Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
10809

Project Type
MSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT/NGI
CBIT **Yes**
NGI **No**

Project Title
Strengthening the capacity of institutions in Nigeria to implement the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement

Countries
Nigeria

Agency(ies)
FAO

Other Executing Partner(s)
Department of Forestry under the Federal Ministry of Environment

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area
Climate Change

Sector
Mixed & Others

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Enabling Activities, Paris Agreement, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Beneficiaries, Communications, Awareness Raising, Civil Society, Academia, Non-Governmental Organization, Type of Engagement, Participation, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Partnership, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Principal Objective 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Significant Objective 1

Biodiversity

Land Degradation

Submission Date

6/23/2022

Expected Implementation Start

1/1/2024

Expected Completion Date

1/1/2027

Duration

36In Months

Agency Fee($)

121,005.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
CCM-3-8	Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity-building initiatives for transparency	GET	1,344,495.00	1,290,178.00
		Total Project Cost($)	**1,344,495.00**	**1,290,178.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of Nigeria to respond to the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 1: Strengthen the capacity of institutions in the key GHG emission sectors to manage Nigeria?s Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) and Measuring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system to track the implementation of Nigeria?s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in order to improve transparency over time.	Technical Assistance	**Outcome 1.1:** Strengthened coordination and institutional arrangements, data sharing, and engagement of key institutions/ stakeholders in managing the National GHGI and MRV system. <u>*Outcome Indicator 1.1a:*</u> Number of skilled focal points (disaggregated by sex) functioning as a hub for data collection and processing. *Target 1.1:* 12 focal points (9 men and at least 3 women) functioning as a hub for data collection and processing (*focal points selected from at least 6 national institutions (1 institution from each GHG emission sector ? Energy, AFOLU, Transport, Waste, IPPU) each with 2 skilled focal points).* <u>*Outcome Indicator 1.1b:*</u> *Number of institutions coordinating and sharing GHG sectoral data for the management of the National GHGI and MRV system*	**Output 1.1.1:** Roles of stakeholder institutions defined in the operationalization of the GHGI, MRV system, and GHG data management. **Output 1.1.2:** A framework for inter-ministerial coordination and GHG data sharing strengthened. **Output 1.1.3:** Focal points in each of the key government ministries and institutions identified, strengthened, institutionalized, and functioning as sector hubs for GHG data collection and processing. **Output 1.1.4:** Inter-institutional MoUs for GHG data sharing signed between the Federal	GET	414,043.00	581,373.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
		Target 1.2: At least 30 national institutions (at least 5 institutions from each GHG emission sector ? Energy, AFOLU, Transport, Waste, IPPU) sharing GHG sectoral data for the management of the National GHGI and MRV system **Outcome 1.2[1]:** A strengthened National Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) and Measuring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system in-line with UNFCCC standards. <u>*Outcome Indicator 1.2a:*</u> Number of strengthened National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (GHGI) *Target 1.2 (a):* One (1) strengthened GHGI <u>*Outcome Indicator 1.2b:*</u> Number of strengthened Measuring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems.	Ministry of Environment and Government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) from each GHG emission sector. **Output 1.2.1:** Updated Technical guides on GHG data transmission and communication in compliance with IPCC standards prepared. **Output 1.2.2:** Strengthened individual capacity to manage and utilize the GHGI and the online MRV system			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
		Target 1.2 (b): One (1) strengthened online MRV system for collecting and managing NDC information.				
		Outcome Indicator 1.2c: Number of stakeholders (disaggregated by sex) utilizing the GHGI and MRV system				
		Target 1.2 (c): 60 people (45 men and 15 women) trained on management of the MRV system and GHGI (10 personnel from each GHG emitting sector - AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) (at least 25% of the trainees are women)				

[1] **NOTE:** The difference between outcome 1.2 and Component 2 is that the content/trainings under outcome 1.2 focus on management of the GHGI and MRV system. Component 2 focusses on building capacity to collect, process and feed the GHG data into the GHGI

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 2: Strengthen the capacity of key stakeholders in Nigeria on GHG data management for the GHGI and MRV system	Technical Assistance	**Outcome 2.1:** Strengthened capacity of stakeholders to collect, process and feed GHG sectoral data into the national GHGI. *Outcome Indicator 2.1a*: Number of stakeholders (disaggregated by sex) from each GHG emission sector (AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) collecting, processing, and feeding GHG data into the GHGI. *Target 2.1 (a):* Cumulatively, 143 stakeholders (107 men and at least 36 women) trained to collect, process, and transmit GHG data *(120 stakeholders with at least 20 from each GHG emitting sector - AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste, and, 23 technical staff from the Department of Climate change and the sectoral hubs; with at least 25% women)*	**Output 2.1.1:** Field data teams from the key emission sectors (AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) trained in the collection, processing, and transmission of GHG data. **Output 2.1.2:** Staff from the Federal Ministry of Environment and the sectoral hubs trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections (at least 25% of the trainees are women). **Output 2.1.3:** Capacity of GHG sector institutions strengthened through provision of equipment for	GET	405,740.00	402,864.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			MRV and GHGI.			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 3: Development of an integrated platform for climate transparency knowledge management.	Technical Assistance	**Outcome 3.1:** A national integrated platform for data sharing linked to the Global CBIT Coordination Platform is functional and used by stakeholders as a one-stop source of information for transparency reporting. *Outcome Indicator 3.1a:* Number of knowledge management platforms for sharing information on transparency-related activities. *Target 3.1 (a):* One (1) integrated knowledge management platform for sharing information on transparency-related activities. *Outcome Indicator 3.1b:* Number of IPCC emission sector institutions sharing GHG data on the integrated platform *Target 3.1b:* At least 24 institutions (4 institutions from each of the 6 GHG emissions sectors (AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) sharing GHG data on the integrated platform. *Outcome Indicator 3.1c:* Number of stakeholders from DCC, DoF and the 6 IPCC sector institutions (disaggregated by sex) sharing GHG data on the integrated platform	**Output 3.1.1:** An integrated knowledge management platform established. **Output 3.1.2:** Staff from the 6 GHG emissions sectors (AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) trained to manage and use the platform **Output 3.1.3:** Institutions from the 6 IPCC GHG emission sectors (AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) sharing aggregated GHG data on the integrated platform. **Output 3.1.4:** Best practices shared and scaled out through peer exchange	GET	338,237.00	103,691.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
		Target 3.1c: At least 30 staff from DoF (2 persons), DCC (3 persons), and the 5 GHG emissions sectors (at least 4 persons from each of the 6 GHG emissions sectors) trained.	programs/workshops for stakeholders on transparency activities. **Output 3.1.5:** Knowledge management products generated and disseminated			
Monitoring and Evaluation	Technical Assistance	**M&E Outcome:** A monitoring and evaluation framework for the project. *Outcome Indicator 1a:* Number of M&E reports submitted to FAO. *Target 1 (a):* 18 periodic technical and financial reports approved by FAO *Target 1b:* One Terminal Evaluation Report submitted to the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) by FAO	**M&E Output 1:** Periodic M&E reports generated and submitted to the FAO GEF **M&E Output 2:** Terminal Evaluation commissioned by FAO GEF	GET	64,250.00	87,500.00
				Sub Total ($)	**1,222,270.00**	**1,175,428.00**

