainability and scaling up) Output 2.3 and support for Output 2.4
Rural Electrification Agency (REA)	Federal Ministry of Environment (Implementing Partner)	REA will support the implementation of all activities under Output 3.1, 4.1 and 4.2

Engagement of these RPs is subject to successful micro-HACT and PCAT assessments of these organizations, which will be completed before the project start. As part of the limited execution services that UNDP will provide to the project under a Letter of Agreement with the project's implementing partner (IP – Federal Ministry of Environment), UNDP will engage CMAP/Chicoco Maps and Chicoco Solar as an RP and will procure national and international consultants.

Project stakeholders and target groups: Macro-level stakeholders, which include the project's implementation partner, the Federal Ministry of Environment, and other government/institutional stakeholders, will be part of the Project Steering Committee (as described later in this section), together with UNDP. The Project Steering Committee will be the key decision-making body during the implementation of this project. In addition, primary and secondary stakeholders, as well as end-users/ultimate beneficiaries of this project will be included and/or play a key role in stakeholder consultations on NZNP targets and strategies (Component 1), Investments in ecosystem conservation and restoration (Component 2), Decarbonizing the energy sector (Component 3) and Mobilizing finance for NZNP investments (Component 4). Further details on stakeholder engagement are included in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan in Additional Annex K .

Given that each of these stakeholders have distinct roles to play in different project activities, the project proposes to organize them into four working groups as shown below:

- Working Group 1: NZNP targets and strategies (Component 1) chaired by Federal Ministry of Environment, supported by NCCC
- Working Group 2: Investments in ecosystem conservation and restoration (Component 2) chaired by the the Federal Ministry of Environment supported by National Parks Service
- Working Group 3: Decarbonizing the energy sector (Component 3) chaired by REA
- Working Group 4: Mobilizing finance for NZNP investments (Component 4) chaired by the Federal Ministry of Environment, supported by NCCC and REA and Department of Forestry under Federal Ministry of Environment and National Parks Service

More details on the roles and responsibilities of these working groups are included in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan in Additional Annex K.

UNDP:

UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. **The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project.** UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Steering Committee and attends Project Steering Committee meetings as a non-voting member.

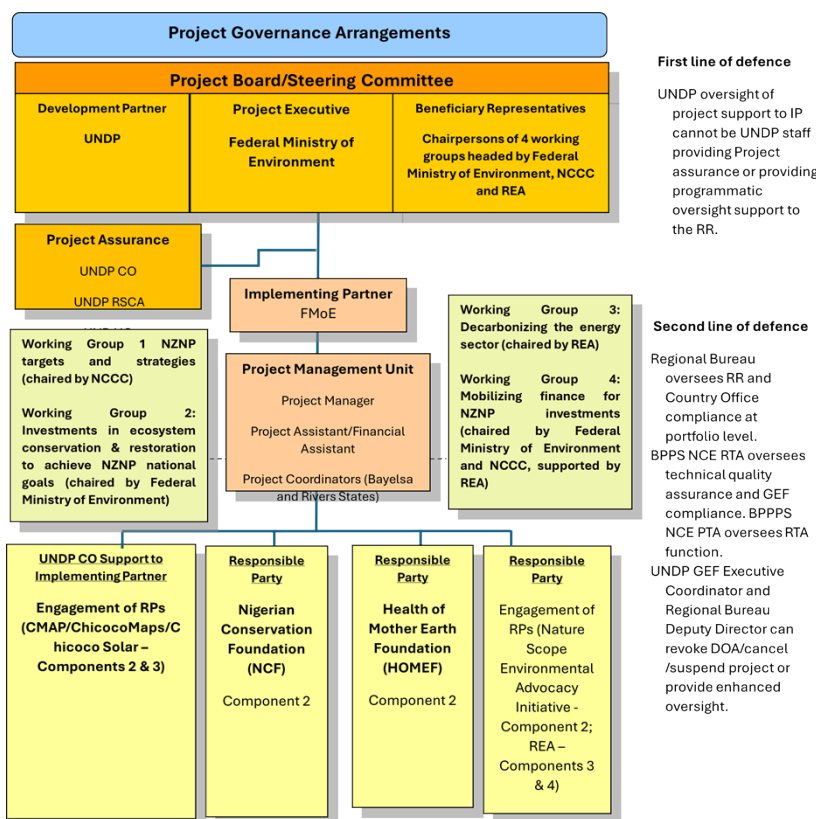
A firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP and charged to the GEF Fee and any support to project execution performed by UNDP (as requested by and agreed to by both the Implementing Partner and GEF) and may be charged to the GEF project management costs (only if approved by GEF). The segregation of functions and firewall provisions for UNDP in this case is described in the next section. Execution services to be carried out by UNDP are elaborated in diagram below.

Project Steering Committee

This project will be implemented under a supported National Implementation Modality (NIM). Figure 10 presents a schematic representation of the governance structure of the project.

Project organisation structure:

Figure 8 - Project Organization Structure



The services to be provided by UNDP will include:

- Engagement of some RPs for project implementation, such as CMAP/Chicoco Maps/Chicoco Solar under Components 2 and 3.
- Recruitment of some national and international consultants

Partner	Engaged by	Proposed Activities
CMAP/Chicoco Maps/Chicoco Solar	UNDP (under support to NIM - assistance under Letter of Agreement)	<p>Activity 2.1.1 (baseline studies); Activity 2.1.3 (communication and awareness), Activity 2.1.6 (participatory preparation of integrated landscape level management plan, community engagement)</p> <p>Activity 2.2.1 (land use plans), Activity 2.2.2 (community engagement and capacity building)</p> <p>Output 2.3</p> <p>Feasibility studies and implementation (community based model) of the 2 proposed solar mini grids in Port Harcourt</p> <p>Support setting up of briquette production units by local entrepreneurs in Port Harcourt</p>

To ensure the strict independence required by the GEF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services will be delivered independently from the GEF-specific oversight and quality assurance services.

Segregation of duties and firewalls vis-à-vis UNDP representation on the Project Steering Committee:

As noted in the [Minimum Fiduciary Standards for GEF Partner Agencies](#), in cases where a GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) carries out both implementation oversight and execution of a project, the GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) must separate its project implementation oversight and execution duties, and describe in the relevant project document a: 1) Satisfactory institutional arrangement for the separation of implementation oversight and executing functions in different departments of the GEF Partner Agency; and 2) Clear lines of responsibility, reporting and accountability within the GEF Partner Agency between the project implementation oversight and execution functions.

In this case, UNDP's implementation oversight role in the project – as represented in the Project Steering Committee and via the project assurance function – is performed by the Resident Representative, the Deputy Resident Representative, and the Programme Specialist for Environment and Natural Resource Management. UNDP's execution role in the project (as requested by the implementing partner and approved by the GEF) is performed by the UNDP procurement unit, who will report to the Operations Manager.

Roles and Responsibilities of Entities Represented in the Project Organization Structure:

All UNDP projects must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation, and implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a project.

The two main (mandatory) roles of the PSC are as follows:

- **High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner** (as explained in the [“Provide Oversight”](#) section of the POPP). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Project Steering Committee reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The Project Steering Committee is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.
- **Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner** with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner (as explained in the [“Manage Change”](#) section of the POPP).

The Project Steering Committee is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Steering Committee decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

In case consensus cannot be reached within the Project Steering Committee, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints.
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager.
- Provide guidance on new project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded.
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF.
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project.
- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year.
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report.
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner.
- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans.
- Address project-level grievances.
- Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses.
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.
- Ensure highest levels of transparency and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest.

The Project Steering Committee will comprise the following organizations/institutions:

- Federal Ministry of Environment – Project Steering Committee Chair
- National Council on Climate Change (NCCC)
- Ministry of Environment (UNCCD National Focal Point)
- Ministry of Environment Bayelsa
- National Park Service, Abuja
- Rivers State Government
- Rural Electrification Agency (REA)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- Federal Ministry of Power
- Energy Commission of Nigeria
- Representatives of communities, NGOs and CSOs

Table 7 - Project Responsibility Matrix

Organization	Key Roles	Partnership for Outputs/Activities
Federal Ministry of Environment	The Federal Ministry of Environment will be the main project implementation and executing entity and focal point of this project. A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established within this ministry for project management and implementation.	Main responsible entity for all project outcomes, outputs and activities.

National Council on Climate Change (NCCC)	The National Council on Climate Change is the designated authority governing all matters of climate change. It is the apex institution for all regulatory and decision-making matters relating to climate change. The child project is focused on facilitating the net zero transition for Nigeria which overlaps with the mandate of NCCC. NCCC will provide crucial insights, facilitate potential partnerships, and assist in achieving the objectives of this project.	Component 1
Federal Ministry of Environment, Department of Forestry	The UNCCD National Focal Point is the designated authority to lead the setting of Land Degradation Neutrality Targets	Activity 1.2.3
Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning	The Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning will provide assistance in formulating, designing and incorporating biodiversity/nature finance, climate expenditure review and various financing mechanisms/tools to further NZNP objectives.	Output 1.1
Federal Ministry of Power	The Federal Ministry of Power will play a crucial role in providing the necessary assistance in operationalization and upscaling of mini-grids in the targeted regions.	Output 3.1
Bayelsa State Government	Bayelsa is one of the targeted regions of the child project. The cooperation and assistance of the state government is critical to the implementation of the child project.	All components
Rivers State Government	Port Harcourt in Rivers State is one of the targeted regions of the child project. The cooperation and assistance of the state government is critical to the implementation of the child project.	All components
Responsible Parties – CMAP/Chicoco Maps/Chicoco Solar, NCF, HOMEF in collaboration with CEHRD, NSEAI	Technical and field support for baseline assessments, mapping, community engagement and participation for land use plans, implementation of restoration/rehabilitation activities, community-based solar mini-grids and clean cooking project implementation	Outputs 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.1, 3.2
Rural Electrification Agency (REA)	REA will support the FME for implementing Output 3.1, 4.1 and 4.2 in providing off-grid access to clean energy is one of the objectives of this child project. The Rural Electrification Agency has previously implemented mini-grid projects and has the expertise in doing the same. The experience and assistance of this agency will provide much needed support during the implementation stage.	Output 3.1,4.1,4.2
National Park Service, Abuja	The National Park Service of Nigeria is the main body responsible for the maintenance, conservation and promotion of biodiversity in national parks across Nigeria. This child project focuses on biodiversity conservation and restoration in the Apoi Creek and Edumanom National Park.	Component 2
Ministry of Environment, Bayelsa	Bayelsa is one of the targeted regions of the child project. The cooperation and assistance of the state government is critical to the implementation of the child project.	All components
Nigerian Alliance for Clean Cookstoves	The Nigerian Alliance for Clean Cookstoves is a public-private coalition of stakeholders relating to clean cooking in Nigeria. The alliance aims to foster a facilitative environment, promote supply chains and build a strong market demand for access to clean cooking equipment/services.	Output 3.2
Private sector mini-grid developers and cook stoves manufacturers	Private sector mini-grid developers and cook stoves manufacturers play a crucial role in achieving the objectives of the child project. They help in providing the investments, services, and equipment needed to facilitate the transition to clean energy.	Output 3.1,3.2,4.1,4.2
Banks/Financial Institutions	Finance institutions play an important role in designing, offering, and facilitating access to affordable finance for stakeholders involved in ensuring access to clean energy.	Output 4.1 and 4.2

Chiefs/community leaders and community members around the protected areas in Bayelsa	Community leaders play a crucial role in the operationalization of this child project as their cooperation and participation is sine qua non to successful implementation of this project.	All components
NGOs (Collaborative Media Advocacy Platform and Nigerian Conservation Foundation)	Collaborative Media Advocacy Platform and the Nigerian Conservation Foundation are prominent NGOs working in the targeted areas of the child project. They have the required networks and experience to help in providing assistance during the on-ground implementation of the project.	All components

The composition of the Project Steering Committee will include the following roles:

- a. **Project Executive:** Is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs the Project Steering Committee. The Executive is normally the national counterpart for nationally implemented projects. The Project Executive is:
Officer of the Department of Forestry under the Federal Ministry of Environment
- b. **Beneficiary Representatives:** Individuals or groups representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the Project Steering Committee is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often civil society representatives can fulfil this role. The Beneficiary Representatives are:
Chairperson of Working Group 1 (appointed by FME): NZNP targets and strategies (Component 1)
Chairperson of Working Group 2 (appointed by Department of Forestry under Federal Ministry of Environment): Investments in ecosystem conservation and restoration to achieve NZNP national goals (Component 2)
Chairperson of Working Group 3 (appointed by REA): Decarbonizing the energy sector (Component 3)
Chairperson of Working Group 4 (appointed Department of Forestry under Federal Ministry of Environment): Mobilizing finance for NZNP investments
- c. **Development Partner:** Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner is:
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Resident Representative
- d. **Project Assurance:** UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Steering Committee and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed, and conflict of interest issues are monitored and addressed. The Project Steering Committee cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. UNDP provides three-tier oversight services involving the UNDP Country Office and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

Project extensions: The UNDP Resident Representative and the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and only if the following conditions are met: one extension only for a project for a maximum of six months; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the UNDP Country Office oversight costs in excess of the CO's Agency fee specified in the DOA during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources.