Project Management Cost (PMC)

	GET	122,225.00	114,750.00

Project Management Cost (PMC)		
Sub Total($)	**122,225.00**	**114,750.00**
Total Project Cost($)	**1,344,495.00**	**1,290,178.00**

Please provide justification

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Federal Government of Nigeria (Federal Ministry of Environment)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	402,113.00
Civil Society Organization	The Nigerian Conservation Foundation	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	275,000.00
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	Investment mobilized	150,000.00
Civil Society Organization	The Nigerian Conservation Foundation	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	110,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Federal Government of Nigeria (Federal Ministry of Environment)	Grant	Investment mobilized	353,065.00
			Total Co-Financing($)	**1,290,178.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The FAO?s Hand in Hand initiative aims to strengthen collective action for transformational change, evidence-based investment planning and programming. It combines data and analysis, policy and technical support, partnerships for means of implementation, and financing at scale and is a driver for impact, transparency and accountability which supports the CBIT project?s overall objective. The Nigerian Conservation Foundation has projects through which they undertake activities such as implementing the annual climate change strategy budget 2024-2027 and the annual NCF green recovery Nigeria budget 2024-2027. They also manage partners? institutional grants (e.g. RSPB, Ford Foundation). NCF also co-funds activities from ecotourism income and existing as well as mobilizing new project grants with M&E components. The Federal Government of Nigeria (Federal Ministry of Environment) has resources from forestry and climate change-related activity budgets for both mitigation and adaptation. The activities include forestry resources survey and assessment nationwide, operationalization of national forest monitoring system by the national REDD+ secretariat as well as strengthening capacity to prepare and manage national GHG inventory as a basis for effective ETF under that Paris Agreement.

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
FAO	GET	Nigeria	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	1,344,495	121,005	1,465,500.00
			Total Grant Resources($)		**1,344,495.00**	**121,005.00**	**1,465,500.00**

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount ($)

50,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

4,500

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
FAO	GET	Nigeria	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	50,000	4,500	**54,500.00**
			Total Project Costs($)		**50,000.00**	**4,500.00**	**54,500.00**

Core Indicators

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	48	61		
Male	142	183		
Total	190	244	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

The beneficiaries were estimated based on the number of persons directly benefiting from the training events under the different capacity-building outcomes: 12 under outcome 1.1; 60 under outcome 1.2; 143 under outcome 2.1. and 29 under 3.1. The 244 trainees were distributed across the GHG emission sectors, namely Energy, AFOLU, Transport (as a subsector in Nigeria), Waste, Industrial Processes, and Product Use (IPPU), at both national and sub-national levels. This was considered based on existing human resources in the country and that the trained staff will act as resource persons who will further train more staff to increase the capacity within the sectors. As the key stakeholder institutions? current women headcount is about 25%, it is unrealistic to aim for higher ratio at this stage. However, during implementation, in consultation with the stakeholder institutions, the project will aim to increase the female beneficiaries.

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1.a Project Description

1) Global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)

1. This section describes the key global environmental problems (also known as threats) that this project will address and the underlying causes (indirect threats).

2. **Climate change and variability** is a global environmental challenge that is already causing negative impacts across several sectors. The impacts are exacerbated by human population growth, increasing pressure on natural resources, unsustainable resource use practices, poverty, and inadequate awareness of the implications of unsustainable resource use. Climate projections developed for Nigeria using the models of the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (IPCC AR5) indicate an increase in near-surface temperatures. The values in **Table 1** that have been derived from Figure 3 are the projected temperature changes relative to the 1986?2005 mean temperatures (?C)[1]1.

Table 1: Climate projections for Nigeria using the IPCC AR5 models

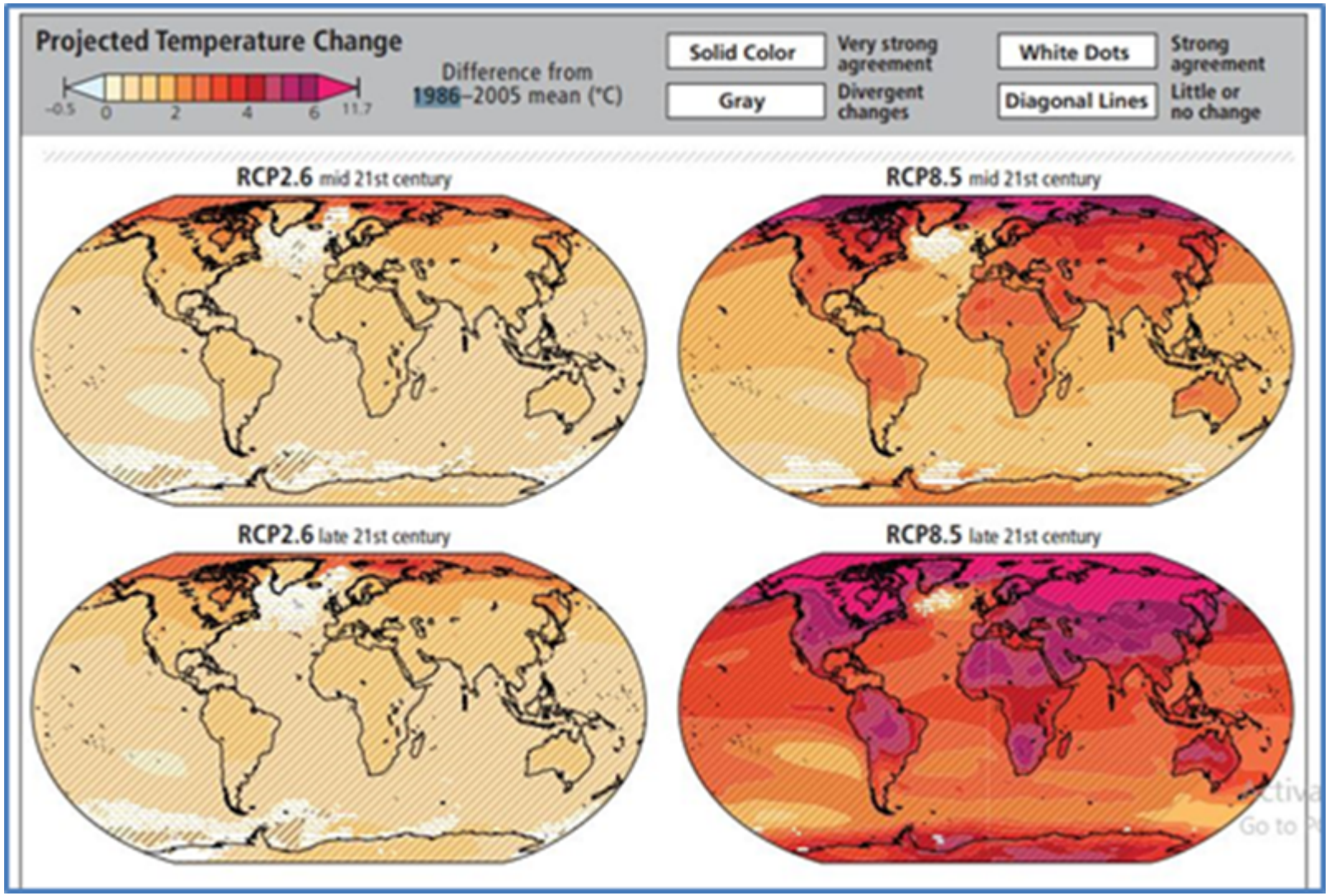
	Under RCP[2]2		RCP 8.5	
Country	**2046?2065 Temp. change**	**2081?2100 Temp. change**	**2046?2065 Temp. change**	**2081?2100 Temp. change**