Project Management – Execution of the Project:

The day-to-day work of the project will be carried out by a Project Management Unit (PMU) housed within the Federal Ministry of Environment in Abuja (the national implementing partner of the project).

The Project Manager (PM) is the most senior representative of the PMU and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The Project Manager typically presents key deliverables and documents to the Project Steering Committee for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers.

The PMU will also include a Project Administrative/Finance Assistant based in the PMU in Abuja, a Project Coordinator for Rivers State (based in Port Harcourt with travel to Abuja as necessary) and a Project Coordinator for Bayelsa State (based in Yenagoa with travel to Abuja as necessary). A Gender Specialist and an Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist will be engaged by the PMU as part-time specialists to work on all project activities to ensure gender mainstreaming and E&S safeguards measures are incorporated.

Two Chief Technical Advisors (CTAs) will also be engaged on a part-time basis to assist and provide oversight support on technical matters of the project's activities. CTA 1 will be an international expert on biodiversity/mapping/planning, land use and ecosystem restoration. CTA 2 will be a national expert on renewable energy/solar mini-grids and clean cooking technologies and business models.

Table 8 - Summary of Project Leadership and PMU Composition

Project Leadership		
National Project Director	Abuja	Appointed by Federal Ministry of Environment
National Project Coordinator - Upstream Activities	Abuja	Appointed by National Climate Change Council (NCCC)
State Project Officers	Yenagoa and Port Harcourt	Appointed by Ministry of Environment, State Govt of Bayelsa and Rivers State Government
Project Management Unit (PMU)		
Project Manager	Abuja	Overall project management responsibility
Project Administrative/Financial Assistant	Abuja	Overall project administrative and financial management responsibility
Project Coordinator - Bayelsa	Yenagoa	Main coordinator for project activities in Bayelsa
Project Coordinator - Rivers State	Port Harcourt	Main coordinator for project activities in Rivers State
Project Gender Mainstreaming Officer (part-time consultant)	Yenagoa / Port Harcourt / Abuja	Key responsible officer for project's gender mainstreaming activities and outcomes
Project Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer (part-time consultant)	Yenagoa / Port Harcourt / Abuja	Key responsible officer for project's E&S safeguards activities and outcomes
Technical Advisors		
Chief Technical Advisors (CTA1) - Biodiversity	International	For biodiversity / restoration technical support
Chief Technical Advisors (CTA2) - Energy	Abuja / Yenagoa / Port Harcourt	For renewable energy / solar mini grids / clean cooking technical support

[1] Convention of Biological Diversity Desk, Department of Forestry under FME

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this child project? Yes

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

UNDP is considered as the most appropriate partner to perform these activities for the following reasons:

- The Federal Ministry of Environment is operating in a challenging operating environment

It is important to note that the purpose of the HACT micro-assessment is to determine the partner's financial management capacity. It does not represent the overall risk, which considers other factors including operating context, past assurance history and performance, programme activities, among others. Nonetheless, the most recent HACT micro-assessment of the Federal Ministry of Environment identified several weak points related to procurement, such as the inability of BDO to confirm the competence of the personnel in the Ministry and inability to review the declaration form for bidders to confirm that they have no conflict of interest. At a broader government level, a recent article published on the Brookings Institution website finds that leakages, inefficiencies, and misconduct in Nigeria's public procurement systems are a drain on the country's development finance.

Notably, the terminal evaluation of the multi-focal area project jointly implemented by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Federal Ministry of Environment, underscored as a key lesson learned: "Timely implementation of the project procurement plan ensures the timely delivery of quality goods and services as per the project needs." The earlier Niger Delta Biodiversity Project, which was implemented by the Federal Ministry of Environment, experienced significant delays, including procurement delays. The project, which was originally designed as a five-year initiative, extended over a period of seven years.

- UNDP Nigeria is considered to have strong procurement oversight capacity

As per UNDP's Procurement Risk Management Radar, UNDP Nigeria's procurement oversight capacity is rated as 6, on a scale of 0 to 7, where 7 corresponds to very low risk and 0 = very high risk. The risk management radar also looks at broader macro variables such as political risk, the corruption index, transparency, among others, and is therefore a useful reference point for understanding the environment that the partner is operating in. With regard to macro variables, the fraud environment is assessed at 3.41, while the rating for the institutional and policy environment stands at 3.51 on the same scale.

It is also worth noting that with respect to the Niger Delta project, the TE report rated the quality of UNDP implementation in the satisfactory range. Similarly, for the food security project, the TE assessed that UNDP provided "leadership, technical advice and operational oversight for successful implementation of the project, particularly in the area of monitoring and evaluation, social and environmental safeguards, and risk management to ensure that the project was on track to attain the expected results...UNDP played a key role in stakeholder coordination, securing development partners' support, and raising the project profile and visibility among policy planners, development practitioners and the wider audience."

- UNDP has access to vetted rosters of international experts

UNDP's Global Policy Network (GPN) maintains an Expert Roster for Rapid Response (ExpRes roster), which is a deployment mechanism with pre-vetted consultants for immediate support to UNDP HQ and Country Offices. The roster contains over 4,000 vetted experts across 30 profiles and 182 sub-profiles, including the thematic areas of energy and ecosystems and biodiversity, which are the focus of the NZNP project.

This corporate mechanism allows for expedited procurement of qualified international experts. Using the ExpRes roster, consultants can be selected and deployed within a period of 1-2 weeks, whereas the Federal Ministry of Environment, as a government entity, follows the Public Procurement Act of 2007 and the Procurement Manual. Based on previous experience, public procurement processes in Nigeria can be lengthy and are not always fully transparent. Partially assisted national implementation modality (NIM), whereby UNDP carries out procurement of national and international consultants, can help to expedite project implementation, resulting in more efficient delivery of outputs.

- UNDP will engage the Collaborative Media Advocacy Platform (CMAP) as a responsible party to implement specific activities under Components 2 and 3

CMAP is a community-based organization in Port Harcourt that empowers communities living in informal waterfront settlements with skills to shape the city and its future development. It is anticipated that CMAP will implement a specific set of activities under Components 2 and 3. In particular, it is envisaged that CMAP will contribute to participatory development of an integrated landscape level management plan, community engagement and capacity building, demonstration and incubation of scalable solutions such as solar mini-grids and clean cooking solutions in Port Harcourt's waterfront communities, and partnership building and resource mobilization. CMAP previously benefited from an SGP grant, which led to important outputs such as the upgrading of the solar powered community radio facility, research on climate change adaptation that will be published and presented at COP29, and high quality multimedia products.

- No third party could be identified to provide this execution support in a cost-effective and timely manner

Based on consultations with government partners, development partners and the UNDP Country Office, no third party could be identified to provide this execution support in a cost-effective and timely manner.

For the reasons outlined above, the implementing partner and the GEF OFP have requested UNDP to provide limited execution support in the areas mentioned above.

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Table 9 - Previous/Ongoing Projects

S/N	Name of Project	Year	Funder	NZNP Project cooperation and potential
1	Nigeria Electrification Project (NEP)	2018-2025	World Bank African Development Bank	The project will add to pipeline of projects for investments under NEP to facilitate development of mini-grids in Nigeria.
2	Demand Aggregation for Renewable Technology (DART) program	2021-2024	GEAPP All On	The project enhances access to finance in the clean energy sector and promotes the growth of the Nigerian solar sector, which is the focus of the DART program.
3	Distributed Access through Renewable Energy Scale-up (DARES)	2023-2030	World Bank	Component 3 of the project caters to electrification using distributed renewable energy solutions and scaling up investments in the sector.
4	National Child Project Under Africa Mini-grids Program	2021-2025	GEF	Nigeria is one amongst the 21 African countries selected under the Africa Minigrids Program (AMP). The project will add to the objectives of AMP by providing access to clean energy and facilitating investment in renewable energy mini grids. De-risking energy investments were a crucial part of the Africa Mini grids project which is also an important

S/N	Name of Project	Year	Funder	NZNP Project cooperation and potential
				part of the proposed NZNP child project.
5	Africa Sunshot ^{[1]55}	2023-2028	Husk Power Systems	The project initiatives advance Africa Sunshot's goal of building 1,000 mini-grids in Nigeria.
6	Derisking Sustainable Off-Grid Lighting Solutions in Nigeria	2021-2026	GEF	The project adds to the program's aim to de-risk investments of the private sector in the rural decentralized access to energy sector.
7	Improved Cooking Stoves for Nigeria Programme of Activities	2018-2025 (2nd PoA renewal)	Atmos fair Lernen-Helfen-Leben (LHL) Nigerian Developmental Association for Renewable Energies (DARE)	Component 3 of the project is aligned with the program's aim to promote dissemination of improved cooking stoves to households in Nigeria.
8	Promoting clean energy technologies for sustainable start-ups and small medium enterprises development in Nigeria ^{[2]56}	2021 - 2026	UNIDO, GEF	This GEF funded project targets strengthening the clean tech ecosystem in Nigeria to enable the transitioning to green energy particularly by SMEs and start-ups. Productive use of renewable energy form a core part of the renewable energy interventions envisaged under the proposed project as well.
9	Renewable Energy Performance Platform (REPP 2) ^{[3]57}	2023-Ongoing	Camco Management Limited (CAMCO), Green Climate Fund (GCF)	REPP 2 focuses on establishing a financing facility targeting scaling up of support for small-scale renewable energy power generation in target countries. Component 3 of the proposed project also aims to provide renewable energy for the target areas.
10	Promoting Integrated Landscape Management and Sustainable Food Systems in the Niger Delta Region in Nigeria ^{[4]58}	2021-2026	GEF, FAO	This project focuses on integrated landscape management in the Niger Delta. As the proposed NZNP child project also targets biodiversity restoration in the same target region, this project can provide on-ground insights on implementation and execution.
11	Programme for integrated development and adaptation	2018-2028	GCF, AfDB	This multi-country programme targets climate adaptation in the

S/N	Name of Project	Year	Funder	NZNP Project cooperation and potential
	to climate change in the Niger Basin (PIDACC/NB)[5] ⁵⁹			Niger basin by focusing on ecosystem and ecosystem services, forest and land use, water and health, infrastructure and livelihoods. The proposed child project also seeks to address climate adaptation concerns in the same geographic region, specifically the Niger Delta.
12	Energy Access Relief Facility ("EARF") [6] ⁶⁰	2020-2026	Acumen Fund, GCF	EARF is a concessional debt fund that focuses on providing energy access companies liquidity by lending low-interest, unsecured junior loans. Component 3 of the proposed project targets energy access in the Niger Delta.
13	Universal Green Energy Access Programme (UGEAP)[7] ⁶¹	2016-2042	Deutsche Bank AktienGesellschaft AG, GCF	This regional programme targets the provision of clean energy to rural population in sub-Saharan Africa. It aims to achieve the same by the provision of finance to decentralized energy service companies for off-grid and mini-grid systems targeting rural communities and businesses. The programme also seeks to support local financial institutions in lending to green energy projects. The proposed child project under component 3 envisages the provision of
14	Strengthening the capacity of institutions in Nigeria to implement the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement[8] ⁶²	2024-2027	GEF, FAO	This project is focused on strengthening the institutional capacity of Nigeria to enable the implementation of the Paris Agreement. The proposed child project has facets involving strengthening of institutional and regulatory capacity which could be informed by the aforementioned project.
15	Energizing Education Program[9] ⁶³	Ongoing	World Bank, African Development Bank, Rural Electrification	The Federal Government of Nigeria initiated the Energizing Education Program. It targets the provision of clean energy to 37 Federal

S/N	Name of Project	Year	Funder	NZNP Project cooperation and potential
			Agency - Government of Nigeria	Universities and 7 University Teaching Hospitals across Nigeria.

[1] [Africa Sunshot](#)

[2] [Promoting clean energy technologies for sustainable start-ups and small medium enterprises development in Nigeria](#)

[3] [REPP2](#)

[4] [Promoting Integrated Landscape Management and Sustainable Food Systems in the Niger Delta Region in Nigeria](#)

[5] [Programme for integrated development and adaptation to climate change in the Niger Basin \(PIDACC/NB\)](#)

[6] [EARF](#)

[7] [Universal Green Energy Access Programme \(UGEAP\)](#)

[8] [Strengthening the capacity of institutions in Nigeria to implement the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement](#)

[9] [EEP](#)

Table On Core Indicators

Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	56740	0	0

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	56740	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
				56,740.00		

Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
20000	5096	0	0

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
20,000.00	5,096.00		

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
45000	21603	0	0

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
45,000.00	21,603.00		

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	3720000	2318481	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)	7470000	5267734	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	3,300,000	1,817,721		
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)	4,950,000	2,181,265		
Anticipated start year of accounting	2028			
Duration of accounting	20			

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	420,000	500,760		
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)	2,520,000	3,086,469		
Anticipated start year of accounting	2028			
Duration of accounting	20			

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	300,000	52,000		
Male	300,000	48,000		
Total	600,000	100,000	0	0

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Core Indicator 1.1: Terrestrial protected areas newly created: The area includes three PAs, two of which are being upgraded to national park status and are therefore treated as new PAs: (1) Apoi Creek National Park (18,754 ha) and (2) Edumanom National Park (8,774 ha). The third PA is (3) Apoi Creek Forest, the Ramsar Site (29,212 ha). The latter is adjacent to Apoi Creek National Park and includes within it the Ikebiri Creek Forest Reserve with 6,170 ha. The sites in the Apoi Zone (the NP, the Ramsar site and Ikebiri) compose a complex of PAs and will be managed in an integrated manner. METT scores were generated for all three PAs (1, 2 and 3).