Nigeria	1.5?C	1.5?C	3?C	5.5?C

3. There is clear evidence of temperature changes in Nigeria at RCP 8.5 making it imperative to consider the effect of climate change on society and justifying the need for capacity building during and after the project implementation, and the effect of climate change would be great with inaction. Figure 3 which was adapted from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report [3]3 presents the scenario visually.

4. Most people in Nigeria are subsistence farmers practicing rain-fed agriculture with minimum agricultural inputs. Rain-fed agriculture accounts for 30 percent of the GDP in Africa and employs 70 percent of the population. As temperatures rise, precipitation will be erratic and uncertain blended with increased frequency and intensity of droughts, floods, heatwaves, and landslides. Many African countries, including Nigeria, already experience this climate stress and have low adaptive capacity. Capacity building for effective monitoring may assist to develop appropriate adaptation and mitigation strategies in tandem with robust policies to lower the negative economic impact on the agricultural sector[4]4.

Figure 1: Visual presentation of Projected Temperature Changes**[5]5**



5. The summaries of Nigeria?s greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by the four sectors from the three direct GHGs of carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), and nitrous oxide (N2O) are presented in both Third National Communication (TNC) and the most recent Second Biennial Update Report (SBUR). Nigeria?s emissions increased from 609,783.8 Gg CO_2-eq for the period 2000-2016 to 678,184 Gg CO2-eq for 2000-

2017 from all the four IPCC sectors[6]6,[7]7. The contribution percentage share of GHGs indicated that CO2 was responsible for 72.9% of the emissions, CH4 for 21.2%, and N_2O for 5.8%.

6. According to the Third National Communication (TNC), total aggregation of emissions indicated that AFOLU headed the sectors with 366,733.9 Gg CO2-eq (60.1%) followed by Energy with 206,452 Gg CO2-eq (33.9%), Waste 23,330.3 Gg CO2-eq (3.8%) and the remaining 13,267.1 Gg CO2-eq (2.2%) from IPPU. On an individual gas basis, AFOLU was the major contributor to CO_2 and N_2O with 69.1% and 70.3% respectively while the Energy sector recorded the highest CH_4 emission with 61.0%. Energy emitted 62.6% NOX, 74% CO and 53.2% SO2. 77.8% of NMVOCs also came from the Energy sector. Nigeria still faces serious challenges to report to the required standards to the Convention due to existing gaps in the activity data from all the sectors[8]8.

7. Vulnerable populations, particularly the poor and the marginalized such as children, women, older persons, and people with disabilities are at risk as they are inadequately empowered to cope with and adapt to the impacts of climate change. A substantial population in Nigeria are subsistence farmers practicing rain-fed agriculture and relying heavily on natural resources. Rain-fed agriculture alone accounts for an average of 30 to 40 percent of the GDP on the African continent and employs around 65 to 70 percent of the population. As temperatures rise, precipitation will be erratic and uncertain blended with increased frequency[9]9 and intensity of droughts, floods, heat waves, and landslides. Many African countries, including Nigeria, not only already experience this climate stress but also have a low adaptive capacity, a situation made worse by non-climatic factors including endemic poverty and chronic conflicts[10]10.

8. Climate change can impact farmers in two ways (ex-ante and ex-post). Ex-ante impacts manifest through the opportunity cost likely to occur by farmers making risky decisions such as limited or excessive use of fertilizer in fear of climate variability. Ex-post impacts are adverse impacts such as crop failure due to drought[11]11. This collective impact will result in a decline in agricultural productivity which will affect economies through rising food prices, falling household incomes, and unfavorable terms of trade. There is a need to develop appropriate adaptation and mitigation strategies in tandem with robust policies to lower the negative economic impact on the agricultural sector. However, implementing these strategies in resource-poor countries comes at a cost that must be considered and explored for effective adaptation development and implementation[12]12.

9. **Overexploitation of natural resources**: Nigeria is experiencing over-exploitation of natural resources (such as forests, wetlands, soil, biodiversity, aquatic resources, rangelands, and marine resources) which have led to biodiversity loss, soil erosion, and increased GHG emissions further aggravating the impact of climate change and variability. Unsustainable land use and overexploitation of natural resources are a result of the increasing human population, weak enforcement of environmental policies, and institutional capacity gaps, among others. Inadequate policy implementation and institutional capacity gaps are mentioned as causes of resource exploitations for Nigeria.

10. **Land degradation** is prevalent in Nigeria arising mainly from ecosystem fragmentation caused by human population pressures exerted on the natural resources. Land degradation, in turn, threatens local communities? livelihoods. In the north of the country, for instance, climate change and human activities such as overgrazing, deforestation, and over-cultivation are responsible for land degradation. Local communities? dependence on firewood as a source of household energy has also degraded and depleted woodlands. Land degradation is generally a serious problem in Nigeria cutting across the whole country, with its associated consequences such as drought, sand dune, and desertification, prominent in the northern part of the country, and soil erosion in the southern part of the country[13][13].

11. Land degradation in the drylands leads to desertification. Desertification, drought, or desiccation are not synonymous. Drought refers to short-term (1- to 2-year) deficits in rainfall which can generally be accommodated by existing ecological, technical, and social strategies. Desiccation refers to longer-term (decadal order) deficits in rainfall that seriously disrupt ecological and social patterns and require a national and global response. Drought and desiccation do not automatically give rise to desertification. Much depends upon resource management practices: when human mismanagement of land weakens the natural system, drought and desiccation often lead to desertification[14]14.