Core Indicator 3.2: Area of forest and forest land under restoration: The focus areas are forestry perimeters respectively defined for the Apoi Creek Project Zone (2,816 ha) and Edumanom Project Zone (2,280 ha), summing 5,096 ha. Within these perimeters, ecosystem restoration / rehabilitation strategies will apply. These were inspired by the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) hierarchy of measures, that includes “avoid, reduce, reverse” degradation, in this case of forests. Detailed explanations are included in the FAO ExACT Tool.

Core Indicator 4.1: The geographic focus of integrated landscape level management for this project is in the two “wider landscapes” for the two project zones: Apoi Creek and Edumanom, with respectively 65,212 ha and 18,227 ha, summing 83,439 ha. From this total area, the PAs targeted under Core Indicator 1 (56,740 ha) and the area under restoration reported under Core Indicator 3 (5,096 ha) are deducted, resulting in the target for Core Indicator 4 (21,603 ha). Detailed explanations are included in the FAO ExACT Tool.

Core Indicator 6.1: The project has set targets for carbon sequestration in the AFOLU sector, which include direct carbon sequestration in the intervention areas and indirect carbon sequestration, based on the expectation that other areas and communities in the Niger Delta can also apply the same techniques as those applied in the project's targeted areas and scale up the results. For generating carbon benefits as climate change mitigation measures through the AFOLU sector, the project focuses on two wider landscapes, Apoi and Edumanom, within the Bayelsa state in Nigeria, with a total area of 75,095 hectares. Activities that will result in carbon sequestration within the AFOLU sector are foreseen under Component 2, which adopts a multi-layered approach to land-use management based on the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) hierarchy of measures. This hierarchy including strategies to avoid, reduce, and revert degradation of mangrove ecosystems. Different areas are defined through polygons within the two project zones (i.e. the Apoi and Edumanom landscapes) according to conditions and objective of management, which can be range from avoiding further degradation, reducing ongoing or future degradation and improving the ecological conditions through pro-active ecosystem restoration. Based on the conditions within different polygons and approach to management, different results are yielded. Thus, carbon sequestered in AFOLU sector through direct intervention is 1,817,721 tCO and indirectly is 2,181,265 tCO₂. Total carbon sequestered in AFOLU sector (direct+indirect) is 3,998,985 tCO₂.

Core Indicator 6.2: Direct GHG emissions calculation methodology for Non-AFOLU – estimation of GHG emissions avoided is based on UNFCCC methodology AMS-III.BB: Electrification of Communities through grid extension or construction of new mini-grids. The 8 mini-grid models simulate a custom sized solar mini-grid compared to a notional diesel mini-grid. Using emission factors thus, the difference between emissions from the diesel mini-grid and solar mini-grid gives the emission avoided values. From the direct implementation of the 8 mini-grids, 97,592 tCO₂e of GHG emissions are avoided over the lifetime of the assets (mini-grids) of 20 years. From the deployment of 10,000 cookstoves, 403,168 tCO₂e GHG emission are avoided. Please refer to Additional Annex L – ‘GHG ER estimates’ for detailed explanations and source of methodology.

Core Indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries include 80,000 beneficiaries from the deployment of mini grids and clean cooking solutions (10,000 households with 7-8 members each, overlapping beneficiaries from mini grids (54,245) have not been included to avoid double counting since deployment of both is in the same communities), as well as 20,000 direct beneficiaries targeted by adaptation outcomes of the project. Indirect beneficiaries include ~1.5 million beneficiaries from the deployment of additional mini grids in the Delta region - attributable to the project with a causality factor of 20% for rural communities and 10% for urban communities. Please refer to Annex L – ‘GHG ER estimates’ for detailed calculations.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Substantial	Risk Assessment: The project’s target areas (Bayelsa and Port Harcourt in Rivers State) are located in the Niger Delta, which is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, such as sea level rise, recurrent floods and coastal erosion. Mitigation Measures: Climate resilient designs, such as solar mini-grid equipment installations that can withstand flooding, will be included in the project design specifications; work with the government to reduce the impact of flooding through climate change adaptation of energy infrastructure and restored ecosystems in low lying and riverine areas of Niger Delta.
Environmental and Social	Substantial	Risk Assessment: The target of the proposed project is the energy access and ecosystem restoration / conservation sectors which are predominantly male dominated. There is a risk that this trend might continue even after the project is implemented. Mitigation Measures: The project will make deliberate effort to involve both women and men in the various activities, without discrimination. The accompanying gender analysis and action plan includes activities to mainstream gender perspectives in the energy and nature positive/ecosystem restoration activities. Additionally, the stakeholder engagement plan has identified key entry points for articulating gender considerations in all project components from its design to implementation.

		<p>(moderate) Risk Assessment: During the project implementation phase, namely the forest biodiversity restoration activities and land acquisition and construction works for the solar mini-grids. The formulation and design of the NZNP Implementation Plan might not take into full consideration the E&S requirements that go along with the strategy. (substantial) Mitigation Measures: Mainstreaming SES through adaptive E&S management plans as prescribed in the SESP Risk Assessment: During the project implementation phase, new oil leakages (common in Niger Delta) may occur in the proposed project sites, thereby causing environmental damage and hence, negatively affect achievement of estimate project benefits and impact. (substantial) Mitigation Measures: Third Party verification of final land use plans and final selected sites for restoration have now been incorporated into project design under Output 2.2. This is to ensure that GEF resources are utilized only for restoring ecosystems degraded due to productive activities of local communities, and not due to oil leakages. Project implementation partners (FME, NCCC, State Governments of Bayelsa and Rivers, UNDP, RPs) and their co-financing partners such as HYPREP to conduct engagement and dialogue with oil and gas companies and local communities to ensure oil leakages in project sites are prevented; community monitoring measures on oil leakage monitoring and containment also to be employed</p>
Political and Governance	Moderate	<p>Risk Assessment: The withdrawal of government commitment to this project will deeply impact the success and implementation of the project. Mitigation Measures: Consistent engagement with the Government specifically at the state level to ensure their involvement and commitment. (moderate) Risk Assessment: The Federal Government will change within the period of implementation of this project. Components based on mini-grids and clean cooking are designed on existing policy and priorities of the government to provide necessary additionality. In the event of a change in policy or priorities, this will be affected. Mitigation Measures: Dialogue with the Government and civil servants to help in continuous support for the project. There have not been any significant changes in the Federal Government's policies with regards to renewable energy, net zero commitments, clean cooking and biodiversity conservation when the new government took power in 2023. (low) Risk Assessment: The Niger Delta region, which is the site of this project, is known for unrest, crime, and political instability, which can all lead to the halting or suspension of this project. Furthermore, it is prone to climate hazards such as flooding and sea level rise, which can easily hinder the implementation of this program. (substantial) Mitigation Measure: Consistent dialogue with all stakeholders to ensure cooperation. Mitigation measures for potential natural hazards can be incorporated into project design.</p>
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Moderate	<p>Risk Assessment: The Project has components directly tied to the current regulatory framework. The mini-grids operationalization and access to clean cooking aspects of the project are closely aligned with the current</p>

		government framework. In the event of a change in the framework, the project design and implementation will be directly affected. Mitigation Measures: Regular engagement with the government to ensure continuous dialogue.
Technological	Low	Risk Assessment: All selected technologies proposed to be deployed under this project – solar min-grids, energy efficient cookstoves, sustainable briquette production) are proven technologies in Nigeria (and across Africa), although they are yet to disseminated extensively in the Niger Delta. Local knowledge and skills to install and maintain these technologies is limited, which may pose some risks to the project Mitigation Measures: Significant training and capacity building activities, including for women, have been included under Component 3, and progress and effectiveness of these capacity building activities will be monitored.
Financial and Business Model	Moderate	Risk Assessment: Currency depreciation could make import of mini-grid and clean cooking equipment more expensive, making it financially unviable. (substantial) Mitigation Measures: Consistent policy dialogue with the Government of Nigeria to ensure the maintenance of prudent macroeconomic policies. Risk Assessment: Limited implementation and fiduciary management capacity of implementation partner increases the risk of project delivery and achievement of intended project outcomes.(low) Mitigation Measures: Micro-HACT and PCAT assessments of the project's key implementation partners – Federal Ministry of Environment and NCCC – have been completed. HACT risks for both key stakeholders have been assessed to be low. Nonetheless, UNDP will provide oversight and support as necessary to minimize project delivery risks.

EXECUTION

Capacity	Moderate	Risk Assessment: The alignment and coordination of various stakeholders is critical to the successful implementation of this project. Mitigation Measures: Conducting regular workshops for all stakeholders involved to provide a broader picture of the project as well as ensure alignment of goals.
Fiduciary	Moderate	Risk Assessment: Monitoring and oversight is critical for any project. Being able to validate the progress of the project is important to make necessary changes to implementation as well as ensure optimization of project resources. Mitigation Measures: Regular and consistent stakeholder consultations/ dialogue will enable community stakeholders to assist and co-operate with project implementation.
Stakeholder	Moderate	Risk Assessment: Conduct regular stakeholder consultations during the implementation phase to iron out concerns. Ensure that beneficiary needs are fully taken into account. Mitigation Measures: Conduct regular stakeholder consultations during the implementation phase to iron out concerns. Ensure that beneficiary needs are fully taken into account.

Other	Moderate	Risk Assessment: The private sector partnerships are pivotal to the successful implementation of this project. Mitigation Measure: Conducting regular private sector engagement sessions to provide necessary reassurance on investment opportunities in the region.
Overall Risk Rating	Substantial	Risk Assessment: The overall risk for the project is assessed as Substantial mainly due to the presence of substantial social and environmental safeguards risks, as well as substantial political and governance risks. Mitigation Measures: The mitigation measures have been described above and will include climate resilient design, mainstreaming SES in project activities, third party verification of selected restoration sites, and consistent dialogue with all stakeholders, especially the Federal Government of Nigeria and State Governments in Bayelsa and Rivers states, as well as project affected communities.

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies, including the specific integrated program priorities, and country and regional priorities, Describe how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements, such as through NDCs, NBSAPs, etc.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

(max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The NZNP project is fully aligned with the GEF-8 climate change strategy, which aims to support developing countries to make transformational shifts towards net-zero GHG emissions and climate-resilient development pathways. In particular, the project coheres with Pillar I: Promote innovation, technology development and transfer, and enabling policies for mitigation options with systemic impacts. It will also contribute to the following objectives:

- 1.1. Accelerate the efficient use of energy and materials
- 1.2. Enable the transition to decarbonized power systems
- 1.4. Promote Nature-based Solutions with high mitigation potential.

Additionally, the project responds to Nigeria's updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which sets an unconditional target of reducing GHG emissions by 20% by 2030 and includes a conditional commitment to reduce emissions by 47%, with international support. As outlined in the NDC, Nigeria's approach to achieving its targets is to increase the availability of carbon sinks, whilst reducing the level of emissions released into the atmosphere from high emitting sectors such as energy generation and AFOLU. The NZNP project takes the same approach.

This project is also closely aligned with several targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), particularly:

Target 2: Restore 30% of all Degraded Ecosystems

Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.

Target 3: This target aims to ensure that at least 30% of land and sea areas globally are effectively conserved and managed through systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures by 2030. The role of Protected Areas (PAs) in the statement directly supports this target by emphasizing the importance of effective management and conservation.

Target 10: This target focuses on ensuring that traditional knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities are respected and integrated into the implementation of the framework. The involvement of IP&LCs in conservation activities in the Niger Delta is crucial to this integration, ensuring that their knowledge and rights are not only respected but actively promoted in biodiversity conservation efforts.

Target 11: This target focuses on restoration, maintenance and enhancement of nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as regulation of air, water, and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature. *(Outcome 2 of this proposed project)*

Target 14: This target focuses on ensuring full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework. *(Outcome 1 of this proposed project – upstream component)*

Target 19: This target focuses on substantially and progressively increasing the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, by 2030 mobilizing at least 200 billion United States dollars per year *(Outcome 4 of this proposed project)*

Target 21: This target addresses the need for gender equality in biodiversity governance, recognizing the leadership and participation of women in biodiversity conservation. By explicitly including women in the participatory processes, the statement supports the empowerment and inclusion of women in environmental decision-making.

Target 22: This target emphasizes the importance of gender equality in biodiversity conservation, recognizing the role of women in biodiversity conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit-sharing. The explicit mention of including women in conservation actions in the statement reflects the objectives of this target by promoting gender-sensitive conservation strategies.

These GBF targets collectively highlight the importance of integrated approaches to biodiversity conservation that include effective area management, equitable benefit sharing, and gender equality. By focusing on both protected areas and community

engagement, the approach outlined in the statement aims to foster sustainable and inclusive conservation efforts that align with global biodiversity goals.