12. Against this background, desertification refers to land degradation in drylands. One-third of the drylands in Africa are moderately or highly affected by desertification and 73 percent of the total agriculturally used drylands are degraded. While physical factors such as drought, desiccation, and climate change do play a part, mankind, however, is the primary agent of desertification. Mankind's role in causing desertification is revealed in the failure of resource management practices. The fight against desertification can only succeed if the welfare of mankind in the affected dryland areas is put at the center of the development agenda and the adaptive strategies of their livelihood and production systems that confer drought resistance and/or lessen their susceptibility to drought and famine are bolstered[15]15.

13. Climatic variations and human activities are the main causes of desertification and thus affect community resilience. Overexploitation of fuelwood and unsustainable agricultural activities in the vulnerable ecosystems of the arid and semi-arid areas strains the productive capacity. These activities are sparked by human population growth, the impact of the market economy, and poverty. Human population levels of the vulnerable drylands have a close relationship with development pressure on land by human activities which are one of the principal causes of desertification[16]16. There is a vicious circle by which a high number of people living in dryland areas exert pressure on vulnerable land through inappropriate natural resources management, poor agricultural practices, daily subsistence activities, and worsening land degradation[17]17.

14. **Environmental Pollution**: This is the introduction of contaminants into the natural environment, and the problem continues to increase in most countries including Nigeria. Assessments have been undertaken on some aspects of environmental pollution such as waste disposal, air pollution, vehicle, and industrial pollution which have contributed to the country?s GHG emissions. For example, a recent article that reviewed relevant publications on pollution indicated that the seashores of Nigeria are highly polluted. Similarly, there are challenges of environmental pollution in agriculture and transportation[18]18. Emissions of GHGs from the AFOLU source category added up to 366,733.9 Gg CO2-eq (60.1%) followed by Energy with 206,452 Gg CO2-eq (33.9%), Waste 23,330.3 Gg CO2-eq (3.8%) and the remaining 13,267.1 Gg CO2-eq (2.2%) from IPPU.

15. **Barriers to Addressing the Environmental Problems and Root Causes:** The key barriers which impede addressing the environmental problems and root causes discussed in section D that this Project will address are described below and outlined in Table 2.

Barrier#1: Weak coordination framework and institutional arrangements, and low institutional engagements in GHG data collection, management, and monitoring: Underdeveloped institutional arrangements and weak MRV systems are major challenges to transparent reporting. Insufficient human capacity (i.e., few well-trained experts, inadequate knowledge, and scientific expertise), limited tools and equipment, as well as weak organizational frameworks are key barriers to GHG inventory quality and bottlenecks to transparency reporting.

Nigeria has a coordination framework and working arrangements but there is a need to develop capacity for institutional engagements in GHG data collection, management, and monitoring. Although key institutions have been mapped to ensure completeness of the inventory, the coordination of these institutions is not effective. Nigeria would like to have a robust functioning GHG inventory Management System (GHGIMS) which can only be achieved with a well-coordinated functional, and sustainable set of emission sectors[19]19. Effective coordination across Nigerian ministries and agencies at all levels of government is currently limited[20]20.

The country has made efforts such as the establishment of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (ICCC), a key coordinating mechanism to promote engagement on Nigeria?s climate response across sectors, which have not been effective since meetings held are intermittent and ad hoc. The creation of the National Council on Climate Change under the 2021 Climate Change Act is expected to improve coordination[21]21. Other key gaps concerning institutional coordination include lack of coordination in GHG data collection, especially between line departments and specialized institutions, low awareness level among communities and institutions concerning environmental

issues, and inadequate training of field workers with respect to GHGI and MRV. There is an opportunity for this project to support the operationalization of efforts to address the gaps through capacity building. Outcome 1 of this project addresses this barrier.

Barrier#2: Inadequate Institutional and technical capacity at the national level to collect/manage GHG data and operationalize MRV systems to meet transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement: The gap analysis on institutional arrangements and MRV system capacity [22]22 indicates the existence of many gaps in developing countries and for Nigeria as well. The gaps in data for MRV include a lack of activity data, appropriate systems, and tools to measure the relevant parameters as well as a lack of skilled personnel, in particular, at the sectoral level. Nigeria?s Department of Climate Change is reliant on external consultants for many tasks, which impedes capacity building and institutional learning over time[23]23.

Nigeria established sectoral working groups which report to the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (ICCC). However, there is inadequate coordination among the GHG emission sectors which further aggravates the institutional capacity challenge. The GHG emission sectors maintain their systems and have not been able to effectively integrate their data. In addition, the amount of data produced by various initiatives requires building capacities for data storage and management, and strong analytical capabilities to interpret the data and harness it for effective reporting and decision-making for implementation. While capacity building is a crosscutting issue for all the NDC sectors, limited capacity for the centralized process currently exists to ensure coherence and coordination among the relevant sectors. In addition, no regular monitoring and review process is in place to provide the guidance needed for targeting capacity-building efforts. Outcome 1 and 2 address this barrier.

Barrier#3: Weaknesses in GHG data access and tools: An effective transparency mechanism under the Paris Agreement will require accurate and precise MRV of GHG emissions from all IPCC sectors for aggregation and reporting. However, limited data and information is shared among the sectors. In addition, the sectors have relatively little experience in GHG accounting (the process undertaken to measure the amount of GHGs emitted by an entity, installation, project, or jurisdiction). Furthermore, the need for timely and quality data for domestic policy making and international reporting puts more pressure on the fragile national statistical system than ever before. The data required for monitoring progress toward the ambitious and aspirational global and continental development agendas is unprecedented both in scope and granularity. Sharing of information among the sectors is essential for enhancing completeness and quality of information and effectiveness in transparency reporting. Consequently, there is a need for arrangements to foster information access. An integrated information platform will

provide an opportunity for the sectors to share information and experiences and thus enhance transparent reporting. Outcome 2 and 3 address this barrier.

16. The existing barriers that need to be addressed in Nigeria in order to meet transparency requirements are summarized in **Table 2**:

Table 2: Existing barriers to meeting transparency requirements in Nigeria

Barrier	Elaboration
(a) Weak coordination framework and institutional arrangements, and low institutional engagements in GHG data collection, management, and monitoring.	Nigeria still has weaknesses in coordination framework and working arrangements, and low institutional engagements in GHG data collection, management, and monitoring. There is a need to strengthen climate change knowledge architecture in Nigeria to reach policymakers, community-based organizations, students, and researchers, who are on the frontline of delivering adaptation and mitigation projects[24]24. Gaps exist in the organization, the special unit, and the platform for coordinating and facilitating the regular generation, management, exchange, and dissemination of climate-related knowledge and capacity-building services. It is critical to ensure that information and knowledge sharing is made accessible to a wide range of people, particularly those most vulnerable. Indigenous people should also be incorporated within climate change-oriented organizations to enable local fishermen and farmers to have ownership and responsibility to increase their participation.
(b) Inadequate technical and institutional capacity for MRV and GHG data management	There is inadequate technical and institutional capacity in the MRV and GHG data management processes including, a lack of appropriate and adequate equipment to collect data and report findings, lack of skilled personnel, weaknesses in financial and technical resources (limited computerization), to collect, interpret and report environmental data, and low level of standardized and compatible data sets, and systems interoperability.

Barrier	Elaboration
(c) Weaknesses in GHG data access and tools	Lack of adequate information is considered to be one of the key constraints encountered by farmers in adapting to climate change and in Nigeria, there is a pressing need to improve information dissemination and access, and public awareness and understanding of the impacts of climate change. This includes access to information regarding historical climate, projections of future climate change, potential impacts, causes of vulnerability, technologies, and measures for managing climate risks, and the know-how for implementing these technologies.

17. The key challenges facing NDC implementation in Africa (including Nigeria) which will be addressed by this project are outlined in **Table 3**:

Table 3: Key challenges facing NDC implementation in Africa

Institutional Frameworks	**Transparency and data**
? Need to strengthen inter-ministerial coordination. ? Foster cooperation with sub-national governance, other stakeholders ? Ensure clear linkages between NDCs and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	? Strengthen monitoring and tracking/ accounting for NDC implementation. ? Strengthen availability and accessibility of data and statistics for tracking NDCs. ? Need to develop meaningful monitoring indicators
Financing	**Sector Approaches**

? Mobilize the private sector to participate in NDC implementation. ? Translate NDCs into investment plans and bankable projects. ? Incorporate NDCs in sector budgets	? Link sector plans and programs with NDC implementation ? Identify priority sectors. ? Identify best case practices. ? Need to communicate support received and what is required in terms of climate change adaptation and mitigation, capacity development and building; technology development and transfer; finance.

Source: International Climate Initiative (ICI), 2017[25]25

18. Through the NDC and other UNFCCC submissions, Nigeria mentioned the need for technical capacity building to support implementation of the reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement.

2) Baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

19. Nigeria ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in August 1994, and this marked the country?s first step and commitment toward achieving climate transparency. Since then, Nigeria has continued to demonstrate its commitment through the submission of the required transparency reports to the UNFCCC. For instance, Nigeria completed the development of a National GHG Inventory for the First and Second National Communications of Nigeria. The country?s Biennial Update Report (BUR) 2018, states that there is a need to put in place a National Inventory Management System (NIMS) that guarantees sustainability and quality through effective institutional arrangements to produce inventories that are transparent, complete, consistent, comparable, and accurate as per IPCC best practices.

20. Nigeria submitted its First and Second National Communication reports in 2003 and 2014 respectively. Notably, in April 2020, the country submitted its Third National Communication (TNC). Nigeria?s Intended Nationally Determined Contributions was submitted in 2015 and as a non-Annex 1 Party signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), hence obligating Nigeria to provide regular updates. In 2017, Nigeria submitted its First NDC and in July 2021, Nigeria submitted an updated version of its First NDC.

Nigeria?s updated NDC that was submitted in 2021 includes emission reduction from the waste sector, an increase in the country?s conditional contribution on international support (47%), and an unconditional contribution of 20% below Business As Usual by 2030.

21. The Department of Climate Change (DCC) of the Federal Ministry of Environment was established, as the country?s focal point for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Nigeria. The DCC coordinates the implementation of the UNFCCC, its protocol, and any other legally binding agreements for implementing climate change activities. The DCC frequently updates Nigeria?s national Green House Gas (GHG) emission inventory and mitigation options, vulnerability assessment, and adaptation measures and satisfactorily provides a sustainable policy framework and enabling environment for the implementation of the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol and any other climate change guidelines, laws and control in Nigeria. The DCC is supported by the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (ICCC) which it chairs.

22. Before the Biennial Update Report (BUR) 2018, Nigeria lacked a fully-fledged GHG inventory management system (IMS) and functional institutional arrangements (IA). This is because previous inventories were prepared on an ad-Hoc basis with the support of international consultants. However, estimates of GHG emissions provided in the Biennial Update Report (BUR) 2018 were compiled in line with the IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National GHG Inventories (IPCC, 2006) and the IPCC Good Practice Guidance (GPG) and Uncertainty Management in National GHG Inventories (IPCC, 2000). The purpose of adopting these guidelines and GPG was to ensure that the GHG emission estimates were Transparent, Accurate, Complete, Consistent, and Comparable (TACCC). A source category analysis was conducted to identify activities in the five IPCC sectors responsible for emissions and sinks within the economy. The objective was to be as exhaustive as possible in the coverage of activities contributing to emissions and sinks for inclusion in the compilation. The national GHG inventory included estimates from the five IPCC sectors, Energy; Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU); Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU), Transport and Waste. However, the categories and subcategories were not exhausted due to a lack of activity data in some cases.

23. Nigeria?s Department of Climate Change Unit (DCC) is situated in the Federal Ministry of Environment Abuja, Nigeria. DCC was created to implement the Convention and the protocol activities. It also coordinates the activities of the Inter-ministerial Committee on Climate Change whose members are drawn from the Ministries of Finance, Agriculture, and Water Resources; Energy Commission, Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), Foreign Affairs, Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NIMET), Industry, NGOs (Nigerian Environmental Study/Action Team), and the Academia. Nigeria has already started developing the NIMS with the creation of a GHG inventory division within the Department of Climate Change (DCC) of the Federal Ministry of Environment. This division has the responsibility for producing good quality GHG inventories that are compliant and of the standard required by IPCC. This division operates with two sections, one section for GHG inventory reporting and another for databasing components. The collaboration of institutions involved in the production of the GHG inventories need to be strengthened to be robust enough to deliver on the various components of the NIMS. These components include Institutional Arrangements; Method and Data Documentation; Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA-QC) procedures; Archiving systems; Key Category Analysis; and National Inventory Improvement Plan.

24. According to Nigeria?s second biennial update report, Nigeria still faces many reporting challenges to meet its obligation to the convention. To address this, Nigeria strengthened the personnel of the DCC, its national GHG inventory management system, and institutional arrangements as well as implementing the ICAT phase I initiative. However, challenges persist, including data availability for the national inventory. As a result, for previous inventories, substantial data was sourced from international databases or extrapolated. This project will identify priority gaps and constraints that will be strengthened through targeted training and appropriate resourcing. The specific interventions will be identified through a needs assessment and stakeholder engagements in the PPG phase.