The above described GBF alignment also circles back to **Nigeria's 2015 NBSAP v.2**, which supports the participatory engagement of riparian communities, including women and IP&LCs, in conservation actions. This also includes the crucial role of well managed PAs and community participation in conservation efforts in the Niger Delta. The NBSAP highlights the importance of integrating indigenous knowledge and practices into conservation strategies and recognizes the vital contributions of these communities to biodiversity management. It promotes inclusivity and equity in environmental governance, ensuring that conservation efforts benefit from the diverse perspectives and experiences of all community members, particularly in biodiversity-rich areas like the Niger Delta.

Additionally, **Nigeria's 6NR to the CBD**^{[1]64} made a specific mention of the importance of upgrading the Apoi Creek and Edumanom PAs to National Park status. The report equally mentioned the need for strengthening the capacities of local communities to participate in ecosystem project design and management and referred to the **Local Empowerment and Environment Management Programme (LEEMP)** set up by the Federal Government under the Ministry of Environment to empower the IP&LCs in carrying out actions that protect the environment.

[1] Nigeria's 6NR to the CBD: <https://chm.cbd.int/database/record/33266224-118A-604C-2D7B-4758C453214A>

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the child Project Description (Section B).

Yes

1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?

Yes

If the child project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Yes

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Yes

2) Does the child project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Child Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier; No

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body ; Yes

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the Child project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B "Child project description"?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed child project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	High or Substantial		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided. This includes budget for linking with and participation in knowledge exchange activities organized through the coordination platform.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the child project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

Yes.

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	1,784,862.00	160,638.00	1,945,500.00
UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	Grant	594,954.00	53,546.00	648,500.00
UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	2,231,078.00	200,797.00	2,431,875.00
UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	Grant	743,693.00	66,932.00	810,625.00
UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	1,338,647.00	120,478.00	1,459,125.00
UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	Grant	446,216.00	40,159.00	486,375.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						7,139,450.00	642,550.00	7,782,000.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested? true

PPG Amount (\$) 199999

PPG Agency Fee (\$) 18000

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	50,000.00	4,500.00	54,500.00
UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	16,666.00	1,500.00	18,166.00
UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	62,500.00	5,625.00	68,125.00
UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	20,833.00	1,875.00	22,708.00
UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	37,500.00	3,375.00	40,875.00
UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	12,500.00	1,125.00	13,625.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)					199,999.00	18,000.00	217,999.00

Please provide Justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,000,000.00
UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	2,500,000.00
UNDP	GET	Nigeria	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,500,000.00
Total GEF Resources					6,000,000.00

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
Accelerator IP	GET	7,139,450.00	93854881
Total Project Cost		7,139,450.00	93,854,881.00

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Government Country	Federal Ministry of Environment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1000000
Recipient Government Country	Federal Ministry of Environment	Grant	Investment mobilized	10000000
Recipient Government Country	Rural Electrification Agency	Grant	Investment mobilized	600000
Recipient Government Country	Rural Electrification Agency	Loans	Investment mobilized	15000000
Private Sector	West Africa Blue	Grant	Investment mobilized	5000000
Others	UNCCD Global Mechanism	Grant	Investment mobilized	80000
Civil Organization Society	CMAP	In-kind	Investment mobilized	100000
Civil Organization Society	CMAP	Grant	Investment mobilized	50000
Recipient Government Country	HYPREP	Grant	Investment mobilized	37024881
Recipient Government Country	HYPREP	Other	Investment mobilized	15000000
Recipient Government Country	Nigeria REDD+ Programme (Federal Ministry of Environment)	Grant	Investment mobilized	10000000
Total Co-financing				93,854,881.00

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

- Co-financing from Federal Ministry of Environment (FME), this project's IP, will be mobilized as in-kind support for certain TA activities (Components 1 and 5) as well as for Project Management activities.
- Additional co-financing from FME, this project's IP, will be provided as investment mobilized (grants) from FME's existing projects that have same focus (ecosystem restoration/conservation and access to clean energy in Niger Delta) as this project under Components 2 and 3.
- The Federal Ministry of Environment co-financing relates to two key programs: the Clean and Green Initiative and the Clean Energy Demand Initiative. The co-financing referenced in the FME commitment letter is only intended to be used in the targeted project areas, not at the national level.
 - o The Clean and Green Initiative is a nationwide program aimed at promoting environmental sustainability through initiatives like tree planting, waste management, and community awareness campaigns that also engage and closely work with local communities through awareness campaigns, clean up and plantation drives.
 - o The Clean Energy Demand Initiative is a partnership between the Nigerian government and key players in the commercial and industrial sector. The initiative is designed to support the clean energy transition through corporate procurement of renewable energy in Nigeria.
- Co-financing from Rural Electrification Agency (REA), an agency of the Federal Government of Nigeria that is tasked with increasing access to clean energy in rural areas of the country, will be provided as investment mobilized (grants), to partially finance non-subsidized portion of capital expenditure deployment of solar mini-grids as proposed under Component 3 of this project.
- Additional co-financing from REA will be provided as investment mobilized (loan / parallel co-finance) from the World Bank's DARES project for which REA is a key executing agency; this investment will support deployment of solar mini-grids across Niger Delta (linked to activities proposed under Component 3).
- Co-financing from West Africa Blue, a private sector carbon project developer, will be provided as investment mobilized for developing and investing in carbon projects focused on ecosystem restoration and conservation in the project sites in Rivers State and Bayelsa State but in locations where GEF resources aren't deployed for the same activities (Component 2)
- Co-financing from United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) will be provided as grants for revision and updating of Nigeria's LDN Targets and alignment with the National NZNP Implementation Plan and integrated land use planning (Activity 1.2.3 under Component 1 and some activities under Component 2)
- Co-financing from CMAP, a CSO (also proposed to be one of this project's RPs) working in this project's proposed sites in the Niger Delta, will be provided as in-kind and investment mobilized (direct investments), to partially finance non-subsidized portion of capital expenditure deployment of solar mini-grids as proposed under Component 3 of this project and for other mapping/land use planning/community mobilization activities proposed under Component 2.
- Co-financing from Hydrocarbon Pollution Remediation Project (HYPREP), a project under the Federal Ministry of Environment that is tasked with implementing projects focused on ecosystem restoration and conservation in project sites in Rivers State and Bayelsa State, will be provided as investment mobilized (direct investments), to partially finance ecosystem restoration, conservation and pollution reduction activities in the project sites but in locations as complementary investments to GEF resources (Component 2)
- Additional co-financing from HYPREP program will be provided as investment mobilized (parallel co-finance) to support this project's proposed activities under Components 2 and 3.
 - o Co-financing from Nigeria REDD+ program under the Federal Ministry of Environment (FME), this project's IP, will be provided as investment mobilized (grants) from existing REDD+ project activities (readiness and implementation – 2010 to present) that have same focus (ecosystem restoration/conservation in Niger Delta) as this project under Component 2. The planned activities under the REDD+ program in Nigeria that will contribute to the objectives of the NZNP project include the following: curbing deforestation and forest degradation by implementing sustainable forest management practices, promoting alternative livelihoods for forest-dependent communities, strengthening forest governance, capacity building, and monitoring systems, while ensuring equitable benefit sharing and robust safeguards to protect local communities and biodiversity. The co-financing referenced in the REDD+ commitment letter is only intended to be used in the targeted project areas, not at the national level.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENT

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	6/28/2024	Nancy Bennet		nancy.bennet@undp.org
Project Coordinator	6/28/2024	Faris Khader		faris.khader@undp.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Stanley Jonah	Director and GEF Operational Focal Point	Federal Ministry of Environment	6/28/2024
Jonah Stanley	Director Planning, Research & Statistics and GEF OPF	Federal Ministry of Environment	4/26/2023

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document. For the Integrated Programs' global/regional coordination child project, please include the program-wide results framework, inclusive of results specific to the coordination child project. For any country child project, please ensure that relevant program level indicators are included.

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s):

- SDG 3 “Good Health and Well-being” protecting local, regional and global populations from air pollution and GHG emissions.
- SDG 5 “Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment” promoting gender equality in energy sector.
- SDG 7 “Affordable and Clean Energy” access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
- SDG 13 “Climate Action” climate change mitigation by improving RE capacity and NbS investments.
- SDG 15 “Life on Land” Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the Country Programme Document (2023-2027):

National Priority Goal: (i) inclusive economic growth and development, (ii) improved environmental conditions and increased resilience, (iii) increased access and use of quality basic social services, and (iv) promote a peaceful, inclusive, and cohesive society.

Outcome: By 2027, people living in Nigeria, particularly the most vulnerable, have equitable access to affordable clean energy, enjoy sustainable food systems, environmental conditions and increased resilience to climate change and disasters.

Strategic plan outcome: Building resilience to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.

Output 2.1: The Paris Agreement and NDC frameworks integrated in federal and state development plans

Output 2.2: Institutional systems to manage multi-dimensional risks and shocks strengthened at national and sub-national levels.

Output 2.3: Increased access to capital/credit to set up a clean energy business by women.

Output 2.4: Natural resources protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods.

Output 2.5: Energy gap closed

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods	Risks/ Assumptions
Project Objective: To strengthen institutions and catalyze investments for accelerated nature-positive, net-zero pathways in Nigeria	Project Objective Indicator 1 (GEF Core Indicator 6.1): Carbon sequestered, or emissions avoided in the sector of Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (direct & indirect)	For the AFOLU sector: FAO Exact Tool with key inputs from GIS analysis	Baseline emissions from the AFOLU sector: 1,041,451 tCO ₂ -e. The status quo is one of gradual mangrove loss and degradation the Apoi Creek and Edumanom Project Zones in Bayelsa State.	Target for the AFOLU sector: By mid-term the various tools for managing and protecting land in the Apoi Creek and Edumanom Project Zones are being implemented, with the prospects of carbon sequestration being monitored.	Target for the AFOLU sector: Targets for the carbon sequestered in AFOLU sector: Direct: 1,817,721 t CO ₂ -e Indirect: 2,181,265 t CO ₂ -e ----- Total carbon sequestered in AFOLU sector (direct + indirect): 3,998,985 t CO ₂ -e	For the AFOLU sector: Monitoring of tree growth on the ground, complemented by GIS analysis, which feeds information into subsequent applications of the FAO Exact Tool	For the AFOLU sector: ASSUMPTIONS: Carbon sequestration calculations are accurate and the project trends for the AFOLU sector yield good results according to projections. RISKS: Carbon sequestration calculations were not very accurate (e.g. due to underestimated leakage risks) and results from the AFOLU sector are not as promising as expected.

<u>Project Objective Indicator 2 (GEF Core Indicator 1.1): Terrestrial protected areas newly created</u>	National Gazette, METT, WDPA and relevant inputs from GIS analysis	2 Terrestrial protected areas - Apoi Creek and Edumanom, are planned to be upgraded to national parks, but by 2024, they have not received any management attention or operational investment	Terrestrial protected areas newly created – 0 ha	Terrestrial protected areas newly created – 27,528 ha	Monitoring of management of the PAs on the ground, complemented by GIS analysis	<p>ASSUMPTIONS: Investments are made to facilitate upgrade of PAs into national parks National Park Service, CSOs, and resident localities in and around the PAs are able to work together to ensure these areas are protected and maintained.</p> <p>RISKS: Protection and management faces technical and operational challenges.</p>
<u>Project Objective Indicator 3 (GEF Core Indicator 1.2): Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness</u>	National Gazette, METT, WDPA and relevant inputs from GIS analysis	Apoi Creek and Ikebiri PAs are managed together with the Apoi Creek National Park as a complex of PAs: 56,779 ha without management on the ground	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness – 0 ha	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness – 29,212 ha	Monitoring of management of the PAs on the ground, complemented by GIS analysis	<p>ASSUMPTIONS: Investments are made to improve management effectiveness of upgraded national parks National Park Service, CSOs, and resident localities in and around the PAs are able to work together to ensure these areas are protected and maintained.</p> <p>RISKS: Protection and management faces technical and operational challenges.</p>

<p><u>Project Objective Indicator 4 (GEF Core Indicators 6.2): Emissions avoided outside AFOLU sector (direct & indirect)</u></p>	<p>GHG Emission Inventory maintained by Department of Climate Change, Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria; NDC updates and other reports</p>	<p>Nigeria emitted 369.38 million tonnes of CO₂-e equivalent representing 0.78% of global emissions in 2020. The country's energy and AFOLU sectors account for 85% of total GHG emissions, making Nigeria the second highest emitter of GHGs in Africa. Emissions from energy sector is 195 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent.</p>	<p>Emissions avoided outside AFOLU sector: 10,400 t CO₂-e of direct GHG emissions mitigated (reduced) due to deployment of mini-grids and clean cookstoves .</p>	<p>Emissions avoided outside AFOLU sector by End of Project: 88,000 t CO₂-e of direct GHG emissions mitigated (reduced) due to deployment of mini-grids and clean cookstoves.</p> <p>Emissions avoided outside AFOLU sector by 2050: 500,760 t CO₂-eq of direct energy-related GHG emissions and 3,086,469 t CO₂-eq of consequential GHG emissions mitigated (reduced) due to deployment of mini-grids and clean cookstoves.</p>	<p>Data to be collected from mini-grid operators on hours of usage of solar mini-grids and grid emission factor of Nigeria to estimate the CO₂ emission reduction. Data to be collected from clean cookstove manufacturers/ women's groups in communities on usage of clean cookstoves and to estimate emission reduction. Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>ASSUMPTIONS: Automated system (IoT based systems) will be implemented to estimate number of units (kWh) of electricity generated by the mini-grid. Automated system (IoT based) will be implemented to estimate number of hours the cookstoves are used. Cookstove manufacturers and women's groups are willing to collect and provide data on usage.</p> <p>RISKS: Without automated system, data collected by mini-grid operators may not be accurate. Data supplied by cookstove manufacturers/ women's groups may not be accurate. Solar mini-grid may not perform at rated capacity.</p>
<p>Project Objective Indicator 5 (GEF Core Indicator 3.2): Area of forest and forest</p>	<p>GIS analysis</p>	<p>No land (0 ha) has been set aside for restoration</p>	<p>The LDN hierarchy (avoid, reduce, restore) effectively applied to an area of at least 2,000 ha</p>	<p>5,096 ha (mangrove forest) under restoration</p>	<p>Monitoring of tree growth on the ground, complemented by GIS analysis</p>	<p>ASSUMPTIONS: IP&LCs are able to set aside land for ecosystem restoration to reach sufficient scale.</p> <p>RISKS: Restoration</p>

	land under restoration (Hectares)			where the land use plans (LUPs) are being successfully implemented			work faces technical and operational challenges.
	<p>Project Objective Indicator 6 (GEF Core Indicator 4.1): Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Hectares) - Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity</p>	<p>GIS analysis</p> <p>Note: Wider landscape areas (object of the integrated landscape management plan) include: 65,200 ha in the "Apoi Wider Landscape" and 18,200 ha in the "Edumanom Wider Landscape") and it includes the area for PAs without overlap. This indicator includes this area (which sums 83,400 ha for the two zones combined) minus the area for the PAs.</p>	<p>No integrated landscape management plan has been prepared by the Apoi Creek and Edumanom Project Zones</p>	<p>By mid-term, two comprehensive landscape management plans have been prepared and agreed upon for a total target area of approx. 83,400 ha, of which 57,137 ha are within PAs and are subject to PA management plans, also to be developed as a result of the project.</p>	<p>Up to 21,603 ha come under improved management outside of PAs in two project zones thanks to the implementation of the integrated landscape management plan.</p>	<p>Monitoring of tree cover and tree growth on the ground, complemented by GIS analysis</p>	<p>ASSUMPTIONS: Government, private sector, CSOs and the IP&LCs in the resident localities targeted by the project are able to work together and cooperate towards implementing the integrated landscape management plan.</p> <p>RISKS: Restoration work faces technical and operational challenges.</p>

	<p>Project Objective Indicator 7 (GEF Core Indicator 11): Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment.</p>	<p>PPG Report on Community Consultation and Assessment (covering a sample of localities in the Apoi Creek and Edumanom Project Zones)</p>	<p>Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment: 0 direct project beneficiaries.</p> <p>As a sample of IP&LC target population to benefit from the project, 309 residents in 8 localities, 45% women, were directly consulted during the PPG in the Apoi Creek and Edumanom Project Zones</p>	<p>Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment : 10,000 direct project beneficiaries - 5,000 women + 5,000 men).</p> <p>By mid-term, the project will have engaged IP&LC residents in at least 12 localities where restoration and clean energy activities will be taking place, bringing the total beneficiaries to at least 10,000, and aiming at engaging at least 50% women.</p> <p>Total direct beneficiaries: 20,000 of which 50% will be women.</p>	<p>Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment: 80,000 direct project beneficiaries - 41,600 women + 38,400 men (49,790 with access to electricity through mini-grids, 80,210 with access to clean cooking and briquette technology. However, there will be an overlap since some beneficiaries will be provided with clean cookstoves and electricity from mini grids, and hence ~80,000 beneficiaries are considered (since cookstove deployment to households is higher).</p> <p>Total beneficiary</p>	<p>In-depth assessments in the localities in the two project zones, to be conducted during the inception phase; Ongoing reports from the mini-grid developers, cookstove manufacturers, communities and PMU</p>	<p>ASSUMPTIONS: Community engagement is high. Sufficient interest from mini-grid developers to bid for mini-grid projects in the Delta. Sufficient availability of finance. Gender discriminatory patterns in society will not be replicated by the project.</p> <p>RISKS: Higher costs of clean cookstoves as compared to traditional cookstoves has led to a preference for traditional methods of cooking.</p> <p>Lack of knowledge and bias against the utilization of clean cookstoves. Community reluctant to adopt new technologies due to lack of awareness.</p> <p>Compatibility of clean cookstoves proposed by the project with the cooking needs of the</p>
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					<p>population targeted by the project is approximately 20,000, of which 52% will be women.</p> <p>Total direct beneficiaries: 100,000 of which 52% will be women.</p> <p>Total Indirect beneficiaries from further deployment of solar mini grids is 1,533,274.</p>		<p>community. Community engagement faces setbacks due to misaligned expectations.</p> <p>The project faces cultural barriers to implement its gender targeted approach to project benefits and co-benefits.</p> <p>Delays due to unforeseen implementation /structural challenges and currency depreciation.</p>
	<p><u>Project Objective Indicator 8 (GEF Core Indicator 6.4):</u> Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology (in MW)</p>	<p>Rural Electrification Agency; National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria</p>	<p>Nigeria requires renewable energy sources to meet its energy demand and achieve universal energy access by 2030 as targeted by the government. The country has significant solar resource potential as evidenced by its average annual global horizontal irradiation of between 1,600 kWh/m² and 2,200 kWh/m². Wind and solar power accounts for only 0.001% of Nigeria's energy supply. This low market penetration of renewable</p>	<p>2 solar mini-grids of about 100 kWp capacity installed and 1,250 cookstoves deployed</p>	<p>8 solar mini-grids of 1.36 MW capacity installed and 10,000 cookstoves deployed.</p>	<p>M&E reporting by Federal Ministry of Environment on number and capacity (in kW) of solar mini-grids installed. Monitor usage of solar mini-grid electricity and energy efficient cookstoves by women Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>ASSUMPTIONS: Mini-grid developers are sufficiently interested to bid for solar mini-grid projects in the Delta. Sufficient financing is available.</p> <p>RISKS: Mini-grid operators find it financially and logistically unviable to setup mini-grids in the Delta. Community reluctant to adopt new technologies. Delays due to unforeseen implementation /structural challenges and</p>

			energy is a sign of untapped opportunities and growth in the sector. Nigeria has ~150 solar mini grids, out of which 10 are in the states of Rivers and Bayelsa.				currency depreciation.
Project Component 1	Developing an integrated NZNP implementation plan						
Project Outcome 1 Policy frameworks operationalized, capacity building facilitated and strengthened co-ordination mechanisms to support NZNP solutions	Indicator 9: Masterplan and policymaking / implementation mechanisms in place for developing a long-term comprehensive National NZNP Implementation Plan for Nigeria	National Council on Climate Change (NCCC), Federal Ministry of Environment, Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning, and Federal Ministry of Power	No comprehensive National NZNP Implementation Plan	Draft Comprehensive, gender sensitive National NZNP Implementation Plan developed	Gender sensitive NZNP Implementation Plan revised and submitted for approval by the government	M&E reporting by Federal Ministry of Environment; monitor gender mainstreaming of Plan Frequency: Annual	ASSUMPTIONS: Government commitment towards formulating a NZNP Implementation Plan shall remain consistent throughout the implementation of this project. RISKS: Government commitment towards formulating a NZNP Implementation Plan shall waver and will be a lesser priority during the implementation of this project.
	Indicator 10: Progress in developing policies and regulations to attract investment in NZNP solutions	National Council on Climate Change (NCCC), Federal Ministry of Environment, Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and	Targeted at least 3 policies and regulations (at least 3 among Climate Change Act, ETP, LDN targets, NBSAP, INFF are revised and approved or new policies introduced as necessary) focused on attracting investment in NZNP solutions do not exist	At least 1 draft policy or regulation (gender sensitive) focused on attracting investment in NZNP solutions developed	At least 3 policies and regulations (gender sensitive) focused on attracting investment in NZNP solutions revised and submitted for approval by the government	M&E reporting by Federal Ministry of Environment; monitor number of policies and regulations that are gender sensitive and mainstream gender equality Frequency: Annual	ASSUMPTIONS: The Government continues to prioritize investment in NZNP solutions as the preferred means of achieving its net zero targets. RISKS: The Government opts for an

		National Planning, and Federal Ministry of Power					alternative favourable means of achieving its net zero targets.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	<p>Output 1.1: Designed and developed a long-term comprehensive National NZNP Implementation Plan that provides policy and regulatory frameworks for NZNP solutions at federal and/or state level as appropriate</p> <p>Output 1.2: National NZNP Implementation Plan incorporated with sector specific targets/policies in Nigeria including Nigeria's Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets</p> <p>Output 1.3: Strengthened local expertise on designing, promoting, financing, and implementing NZNP solutions through capacity building programs</p> <p>Output 1.4: Strengthened coordination mechanism developed, supporting integrated NZNP solutions</p>						
Project Component 2	Investments in ecosystem conservation and restoration to achieve NZNP national goals						
Project Outcome 2 Enhanced carbon sinks and improved biodiversity management through targeted ecosystem restoration in selected areas of Bayelsa and Rivers state	Indicator 11: Protected areas reclassified (upgraded conservation status) and strengthened	Project reports, METT to be applied during implementation	Two forest reserves in Bayelsa, Apoi Creek and Edumanom, are planned to be upgraded to national parks, but by 2024, they have not received any management attention or operational investment	Management effectiveness increases and can be monitored in the two areas thanks to a suite of PA operationalization measures	Management effectiveness reaches targets established during the project's inception for the two newly reclassified PAs (forecasting an increase of 30% from baseline expressed through METT)	In-depth assessments in the localities in the two project zones, to be conducted during the inception phase	<p>ASSUMPTIONS: The land uses of IP&LC gradually become conservation compatible and adhere to the rules of the PA management plans.</p> <p>RISKS: PA management plans face difficulties to be implemented due to pressure from IP&LC residents in localities within the PAs and in the buffer zones.</p>
			<p><u>METT scores at the baseline Apr-2024):</u></p> <p>Apoi Creek National Park: 39</p> <p>Edumanom National Park: 38</p> <p>Apoi Creek Forests, the Ramsar Site: 33</p>	<p><u>Expected METT scores by mid-term:</u></p> <p>Apoi Creek National Park: 47</p> <p>Edumanom National Park: 46</p> <p>Apoi Creek Forests, the Ramsar Site: 40</p>	<p><u>Expected METT scores by project end:</u></p> <p>Apoi Creek National Park: 51</p> <p>Edumanom National Park: 49</p> <p>Apoi Creek Forests, the</p>		

					Ramsar Site: 43		
	Indicator 12: A community-based pollution monitoring program in place and operational	PPG Report on Community Consultation and Assessment (covering a sample of localities in the Apoi Creek and Edumanom Project Zones)	Pipeline bunkering happens sporadically in the two Project Zones according to NOSDRA's data (https://oilspillmonitor.ng/)	IP&LC women are organized in technically supervised local groups for performing tasks of monitoring oil spills in their zones.	A vibrant and innovative community-based pollution monitoring system has been developed with field data directly collected and reported upon by women.	In-depth assessments in the localities in the two project zones, to be conducted during the inception phase, complemented by GIS data, including where applicable, from NOSDRA's data (https://oilspillmonitor.ng/)	ASSUMPTIONS: IP&LC women are amenable to training for becoming effective community-based environmental monitors. RISKS: IP&LC women have limited interest in or skills for becoming effective community-based environmental monitors, or the environmental monitoring activities are hijacked by men.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	Output 2.1: The Apoi Creek and Edumanom PAs fully operating as national parks Output 2.2: Mangrove restoration is effective on the ground in two project zones in Bayelsa (primary sites) and in Ogoniland in River states (secondary sites) Output 2.3: The livelihood of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities is sustainably supported through agroecology investments and nature-based enterprises Output 2.4: A community-based environmental pollution monitoring program is rolled out by women in the Apoi Creek and Edumanom primary project zones and in secondary sites as applicable						
Project Component 3	Decarbonizing the energy sector						