25. The Nigeria Biennial Update Report (BUR) 2018, highlights that making the National Inventory Management System (NIMS) fully operational and sustainable over time is a major challenge, and strongly recommends capacity building and strengthening institutional arrangements. Additionally, the Third National Communications (2020) outlines the National GHG Inventory Improvement Plan for Nigeria. Some initiatives that are supporting Nigeria to address transparency requirements include ICAT - an initiative that is has finalize phase I and is now implementing phase II to improve the MRV system. The table below shows how this project?s interventions will address the gaps identified in the improvement plan. Details about the outputs can be found in this PIF?s alternative scenario section.

Table 4: How the CBIT Nigeria project addresses the gaps identified in The National GHG Inventory Improvement Plan outlined in the Nigeria Third National Communications (2020)

The National GHG Inventory Improvement Plan outlined in the Nigeria Third National Communications (2020): Gaps to be addressed	**How the CBIT Nigeria project will address the gaps identified in the TNC**
1 The DCC should implement a fully-fledged Inventory Management System (IMS) to sustainably prepare GHG inventories to report to and implement the Convention. 2 The present Implementing Arrangements for compiling the GHG inventory should be further strengthened to smoothly implement the Inventory Management System (IMS). 3 The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) in close collaboration with the DCC must develop a network for collecting appropriate activity data for the compilation of good quality future inventories.	The CBIT Nigeria Project will support the country through the realization of outputs under Components 1 and 2. Specifically, these 2 Components will yield the following outcomes that will address the gaps identified in the TNC: a. Strengthened coordination, data sharing, and engagement of key institutions/stakeholders in managing the National GHGI and MRV system. b. A strengthened National Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) and MRV system in line with UNCCC standards c. Strengthened capacity of stakeholders to collect, process, and feed GHG sectoral data into the GHGI.
1 A functional QA/QC system must be developed in the shortest timeframe to guarantee the quality of future inventories. 2 Officers of the DCC and members of the sectoral working groups should be imparted adequate capacity to deliver to the required standards. 3 Nigeria must develop national emission factors, namely for the key categories, to enable the adoption of higher Tier methods. 4 The need to develop land use cover and change maps and overlay them with the climate and soil maps is most urgent to refine estimates in the Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU) category.	Component 3?s outputs and some outputs under Component 2 will yield the outcomes listed below that will address the gaps identified in the TNC. a. Strengthened capacity of stakeholders to collect, process, and feed GHG sectoral data into the GHGI. b. A national integrated platform for data sharing linked to the Global CBIT Coordination Platform is functional and used by stakeholders as a one-stop source of information for transparency reporting.

The National GHG Inventory Improvement Plan outlined in the Nigeria Third National Communications (2020): Gaps to be addressed	How the CBIT Nigeria project will address the gaps identified in the TNC
5 Biomass stocks must be assessed for use in the FOLU emissions assessment. 6 Information on technologies used in manufacturing processes and other emitting activity areas must be collected along with the appropriate activity data	

26. According to Third National Communications, Nigeria lacked a full-fledged GHG Inventory Management System (IMS) and adequate institutional arrangements (IA). Inventories in previous national communications were prepared on an ad-hoc basis with the support of international consultants. Nonetheless, as per existing IMS and IA, the country implemented the steps for the compilation of this GHG inventory and intends to further improve in future compilations. Given the lack of technical capacity, insufficient institutional arrangements, and the nonexistence of a fully-fledged IMS, QA/QC was mostly done by external consultants. Due to the importance of having an appropriate QA/QC system, DCC started the development and implementation of such a system in line with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG inventories. DCC resorted to the collaboration of the UNFCCC to perform a full QA of the final inventory and the draft chapter of the third national communication thereon with the support of the Global Support Programme of UNDP and the UN Environment, assisted by the international expert offering capacity building to Nigeria.

27. Nigeria?s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) promotes sustainable development and delivers on government priorities. The policies and measures included in the NDC will deliver immediate development in May 2021, Nigeria submitted an updated NDC. The policies and measures alleviate poverty, increase social welfare and inclusion, as well as improve individual well-being, which includes a healthy environment. Furthermore, by not undertaking these measures Nigeria would incur significant adaptation costs from exacerbated climate change.

28. In July 2021, Nigeria submitted its updated NDC, with the base year update from 2010 to 2018. The total emissions of greenhouse gases estimated between 2010 and 2018 range from 247 million tonnes of CO2-equivalent (MtCO2e) emissions in 2010 and 347 MtCO2e in 2018. The energy sector was the largest source of GHG emissions with 209 MtCO2e emitted in 2018 (60% of total emissions). The 2015 NDC covered emissions for three greenhouse gases: CO2, CH4, and N2O. The NDC greenhouse mitigation target now covers four GHGs (CO2, CH4, N2O, and HFCs). The GHG mitigation assessment has been expanded to cover 11 pollutants in total, including short-lived climate pollutants (black carbon) and air pollutants (PMs, NOx, SO2, NH3. OC, NMVOCs, and CO) to evaluate the co-benefits of mitigation measures in reducing these substances, alongside GHGs.

29. In Nigeria?s 2015 NDC, historical GHG emissions were estimated for 2010-2014 and then projected into the future based on a 5% per year GDP growth rate. As a result, in the 2015 NDC baseline projection, total GHG emissions were estimated to increase to 898 MtCO2e in 2030. These projections have now been refined and recalculated using updated and improved estimates of key parameters such as GDP growth, taking into account, the economic impact of the coronavirus pandemic, and Nigeria?s expected recovery.

30. In the updated baseline projection, GHG emissions for Nigeria in 2030 are now estimated to be 453 MtCO2e emissions, around half of those predicted in 2015. **This represents a 31% increase in total GHG emissions between 2015 and 2030, or a 2.6% per year increase in total GHG emissions, which is consistent with historic trends**. Energy and Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use continue to be the largest single sources of GHG emissions, contributing 51% and 33% to total GHG emissions in 2030 respectively. Even though under ?business-as-usual conditions, emissions in 2030 are now expected to be significantly lower in absolute terms than had been expected, Nigeria recommits to its unconditional contribution of 20% below business as usual by 2030 and increases its conditional contribution from 45% to 47% below business as usual by 2030 provided that adequate international support is forthcoming.

Implications for Business as Usual (BAU) Scenario/ Future Scenarios without the Project

31. The BAU scenario has great implications for the countries? ability to ensure effective coordination and quality GHG data collection and sharing and will consequently affect transparency reporting under the Paris agreement. Without the CBIT project, GHGI and MRV in the country would remain inadequate as exemplified by the following:

a) Institutional coordination: Despite efforts in different sectors, the results achieved to date are still inadequate. There are big gaps in institutional capacity including operational environment, knowledge and skills, and access to information required for effective decisions. There are also gaps in institutional stakeholder engagement among the Federal and State Government Ministries and agencies, Local Government Departments, the organized private sector, and civil society organisations4. To implement effective response strategies, it is necessary to strengthen specialized climate agencies, particularly the Department of Climate Change in the Federal Ministry of Environment[26]26. There is also a need for new frameworks, such as Public-Private-Partnerships that are organized along value chain lines, which can take research findings into the field and help smallholder farmers adapt to a changing climate[27]27.

b) Compliance with UNFCCC and Paris Agreement: Nigeria is a signatory to the Paris Agreement and will continue to be subject to the transparency requirements under the UNFCCC as follows: (i) National Communications every 4 years under the UNFCCC reporting and verification requirements (ii) National GHGI reports in compliance UNFCCC reporting requirements, (iii) Biennial Update Reports; now Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) on national GHGI emissions and mitigation plus information on mitigation actions, and (iv) NDC reporting under the Paris Agreement. However, with the BAU scenario, climate change reporting will continue to be largely indicative, reporting based on Tier 1 and through a costly process. The implementation of the NDC policies with inadequacies in the MRV system will also remain a challenge under this scenario. The flexibility of the NDC process and the diversity of the terms and metrics involved cannot, therefore, guarantee compliance to enhanced transparency under the Paris Agreement with the BAU scenario.

c) ***Policy accountability:*** The country does not have a robust system for effectively assessing climate policy implementation and impacts resulting from the implementation of the NAPAs and NAMAs. Under the BAU scenario, Nigeria will not be able to meet the enhanced and increased ambition in the post-2015 Paris Agreement climate regime that necessitates both the BURs/BTRs and a national MRV system to meet the increased transparency through tracking mitigation progress and support provided on a more frequent basis. Measuring the actual progress of implementation towards the NDC's goals over time would be difficult. As such the country will not be able to track the results of climate action in terms of quality, quantity, and timing for the set targets. Under this scenario, it will remain difficult to ascertain the achievement of the expected and actual climate policy goals, and how these compares and contribute to the aggregate global outcomes.

d) ***The limited scope of stakeholder participation:*** NDC implementation in Nigeria is mainly considered a responsibility of government institutions. The involvement of non-state actors such as the private sector, academia, CSOs, and forest-dependent communities remains limited and their contribution to NDC implementation is not adequately captured in the country?s transparency communications. This means that some key sources of emissions remain unaddressed and may therefore not provide a comprehensive picture of emission activity thus undermining the environmental effectiveness of NDC implementation.

e) ***Comparability of climate reporting:*** Nigeria?s current capacity to report on climate actions both nationally and internationally falls along with similar sector divisions as in other countries. The reporting largely remains qualitative and limited to Tier 1 data, which does not allow for effective comparability between countries.

f) ***The credibility of climate change action:*** Implementing the NDC without a strengthened MRV system to produce and check the GHG information will be a challenge for the country and will limit its ability to track efforts and attract more participation, compliance, ambition, and financing.

g) ***The efficiency of policy action:*** Without a strengthened MRV system, the country will find it difficult to fully evaluate the performance of different policy designs and instruments in terms of reducing GHG emissions and costs (direct compliance costs and broader social opportunity costs), and ancillary impacts (both co-benefits and countervailing harms in other environmental, social, and economic outcomes). For example, reducing emissions from deforestation may also affect biodiversity and local human populations, while the promotion of the use of renewable forms of energy-solar and wind energy may affect biodiversity.

3) Proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project and the project?s Theory of Change

32. This project will implement capacity building and strengthening institutions in several ways such as the use of a team of experienced GHGI and MRV experts to mentor relevant institutions and organizations for the three and half years. This approach will support the ongoing development of assessments as well as enhancement of analytical and data sharing capacity within and between the sectors as well as with the National Bureau of Statistics (NBOS) for sustainability. The mentors would focus on transferring knowledge through demonstrative capacity building of national staff to perform tasks. National capacity will be strengthened through collaboration between GHGI and MRV experts, academic institutions, and civil society inputs.

33. Nigeria has a climate change department ? The Department of climate change (DCC) anchored within the Federal Ministry of Environment and sectoral focal points in other Ministries. The sectoral hubs could implement transparency activities at the national level and directly link to the Federal Ministry of Environment (Department of climate change and Forestry) and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), as well as with capacity-building organizations of their choice. The activities in this approach will also include independent information collection, processing, and knowledge sharing by the sector hubs. The involvement of NBS from the onset of the project will ensure the sustainability of data management as NBS is statutorily mandated to handle the collection, analysis, and dissemination of national statistics. The Department of Forestry brings in coordination and UNFCCC reporting experience to complement Department of Climate Change reporting mandate.

34. The above scenario represents the proposed CBIT project and focuses on national levels of the capacity building followed by experience sharing. The scenario provides for and highlights the need to strengthen sectoral level capacity, and country-level supervisory capacity as well as enhance data quality and information sharing through a dedicated information sharing platform. The national-level learning feeds into the regional level and state-level experience sharing. This scenario offers a great opportunity for improved coordination, strengthening of sectoral collaboration, and cross-learning. The structure of this approach is hinged on the fact that the coordination unit (DCC) and the sector hubs are given priority for strengthening management capacity as it lays a solid foundation for information collection, synthesis, and dissemination. Therefore, this national, and sectoral level approach yields the best results because capacity is built for all the respective sectors and the immense potential for cross-learning and experience sharing can be sustained when the project ceases.

35. ***Cost-Effectiveness Analysis of Chosen Alternative:*** The chosen alternative is structured under 4 components. It is anchored on the existing national state and non-state structures and information generated by this project will be shared through the existing national and regional linkages. This project?s interventions will strengthen existing data collection and information sharing structures at the national level, build on previous and ongoing national and regional initiatives undertaken by each of the sector hubs that are currently involved in GHGI and MRV, and ensure learning and lesson sharing across the IPCC sectors.

36. This project will work with key stakeholders at the country and regional level who already have ongoing GHGI activities and with technical experience undertaking similar work. Through this approach, this project will ensure ownership of results by stakeholders and sustainability of the project outcomes. This scenario of strengthening national-level capacity ensures the sustainability of MRV approaches at the field level as well as country-level supervision.

37. ***The Project?s Theory of Change:*** The long-term change (goal) of the Project focuses on the improvement of institutional arrangements and in-country technical capacity for Nigeria to meet the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) Reporting requirements of the Paris Agreement and support the mitigation of negative impacts of climate change and vulnerability. This change will be reflected through the improved data handling and management of GHGI and MRV system to track Nigeria?s Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) over time. This will result in a functional National Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) and MRV system in-line with UNFCCC standards. Consequently, it will contribute to improved GHG information collation and knowledge sharing amongst key institutions from the GHG emission sectors resulting in better reporting to UNFCCC by Nigeria. This Theory of change is the tool and approach[28]28, [29]29 depicting the CBIT project framework to guide the implementation of the components to achieve the overall outcome namely to strengthen national-level institutions for more effective transparent reporting.