<p>Project Outcome 3 Solar battery mini-grids and clean cooking technologies established in Port Harcourt, Apoi Creek and Edumanom to provide clean energy access to small businesses and underserved communities</p>	<p>Indicator 13: Number of mini-grids installed and direct beneficiaries benefitting from energy access through mini-grids</p>	<p>Rural Electrification Agency and National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria</p>	<p>With approximately 86 million people lacking access to electricity and rural electricity access rate as low as 26%, Nigeria has the highest electricity access deficit in the world. Unreliable grid electricity and frequent power outages has led to Nigerians and their businesses spending almost \$14B USD annually on off-grid power from generators. Nigeria requires renewable energy sources to meet its energy demand and achieve universal energy access by 2030 as targeted by the government. The country has significant solar resource potential as evidenced by its average annual global horizontal irradiation of between 1,600 kWh/m² and 2,200 kWh/m². Wind and solar power accounts for only 0.001% of Nigeria's energy supply. This low market penetration of renewable energy is a sign of untapped opportunities and growth in</p>	<p>Number of mini-grids installed and direct beneficiaries benefitting from energy access through mini-grids: 2 mini-grids of 100 kWp capacity installed, providing electricity to 5,600 beneficiaries (at least 50% women beneficiaries).</p>	<p>Number of mini-grids installed and direct beneficiaries benefitting from energy access through mini-grids: 8 mini-grids of 1.36 MW capacity installed, providing electricity to 54,245 beneficiaries (at least 50% women beneficiaries).</p>	<p>M&E reporting by Federal Ministry of Environment</p> <p>Economic and financial cost benefit analysis to track avoided emissions and health costs</p> <p>Gender disaggregated beneficiary data collection and analysis</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>ASSUMPTIONS: Sufficient interest from mini-grid developers to bid for mini-grid projects in the Delta. Sufficient availability of finance.</p> <p>RISKS: Mini-grid operators find it financially and logistically unviable to setup mini-grids in the Delta. Community reluctant to adopt new technologies. Delays due to unforeseen implementation /structural challenges and currency depreciation.</p>
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		the sector. Nigeria has ~150 solar mini grids, out of which 10 are in the states of Rivers and Bayelsa.					
Indicator 14: Number of clean cooking stoves procured, deployed and the direct beneficiaries benefitting from clean cooking access; Number of direct beneficiaries benefitting from briquette production units operationalized	Nigeria Clean Cooking Alliance; National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria	It is estimated that only 17% of the population of Nigeria has access to clean cooking. Nearly 175 million Nigerians and 35 million households depend on firewood for cooking on traditional three-stone fires with consequences to health, deforestation and climate change. Cooking smoke causes serious health issues and results in 95,300 deaths in Nigeria annually. Use of traditional biomass stoves has led to 55 million metric tonnes of CO ₂ e emissions (16% of total national GHG emissions) and about 700,000 metric tonnes of PM2.5 emissions, felling of 1.2 million trees with a total environmental cost of USD 6.5 billion.	Number of clean cooking stoves procured, deployed and the direct beneficiaries benefitting from clean cooking access: 1,250 cookstoves deployed, benefitting 10,000 direct beneficiaries. (This may overlap with the beneficiaries with access to mini-grid electricity and hence cannot be summed.) (At least 50% women beneficiaries). Number of direct beneficiaries	Number of clean cooking stoves procured, deployed and the direct beneficiaries benefitting from clean cooking access: 10,000 cookstoves deployed, benefitting 80,000 direct beneficiaries. (This may overlap with the beneficiaries with access to mini-grid electricity and hence cannot be summed.) (At least 50% women beneficiaries). Number of direct beneficiaries	M&E reporting by Federal Ministry of Environment Frequency: Annual Monitoring of beneficiaries on usage and compatibility of cookstoves. Gender disaggregated beneficiary data collection and analysis	ASSUMPTIONS: Community awareness on benefits of clean cookstoves leading to acceptance and usage of clean cooking solutions. Sufficient financing is available for cookstove manufacturers. RISKS: Reluctance of community members to switch to clean cooking solutions due to economic/cultural reasons. Delays due to unforeseen implementation /structural challenges and currency depreciation.	

				benefitting from briquette production units operationalized: 6 direct beneficiaries, with 2 briquette production units operationalized.	benefitting from briquette production units operationalized: 50 direct beneficiaries, with 16 briquette production units operationalized.		
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	Output 3.1: Solar mini-grids installed for MSMEs and underserved communities in informal settlements in Niger Delta, including an initial phase down of diesel generators Output 3.2: Sustainable clean cooking technologies for household and productive uses promoted in Niger Delta (Bayelsa and Rivers State)						
Project Component 4	Mobilize finance for NZNP investments						
Project Outcome 4 Increased mobilization and de-risking of investments for NZNP solutions	Indicator 15: Number of de-risking instruments operationalized	Federal Ministry of Environment REA Federal Ministry of Power Federal Ministry of Energy Central Bank of Nigeria	Policy de-risking instruments: Mini Grid Policy, Renewable energy deployment targets, National Clean Cooking Policy, Off-grid mini-grid tariff from NERC, National Adaptation Plan, Climate Change Policy, NDC commitment Financial de-risking instruments: Subsidies under REA for solar mini-grids	Support financial de-risking instrument for solar mini-grids (in the form of partial credit guarantee/first loss guarantee instrument operationalized by an institution such as REA or DBN): 1 Support financial de-risking instrument for clean cookstoves (in the form of results-based financing operationalized)	7 financial de-risking instruments including partial credit guarantee/first loss guarantee, results-based financing, green bonds, blue bonds, biodiversity linked bonds, usage of BIOFIN framework, Framework for Article VI Carbon Market based Financing for solar mini-grids, clean cooking solutions, ecosystem restoration and	M&E reporting by NCCC and Federal Ministry of Environment Frequency: Annual	ASSUMPTIONS: Government and private sector is interested in supporting such de-risking instruments. RISKS: Suitability and lack of policy and regulatory support for new instruments. Government's commitment to pursue favourable climate policy initiatives.

				lized by an institution such as REA or DBN): 1	biodiversity conservation supporting other development partners		
					Each such instrument (that currently does not exist in Nigeria) operationalized by a government or private sector institution in Nigeria with project support will be counted as a de-risking instrument.		
	Indicator 16: Volume of investments mobilized and used to deploy NZNP solutions	Climate Policy Initiative Government of Nigeria data sources	No investment has been specifically mobilized for deployment of NZNP solutions since these solutions have not been defined as such. These will be defined by the help of this project.	USD 20 million of additional NZNP investment flows mobilized (directly or indirectly through project interventions)	USD 200 million of additional NZNP investment flows mobilized (directly or indirectly through project interventions)	M&E reporting by NCCC and Federal Ministry of Environment Frequency: Annual	ASSUMPTIONS: Favourable policy and investment framework for NZNP in Nigeria RISKS: National and global investment flows into climate finance/NZNP finance may be affected by global inflation/high interest rate regime
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4	Output 4.1: Designed and operationalized de-risking instruments and affordable financing facilities for NZNP investments in the Niger Delta Output 4.2: Investments mobilized towards NZNP solutions in the Niger Delta						
Project Component 5	Knowledge Management,						

Project Outcome 5 Project results tracked, dissemination of knowledge acquired and best practices shared with other national projects/initiatives and NZNP Global Knowledge Platform	Indicator 17: Number of local and international workshops attended	M&E/Reporting by Federal Ministry of Environment	Number of local and international workshops attended: 0	Number of local and international workshops attended: 1	Number of local and international workshops attended: 2	M&E reporting by Federal Ministry of Environment	ASSUMPTIONS: M&E baseline data established and collected on an ongoing basis RISKS: None
	Indicator 18: Number of knowledge reports published	M&E/Reporting by Federal Ministry of Environment	Number of knowledge reports published: 0	Number of knowledge reports published: 1	Number of knowledge reports published: 2	M&E reporting by Federal Ministry of Environment	ASSUMPTIONS: There will be adequate M&E data and project documentation to publish knowledge reports. RISKS: There will not be adequate M&E data and project documentation to publish knowledge reports.
	Indicator 19: Number of progress reports published (project progress in terms of meeting Net Zero Nature Positive targets)	M&E/Reporting by Federal Ministry of Environment	Progress of the project in terms of meeting Net Zero Nature Positive targets to be tracked according to guidance provided by global NZNP programme.	Number of progress reports published: 1	Number of progress reports published: 2	M&E reporting by Federal Ministry of Environment	ASSUMPTIONS: Adequate M&E data and project documentation will be available to track the progress. RISKS: There will not be adequate M&E data and project documentation to publish progress reports.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 5	Output 5.1: Knowledge management, tools and M&E reports shared with (and received from) NZNP Global Knowledge Platform						
M & E-M&E milestones implemented	Indicator 20: Timely M&E and reporting of all project	PIRs and periodic monitoring reports generated by PMU (Project	Progress of the project in terms of meeting Net Zero Nature Positive targets to be tracked according to	MTR report produced	TE report produced	MTR & TE reports	ASSUMPTIONS: PMU staff (Project Manager and 2 state-level coordinators) are well trained

	indicators in PIRs, MTR and TE; reporting of child project level indicators to NZNPA global program	Manager and 2 state-level project coordinators); primary data collected from project implementation partners (FME, NCCC, RPs	guidance provided by global NZNP programme.				in UNDP and GEF M&E framework and requirements; enough data available to establish baseline at the beginning of the project
Output	Output ME: Project baseline established, Inception Workshop completed, lessons learned from other NZNP national projects and initiatives reviewed, quantitative and qualitative project data/outcomes captured, evaluated, and disseminated among all project stakeholders						

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
Component A: Preparatory Technical Studies & Reviews - Ecosystems and Biodiversity Consultant (International), Social and Environmental Safeguards Specialist (International), Gender, Stakeholder Engagement Specialist, Finance and Private Sector Engagement Specialist, Ecosystem Restoration and Biodiversity Specialist (National PPG Coordinator)	110,000.00	95,000.00	15,000.00
Component B: Formulation of the UNDP-GEF Project Document, CEO Endorsement Request, and Mandatory and Project Specific Annexes - International Project Development Specialist (GEF PPG Team Leader)	37,900.00	25,622.00	12,278.00

Component C: Validation Workshop and Report - workshops, Travel & Supplies	52,099.00	36,795.00	15,304.00
Total	199,999.00	157,417.00	42,582.00

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kokologbene Community 1 (Apoi)	4.762631	5.910541	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Apoi Community (Apoi)	4.7237	5.852829	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Idema Community (Edumanom)	4.630575	6.461832	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Ogbeba Community (Edumanom)	4.597892	6.421547	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS INCLUDING RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title

Annex F_Nigeria NZNP-ESMF-May 2024-Clean Copy 27062024

Nigeria NZNP SESP 27062024

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

Annex G_ GEF Budget template _ PIMS 9592

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (USDeq.)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency [1])
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
		Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5					
Contractual services - Company	Contractual services to companies carry out activities 1.1.6 and 1.1.7; total contract value of USD 300,000 including travel costs.	300,000.00					300,000.00			300,000.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria
Contractual services - Company	Contractual services to companies to carry out activities under output 1.2: Alignment of NZNP implementation framework with existing national level plans on energy transition and climate change; total contract value of USD 25,000 including any travel costs.	25,000.00					25,000.00			25,000.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria
Contractual services -	Contractual services to companies to carry out activities under			281,000.00			281,000.00			281,000.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Governm

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (USDeq.)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
		Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5					
Company	outputs 3.1 relating to conducting feasibility studies, ESS assessments, raising awareness and setting up suitable financing mechanisms for increasing uptake of solar mini grids in the Delta region; total contract value is USD 228,750 including any travel costs.										ent of Nigeria
	Selection and engagement of partner NGO (CMAP/Chicoco Maps) for carrying out feasibility studies & ESS assessments for deployment of 2 mini grids in Port Harcourt; as well as raising awareness for the same in the two communities (where solar mini grid will be deployed) in Port Harcourt. (est. cost is \$52,250)										
Contractual services - Company	Contractual services to companies carry out activities under outputs 3.2 relating to raising awareness and setting up suitable financing mechanisms for increasing uptake of clean cookstoves in the Delta region. (est. cost is \$53,106)			53,106.00			53,106.00			53,106.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (USDeq.)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
		Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5					
Contractual services - Company	Contractual services to companies to carry out activities under outputs 4.1 relating to introducing and operationalising de-risking instruments. (est. cost is \$199,800)				199,800.00		199,800.00			199,800.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria
Contractual services - Company	Contractual services to companies to carry out activities under outputs 4.2 relating to mobilizing investments for NZNP solutions. (est. cost is \$200,000)				200,000.00		200,000.00			200,000.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria
Contractual services - Company	Contractual services to company to carry out activity 2.1.2: Completion of gazetting and other PA management documentation. (est. cost is \$360,000)										
	Contractual services to company to carry out activity 2.1.4: Engagement of an architecture / engineering company for supporting PA infrastructure renovation for National Parks Services to take over implementation , enforcement and surveillance functions. (est. cost is \$206,000) Selection and engagement of partner NGO (CMAP/Chicoco Maps) as RP for carrying out activities 2.1.1,		891,000.00				891,000.00			891,000.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (USDeq.)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
		Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5					
	2.1.3 and 2.1.6. (est. cost is \$355,000)										
Contractual services - Company	Selection and engagement of a partner NGOs (NCF, HomeF) as RPs for carrying out proposed activities under Output 2.3, except the training, that will be entrusted to professional consultants supported by the partner NGOs. Contractual services to a company involving international and national mixed team consultancies to carry out Activity 2.3.2 (USD 250,000): Provide training for local communities on climate-smart agricultural practices and technologies, as well as on sustainable management of water and sanitation facilities. Total work intensity 250 days. Travel costs to be included in the financial offer. (est. cost is\$500,000) Selection and engagement of a partner NGO (CMAP/Chicoco Maps) as RP for carrying out activities 2.3.1 and 2.3.4. (est. cost is \$50 000)		550,000.00				550,000.00			550,000.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (USDeq.)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
		Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5					
Contractual services - Company	Selection and engagement of partner NGOs (NCF, HomeF) as RPs for carrying out activities under Output 2.2;		1,300,000.00				1,300,000.00			1,300,000.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria
	Contractual services to company (200,000): International and national mixed team consultancies to carry out following two activities under Output 2.2: Activity 2.2.5 (Monitoring and Evaluation) and referring in particular to the evaluation part of mangrove restoration activities, and Activity 2.2.6 (Sustainability and Scaling Up). (est. cost is \$1,200,000) Selection and engagement of partner NGO (CMAP/Chicoco Maps) as RP for carrying out activities 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 under Output 2.2 (est. cost is \$100,000)										
Contractual services - Individual	The PMC covers the entire salary of the PMC team as follows: Project Manager: USD 2025 per month - \$121,500 Project/Finance Assistant: USD 1100 per month - \$66,000 2 Project Coordinators: each USD 1050 per month -								313,500.00	313,500.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (USDeq.)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
		Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5					
	\$126,000 Total est. cost is \$313,500										
Equipment	Capital subsidies to be offered to clean cookstove manufacturers and local community entrepreneurs interested in setting up briquetting facilities; Budget for this line item (can be re-evaluated and re-adjusted during project implementation , applying GEF minimal concessionally principle) is calculated as follows:										
	- For 10,000 clean cookstoves (USD 30 per unit), a subsidy level of 75% for each - For 12 briquette producing facilities (USD 10,000 per unit), a subsidy level of 75% for each est. cost is \$315,000 Capital subsidies to be channelled through partner NGO (CMAP/Chicoco Maps) for setting up of 4 local briquette production facilities in Port Harcourt (for 4 briquette producing facilities, USD 7,500 of subsidy for each) (est			345,000.00			345,000.00			345,000.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (USDeq.)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
		Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5					
	cost is \$30,000)										
Equipment	Capital subsidies to be offered to mini grid developers/operators; Budget for this line item (can be re-evaluated and re-adjusted during project implementation , applying GEF minimal concessionally principle) is calculated as follows: - For mini grids, please refer to feasibility report and financial models for each of the 6 mini grids to be deployed in communities across Apoi Creek and Edumanom (subsidy upto 50% of capital costs determined) (est. cost is \$1,361,520) Capital subsidies to be offered to mini grid developer/operator (CMAP/Chicoco Maps); Budget for this line item (can be re-evaluated and re-adjusted during project implementation , applying GEF minimal concessionally principle) is calculated as follows:			1,740,440.00			1,740,440.00			1,740,440.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (USDeq.)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
		Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5					
	- For mini grids, please refer to feasibility report and financial models for each of the 2 mini grids to be deployed in communities in Port Harcourt (subsidy upto 50% of capital costs determined) (est. is cost \$378,919)										
Equipment	Cost of IT equipment including computer costs etc. for PMU staff charged USD 5,000 in the first year								5,000.00	5,000.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria
International Consultants	This budget is reserved for international consultant: Knowledge Management (IC) - to carry out activity 5.1.4 at a daily rate of USD 750 for an effort of 60 days in total across years 3-5. (Refer Annex 7 for detail) Total est. cost is \$45,000					45,000.00	45,000.00			45,000.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria
International Consultants	This line is reserved for international consultants: 1. Chief Technical Advisor-1 (CTA 1) (Biodiversity - IC) - USD 750 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 133 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$750x133 ≈\$100,000). This line covers 19 days	66,000.00					66,000.00			66,000.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (USDeq.)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
		Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5					
	in total under output 1.1 over years 1 & 2 (\$750x19=\$14,250). The remaining will be charged under output 1.3 (54 days) 4.1 (30 days) & 4.2 (30 days) (See BN 8, 28 & 31) 2. NZNP Implementation Plan - IC - USD 750 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 69 days of effort over years 1 and 2 (Total budget of USD 51,750) (Refer Annex 7 for detail) Total est. cost is \$66,000										
International Consultants	This line is reserved for international consultants: 1. Chief Technical Advisor-1 (CTA 1) (Biodiversity - IC)- USD 750 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 133 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$750x133 ≈\$100,000). This line covers 54 days in total under output 1.3 over years 1 & 2 (\$750x54=\$40,500). The remaining will be charged under output 1.1 (19 days) 4.1 (30 days) & 4.2 (30 days) (See BN 1, 28 & 31) 2.NZNP Training and Capacity	78,000.00					78,000.00			78,000.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (USDeq.)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
		Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5					
	Building - IC - USD 750 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 50 days of effort over years 2 and 3 (Total budget of USD 37,500) (Refer Annex 7 for detail) Total est. cost is \$78,000										
International Consultants	This line is reserved for international consultant: 1. Chief Technical Advisor-1 (CTA 1) (Biodiversity - IC) - USD 750 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 133 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$750x133 ≈\$100,000). This line covers 30 days in total under output 4.1 over years 3 & 4 (\$750x30=\$22,500). The remaining will be charged under output 1.1 (19 days), 1.3 (54 days) & 4.2 (30 days) (See BN 1, 8 & 31) (Refer Annex 7 for detail) Total est. cost is \$22,500				22,500.00		22,500.00			22,500.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria
International Consultants	This line is reserved for international consultants: 1. Chief Technical Advisor- (CTA 1) (Biodiversity - IC) - USD 750 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 133				22,500.00		22,500.00			22,500.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (USDeq.)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
		Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5					
	days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$750x133 ≈\$100,000). This line covers 30 days in total under output 4.2 over years 13 & 4 (\$750x30=\$22,500). The remaining will be charged under output 1.3 (54 days) 4.1 (30 days) & 4.2 (30 days) (See BN 8, 28 & 31) (Refer Annex 7 for detail) Total est. cost is \$22,500										
International Consultants	This budget is reserved for international consultant to carry out activity 5.1.5: preparation of mid-term (\$25,000) and terminal evaluation reports (\$40,000). This will include travel costs. Total est. cost is \$65,000							65,000.00		65,000.00	UNDP
Local Consultants	This budget is reserved for national consultant: LUP Support, Community Mobilization - USD 400 per daily rate, contracting for a total of 35 days to implement Activity 2.1.5: Agreements on the sustainable management of the NPs over 5 years. (\$400X35=\$14,000). (Refer Annex 7 for detail)		14,000.00				14,000.00			14,000.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (USDeq.)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]	
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC			
		Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5						
Local Consultants	<p>This line is reserved for National consultants:</p> <p>1. Chief Technical Advisor- (CTA 2) (Energy - LC)- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 250 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x250=\$100,000). This line covers 16 days in total under output 1.1 over years 1 & 2 (\$400x16=\$6,400). The remaining will be charged under output 1.3 (70 days), 1.4 (4 days), 3.1 (8 days), 3.2 (52 days), 4.1 (50 days) & 4.2 (50 days) (See BN 2, 9, 13, 20, 23, 29, & 32)</p> <p>2. Project Gender Mainstreaming Officer -LC- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 140 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x140=\$56,000). This line covers 20 days in total under output 1.1 over years 1 & 2 (\$400x20=\$8,000). The remaining will be charged under output 1.3 (5 days), 3.1 (17 days), 3.2 (54 days), 4.1 (16 days) & 4.2 (28 days) (See BN 2, 9, 20, 23, 29, &</p>	72,000.00						72,000.00			72,000.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (USDeq.)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
		Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5					
	32) 3. Project Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer -LC- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 138 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x140=\$55,200). This line covers 25 days in total under output 1.1 over years 1 & 2 (\$400x25=\$10,000). The remaining will be charged under output 1.3 (5 days), 3.1 (30 days), 3.2 (34 days), 4.1 (16 days) & 4.2 (28 days) (See BN 2, 9, 20, 23, 29, & 32) 4. NZNP Implementation Plan - LC - USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 119 days of effort over years 1 and 2 (Total budget of USD 47,600) (Refer Annex 7 for detail) Total est. cost is \$72,000										

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (USDeq.)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
		Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5					
Local Consultants	This line is reserved for National consultants: 1. Chief Technical Advisor-1 (CTA 2) (Energy - LC)- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 250 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x250=\$100,000). This line covers 70 days in total under output 1.3 over years 2 & 3 (\$400x16=\$28,000). The remaining will be charged under output 1.1 (16 days), 1.4 (4 days), 3.1 (8 days), 3.2 (52 days), 4.1 (50 days) & 4.2 (50 days) (See BN 2, 9, 13, 20, 23, 29, & 32) 2. Project Gender Mainstreaming Officer -LC- USD 400 daily rate, contracted for a total of 140 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x140=\$56,000). This line covers 5 days in total under output 1.3 over years 2 & 3 (\$400x5=\$2,000). The remaining will be charged under output 1.1 (20 days), 3.1 (17 days), 3.2 (54 days), 4.1 (16 days) & 4.2 (28 days) (See BN 2, 9,	53,200.00					53,200.00			53,200.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (USDeq.)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
		Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5					
	20, 23, 29, & 32) 3. Project Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer -LC- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 138 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x140=\$55,200). This line covers 5 days in total under output 1.3 over years 2 & 3 (\$400x5=\$2,000). The remaining will be charged under output 1.1 (25 days), 3.1 (30 days), 3.2 (34 days), 4.1 (16 days) & 4.2 (28 days) (See BN 2, 9, 20, 23, 29, & 32) 4. Capacity assessment, NZNP Training and Capacity Building) - USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 53 days of effort over years 2 and 3 (Total budget of USD 21,200) (Refer Annex 7 for detail) Total est. cost is \$53,200										

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (USDeq.)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
		Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5					
Local Consultants	This budget is reserved for local consultants: 1. Chief Technical Advisor-1 (CTA 2) (Energy - LC)- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 250 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x250=\$100,000). This line covers 4 days in total under output 1.3 over years 2 & 3 (\$400x4=\$1,600). The remaining will be charged under output 1.1 (16 days), 1.4 (4 days), 3.1 (8 days), 3.2 (52 days), 4.1 (50 days) & 4.2 (50 days) (See BN 2, 9, 13, 20, 23, 29, & 32) 2. NZNP Coordination Mechanism - LC- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 36 days of effort in year 2 (Total budget of USD 14,400) (Refer Annex 7 for detail) Total est. cost is \$16,000	16,000.00					16,000.00			16,000.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria
Local Consultants	This line is reserved for National consultants: 1. Chief Technical Advisor-1 (CTA 2) (Energy - LC)- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 250			68,000.00			68,000.00			68,000.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (USDeq.)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
		Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5					
	days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x250=\$100,000). This line covers 52 days in total under output 3.2 in year 2 (\$400x52=\$20,800). The remaining will be charged under output 1.1. (19), 1.3 (70 days), 1.4 (4 days), 3.1 (8 days), 4.1 (50 days) & 4.2 (50 days) (See BN 2, 9, 13, 20, 23, 29, & 32) 2. Project Gender Mainstreaming Officer -LC- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 140 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x140=\$56,000) . This line covers 54 days in total under output 3.2 in year 2 (\$400x54=\$21,600). The remaining will be charged under output 1.1 (20 days), 1.3 (5 days), 3.1 (17 days), 4.1 (16 days) & 4.2 (28 days) (See BN 2, 9, 20, 23, 29, & 32) 3. Project Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer -LC- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 138 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD										

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (USDeq.)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
		Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5					
	<p>\$400x140=\$55,200) . This line covers 34 days in total under output 3.2 in year 2 (\$400x30=\$13,600). The remaining will be charged under output 1.1 (25 days), 1.3 (5 days), 3.1 (30 days), 4.1 (16 days) & 4.2 (28 days) (See BN 2, 9, 20, 23, 29, & 32)</p> <p>4. Clean Cookstove Tendering Expert - LC - USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 30 days of effort over years 2 and 3 under output 3.2 (Total budget of USD 12,000) (Refer Annex 7 for detail) Total est. cost is \$68,000</p>										
Local Consultants	<p>This line is reserved for National Consultant: Project M&E Officer (retainer): to carry out M&E activities ME 1, ME 2 and ME 4 budgeted as 'Local Consultants' at a daily rate of USD 400 for a total effort of 115 days across years 1-5. (est. cost is \$46,000)</p>							46,000.00		46,000.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (USDeq.)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
		Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5					
Local Consultants	This line is reserved for local consultant: 1. Knowledge Management Expert - LC - costs to carry out activity 5.1.4: knowledge management activities at a daily rate of USD 400 for a total effort of 75 days across 3-5 years. (\$\$400x75=30,000) 2. Case Study & Knowledge Dissemination Expert - LC - Contractual services to two individuals to carry out activity 5.1.2 (knowledge management): separate contracts of USD 29,000 and USD 11,500 respectively. This includes any travel costs. (est. cost is \$40,500) (Refer Annex 7 for detail) Total est. cost is \$70,500					70,500.00	70,500.00			70,500.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria

Expendi ture Categor y	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (USDeq.)	(Executi ng Entity receivin g funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
		Compo nent 1	Compon ent 2	Compon ent 3	Compo nent 4	Compo nent 5	Sub- Total	M&E	PMC		
		Outcom e 1	Outcom e 2	Outcom e 3	Outcom e 4	Outcom e 5					
Local Consulta nts	<p>This line is reserved for National consultants:</p> <p>1. Chief Technical Advisor- (CTA 2) (Energy - LC)- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 250 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x250=\$100,000). This line covers 50 days in total under output 4.2 in year 3 and 4 (\$400x50=\$20,000). The remaining will be charged for under output 1.1. (19), 1.3 (70 days), 1.4 (4 days), 3.1 (8 days), 3.2 (52 days) & 4.1 (50 days) (See BN 1, 9, 13, 16, 20, 23, 29, & 32)</p> <p>2. Project Gender Mainstreaming Officer -LC- USD 400 daily rate, contracted for a total of 140 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x140=\$56,000). This line covers 28 days in total under output 4.1 in year 3 and 4 (\$400x28=\$11,200). The remaining will be charged under output 1.1 (20 days), 1.3 (5 days), 3.1 (17 days), 3.2 (54 days) & 4.1 (16 days) (See BN 1, 9,</p>				42,400.00		42,400.00		42,400.00	Federal Ministry Environ ment, Governm ent of Nigeria	

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (USDeq.)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
		Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5					
	20, 23, 29, & 32) 3. Project Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer -LC- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 138 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x140=\$55,200). This line covers 28 days in total under output 4.2 in year 3 and 4 (\$400x28=\$11,200). The remaining will be charged under output 1.1 (25 days), 1.3 (5 days), 3.1 (30 days), 3.2 (34 days) & 4.1 (16 days) (See BN 2, 9, 20, 23, 29, & 32) (Refer Annex 7 for detail) Total est. cost is \$42,400										
Local Consultants	This line is reserved for National consultants: 1. Chief Technical Advisor-1 (CTA 2) (Energy - LC)- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 250 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x250=\$100,000). This line covers 50 days in total under output 4.1 in year 2 and 3 (\$400x50=\$20,000). The remaining will be charged				32,800.00		32,800.00			32,800.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (USDeq.)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
		Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5					
	<p>under output 1.1. (19), 1.3 (70 days), 1.4 (4 days), 3.1 (8 days), 3.2 (52 days) & 4.2 (50 days) (See BN 2, 9, 13, 20, 23, 29, & 32)</p> <p>2. Project Gender Mainstreaming Officer -LC- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 140 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x140=\$56,000). This line covers 16 days in total under output 4.1 in year 2 and 3 (\$400x16=\$6,400). The remaining will be charged under output 1.1 (20 day), 1.3 (5 days), 3.1 (17 days), 3.2 (54 days) & 4.2 (28 days) (See BN 2, 9, 20, 23, 29, & 32)</p> <p>3. Project Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer -LC- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 138 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x140=\$55,200). This line covers 16 days in total under output 4.1 in year 2 and 3 (\$400x16=\$6,400). The remaining will be charged under output 1.1 (25 days), 1.3 (5 days), 3.1 (30 days).</p>										

Expendi- ture Categor- y	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (USDeq.)	(Executi- ng Entity receivin- g funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
		Compo- nent 1	Compon- ent 2	Compon- ent 3	Compo- nent 4	Compo- nent 5	Sub- Total	M&E	PMC		
		Outcom- e 1	Outcom- e 2	Outcom- e 3	Outcom- e 4	Outcom- e 5					
	3.2 (34 days) & 4.2 (28 days) (See BN 2, 9, 20, 23, 29, & 32) (Refer Annex 7 for detail) Total est. cost is \$32,800										
Local Consult- ants	This line is reserved for National consultants: 1. Chief Technical Advisor-1 (CTA 2) (Energy - LC)- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 250 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x250=\$10 0,000). This line covers 8 days in total under output 3.1 over years 2 & 3 (\$400x8=\$3,20 0). The remaining will be charged under output 1.1. (19), 1.3 (70 days), 1.4 (4 days), 3.2 (52 days), 4.1 (50 days) & 4.2 (50 days) (See BN 2, 9, 13, 20, 23, 29, & 32) 2. Project Gender			34,000.0 0			34,000.0 0			34,000.0 0	Federal Ministry Environ- ment, Governm- ent of Nigeria

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (USDeq.)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
		Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5					
	<p>Mainstreaming Officer -LC- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 140 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x140=\$56,000). This line covers 17 days in total under output 3.1 over years 2 & 3 (\$400x17=\$6,800). The remaining will be charged under output 1.1 (20 day), 1.3 (5 days), 3.2 (54 days), 4.1 (16 days) & 4.2 (28 days) (See BN 2, 9, 20, 23, 29, & 32)</p> <p>3. Project Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer -LC- USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 138 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD \$400x140=\$55,200). This line covers 30 days in total under output 3.1 over years 2 & 3 (\$400x30=\$12,000). The remaining will be charged under output 1.1 (25 days), 1.3 (5 days), 3.2 (34 days), 4.1 (16 days) & 4.2 (28 days) (See BN 2, 9, 20, 23, 29, & 32)</p> <p>4. Solar Mini-Grid Tendering Expert - LC - USD 400 per day daily rate.</p>										

Expendi ture Categor y	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (USDeq.)	(Executi ng Entity receivin g funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
		Compo nent 1	Compon ent 2	Compon ent 3	Compo nent 4	Compo nent 5	Sub- Total	M&E	PMC		
		Outcom e 1	Outcom e 2	Outcom e 3	Outcom e 4	Outcom e 5					
	contracted for a total of 30 days of effort over years 2 and 3 under output 3.1 (Total budget of USD 12,000) (Refer Annex 7 for detail) Total est. cost is \$34,000										
Local Consult ants	This budget is reserved for National consultant to carry out activity 5.1.5: preparation of mid-term (\$15,000) and terminal evaluation reports (\$20,000). This will include travel costs. Total est. cost is \$35,000							35,000.00		35,000.00	UNDP
Other Operatin g Costs	An independent financial audit of the project will take place for USD 2,500 per year (for years 1-3) and USD 3,000 per year (in years 4 and 5). (est. the cost is 13,500)								13,500.00	13,500.00	UNDP
Other Operatin g Costs	Audio visual and printing production costs include audio visual equipment costs, printing and production costs and promotional materials and distribution costs for					3,500.00	3,500.00			3,500.00	Federal Ministry Environ ment, Governm ent of Nigeria

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (USDeq.)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
		Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5					
	inception and stakeholder workshops conducted under output 5.1. (est. cost is \$3,500)										
Other Operating Costs	Audio visual and printing production costs include audio visual equipment costs, printing and production costs and promotional materials and distribution costs for stakeholder consultations conducted under output 1.1. These are taken at a rate of USD 750 per event.	1,500.00					1,500.00			1,500.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria
Other Operating Costs	Audio visual and printing production costs include audio visual equipment costs, printing and production costs and promotional materials and distribution costs for training workshops conducted under output 1.3. These are taken at a rate of USD 750 per workshop.	4,500.00					4,500.00			4,500.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria
Training , Workshops, Meetings	Training and workshop costs for inception workshop at USD 10,000 Expenses to carry out activities under ME1 and ME 4: tracking results progress, risk management and preparation of GEF PIRs USD 250 per							11,000.00		11,000.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (USDeq.)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
		Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5					
	year across years 1-5. \$1000. (est. cost is \$11,000)										
Training , Workshops, Meetings	Training and workshop costs for stakeholder consultations conducted under output 1.1 at a rate of USD 2000 per event.	4,000.00					4,000.00			4,000.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria
Training , Workshops, Meetings	Training and workshop costs for training and capacity building workshops conducted under output 1.3 at a rate of USD 2000 per workshop.	12,000.00					12,000.00			12,000.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria
Travel	Travel costs budgeted for CTAs and national consultants. Travel fares are taken at the rate of USD 250 per trip for national. DSA rates are taken as USD 120 per day for national.	1,700.00					1,700.00			1,700.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria
Travel	Travel costs budgeted for CTAs and national consultants. Travel fares are taken at the rate of USD 250 per trip for national. DSA rates are taken as USD 120 per day for national. (est. cost is \$5450)			5,450.00			5,450.00			5,450.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria
Travel	Travel costs budgeted for CTAs, international and national consultants. Travel fares are taken at the rate of	41,980.00					41,980.00			41,980.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (USDeq.)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
		Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5					
	USD 2000 per trip for international and USD 250 per trip for national. DSA rates are taken as USD 250 per day for international and USD 120 per day for national.										
Travel	Travel costs budgeted for local and international consultants, PMU staff. Travel fares are taken at the rate of USD 2000 per trip for international and USD 250 per trip for national. DSA rates are taken as USD 250 per day for international and USD 120 per day for national. (est. cost is \$40,500)					40,500.00	40,500.00			40,500.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria
Travel	Travel costs budgeted for national consultants. Travel fares are taken at the rate of USD 250 per trip for national. DSA rates are taken as USD 120 per day for national.		850				850			850.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria
Travel	Travel costs budgeted for Project M&E Officer: travel fares are taken at the rate of USD 250 per trip (5 trips); DSA rates are taken as USD 120 per day (25 days in total). (est. cost is \$4250)							4,250.00		4,250.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (USDeq.)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
		Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5					
Travel	Travel costs for PMU Staff over 5 years at a total of USD 7,974								7,974.00	7,974.00	Federal Ministry Environment, Government of Nigeria
	Project Total	675,880	2,755,850	2,526,996.00	520,000	159,500	6,638,226	161,250	339,974	7,139,450	

Consultant's fee breakdown

S/N	Description
1	Chief Technical Advisor-1 (CTA 1) (Biodiversity) - International Consultant USD 750 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 133 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD 100,000) Total 133 days of effort split into 73 days of effort under Component 1 and 60 days of effort under Component 4
2	Chief Technical Advisor-2 (CTA 2) (Energy) - National Consultant USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 250 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD 100,000) Total 250 days of effort split into 100 days of effort under Component 1, 50 days for Component 3 and 100 days of effort under Component 4
3	Project Gender Mainstreaming Officer USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 140 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD 56,000) Total 140 days of effort split into 25 days of effort under Component 1, 71 days for Component 2 and 3, and 44 days of effort under Component 4
4	Project Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 138 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD 55,000) Total 138 days of effort split into 30 days of effort under Component 1, 64 days for Component 2 and 3, and 44 days of effort under Component 4
5	International Consultants under Component 1, Output 1.1 (NZNP Implementation Plan) USD 750 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 69 days of effort over years 1 and 2 (Total budget of USD 51,750)
6	National Consultants under Component 1, Output 1.1 (NZNP Implementation Plan) USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 114 days of effort over years 1 and 2 (Total budget of USD 45,600)
7	International Consultants under Component 1, Output 1.3 (NZNP Training and Capacity Building) USD 750 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 50 days of effort over years 2 and 3 (Total budget of USD 37,500)
8	National Consultants under Component 1, Output 1.3 (Capacity assessment, NZNP Training and Capacity Building)

S/N	Description
	USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 53 days of effort over years 2 and 3 (Total budget of USD 21,200)
9	National Consultants under Component 1, Output 1.4 (NZNP Coordination Mechanism) USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 40 days of effort in year 2 (Total budget of USD 16,000)
10	National Consultants under Component 2, Output 2.1 (LUP Support, Community Mobilization) USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 35 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD 14,000)
11	National Consultants under Component 3, Output 3.1 (Solar Mini-Grid Tendering Expert - Solar mini-grid tender documents, tender process oversight) USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 30 days of effort over year 2 and 3 (Total budget of USD 12,000)
12	National Consultants under Component 3, Output 3.2 (Clean Cookstove Tendering Expert - Clean cookstove tender documents, tender process oversight) USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 30 days of effort over year 2 and 3 (Total budget of USD 12,000)
13	International Consultants under Component 5, Output 5.1 (Knowledge Management) USD 750 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 60 days of effort over years 3,4,5 (Total budget of USD 45,000)
14	National Consultants under Component 5, Output 5.1 (Knowledge Management) USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 75 days of effort over years 3,4,5 (Total budget of USD 30,000)
15	2 National Consultants under Component 5, Output 5.1.2 (Case Study & Knowledge Dissemination Expert) USD 29,000 & USD 11,500 (lumpsum amount)
16	Project Monitoring and Evaluation Officer USD 400 per day daily rate, contracted for a total of 115 days of effort over 5 years (Total budget of USD 46,000) Total 115 days of effort accounted under M & E
17	International Consultants under M & E (MTR & TE) USD 25,000 (MTR) and USD 40,000 (TE)
18	National Consultants under M & E (MTR & TE) USD 15,000 (MTR) and USD 20,000 (TE)
19	PMC staff cost Project Manager - @USD 2,025/month x 60 months= USD 121,500 Project/Finance Assistant:@USD 1,100/month x 60 months = USD 66,000 2 Project Coordinators: @\$1,050/month x 60 months = USD126,000

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

From GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF.

GEF Council Members' Comments on Nigeria NZNP Child Project	UNDP Response	Reference
<p>Germany welcomes the high amount of co-financing generated from a great variety of sources, both public and private. However, we would like to better understand which firewalls and safeguards are in place to prevent influence and greenwashing of fossil fuel companies providing co-financing for the Integrated Programme, including Shell, BP, and the Nigerian National Petroleum Company. What measures are taken in terms of avoiding reputational risks for the GEF?</p>	<p>The Nigeria NZNP Child Project has not included any letters of co-finance from oil and gas companies (neither Shell, BP nor Nigerian National Petroleum Company) at CEO-ER stage, even though they were mentioned as possible co-financiers at the Concept Note stage. This is primarily due to the concerns shared by the GEF Council member's comment, as well as the UN Secretary-General's draft guidelines for UN engagement with the oil and gas sector.</p>	<p>n/a</p>