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38. The Project interventions aim at addressing the root causes/barriers to the prevailing environmental issues in Nigeria. Overexploitation of natural resources, environmental pollution, and land degradation have contributed enormously to the negative impacts of climate change and vulnerability in Nigeria. Unfortunately, the GHG emission sectors have a low capacity to collect, analyze and process climate change-related data per the Enhanced Transparency Framework Requirements of the Paris Agreement, as well as disseminate relevant information to mitigate the impacts of climate change. There are several barriers in the country that the project will address to achieve the desired overall impact of improved transparent reporting. The barriers include the inadequate technical, human, and financial capacity to ensure effective reporting and are listed as (i) Weak coordination framework and institutional arrangements, and low institutional engagements in GHG data collection, management, and monitoring,. (ii) Low institutional engagements in GHG data collection, management, and monitoring (iii) Inadequate Institutional and technical capacity at the national level to collect/manage GHG data and operationalize MRV systems to meet transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement; and (iv) Weaknesses in GHG data access and tools.

39. The Project will introduce vivid transformative actions under four main components:

? Strengthen the capacity of national institutions to manage the National GHGI and MRV system to improve transparency over time. Strengthen the capacity of institutions in the key GHG emission sectors to manage Nigeria?s Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI)(mitigation),

Measuring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system (adaptation), and track the implementation of Nigeria?s Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to improve transparency over time.

? Strengthen the capacity of key stakeholders in Nigeria on GHG data management for the GHGI and MRV system.

? Development of an integrated knowledge management platform for climate transparency knowledge management.

? Monitoring and Evaluation.

40. The logical pathway in the theory of change for this project is based on the universal development approach and practice[30]30, also elaborated by Piroska Bisits Bullen (2020)[31]31. The expected change will include strengthened coordination, data sharing, and engagement of key stakeholders in managing GHGI and MRV system; a functional National GHGI and MRV system in line with UNFCCC standards; strengthened capacity of stakeholders to collect, process and feed GHG sectoral data into the national GHGI; and national integrated platform for data sharing linked to the Global CBIT Coordination Platform functional and used by stakeholders as a one-stop source of information for transparency reporting. The logical pathway encompasses increased technical capacity through awareness about and application of methods of GHG data collection, analysis, information sharing, and archiving. The overall change is strengthening technical and institutional capacities and enhancing collaboration through a formalized framework of data collection and sharing to respond to the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement. Figure 4 is a diagrammatic presentation of the pathway, which comprises a series of inter-connectedness between project interventions, the outcome pathways, and anticipated impacts.

41. In the logical pathway, there are several drivers of change, both enablers (indicated in Figure 4 as E1, E2, E3) and underlying assumptions (A1, A2, etc.,) that contribute to the success of the project; The main enablers include, the existence of relevant policies, legislations and regulations and robust institutional structures in government that are implementing activities related to all the IPCCC GHG emission sectors. Nigeria has the willingness to embrace capacity-building approaches to enhance its capacity in addressing climate change. Nigeria has an active Coordination Committee on GHG inventory and Mitigation which will facilitate quick learning and implementation of the project activities (E1), (ii) Supportive national policies, strategies, and existing related projects to learn from (E2), and finally (iii) the National and international climate change reporting framework is a low hanging fruit for this project (E3). The main assumptions are:

? A1 - that there is sufficient political will and support for project activities.

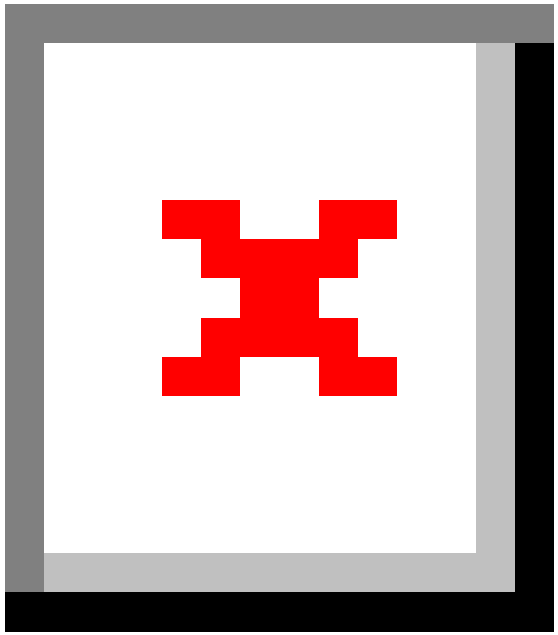
? A2 -the GHG emission sectors cooperate, collaborate, and contribute to GHG data management and development of a national MRV system.

? A3 - stakeholder participation is effectively harnessed, and,

? A4 - that capacity building will be accepted by the country-level IPCC sector stakeholders and the focal points will apply it to ensure quality data collection and sharing is undertaken sustainably.

42. The project?s impact pathway includes enhanced information sharing and strengthened collaboration and partnerships between the public and private sector actors engaged in GHG data collection and sharing. The interventions have been designed to address the main barriers and the project design is cognizant of the pre-conditions to achieve the desired impact. **Figure 2** provides the ToC.

Figure 2: Theory of Change for the FAO CBIT Nigeria project (uploaded as a separate document)



Description of expected outcomes and components of the project

43. **Project Objective:** To strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of Nigeria to respond to the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement.

44. **Project Duration:** 36 months.

45. In the short and medium-term, the project will enhance the capacity of Nigeria to meet the transparency requirements of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Through capacity building, systems will either be established and/or strengthened to make the necessary GHG data and information easily accessed, analyzed, and used for national MRV and implementation efforts, thereby benefiting the country to set up better climate change data collection and monitoring system. The project components are described in detail below including the expected outcomes, outputs, and activities.

Component 1: Strengthen the capacity of institutions in the key GHG emission sectors to manage Nigeria?s Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) and Measuring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system to track the implementation of Nigeria?s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in order to improve transparency over time.

46. This Component will strengthen structures for GHG data processing and sharing amongst GHG emitting sectors by improving inter and intra-agency coordination. The capacity of national institutions will be strengthened to manage the National GHGI and MRV system to track the implementation of Nigeria?s NDCs. This component will work towards making MRV systems and data management arrangements harmonized and functional. Details about Component 1 are provided below:

Outcome 1.1: Strengthened coordination and institutional arrangements, data sharing, and engagement of key institutions/stakeholders in managing the National GHGI and MRV system.

47. This outcome will support the Federal Government of Nigeria to coordinate, implement, monitor, and evaluating policies and programs to enhance transparency in the country. Focal points within key government ministries and key institutions within the IPCC sectors (AFOLU, IPPU, Transport, Waste, and Energy) will be identified and their engagement in GHG data collection and aggregation increased. The focal points will be institutionalized further and supported to function as hubs of GHG data collection and processing. Their engagement between the sector hubs and other stakeholders will be enhanced and their linkage with the lead institution will be strengthened for reporting and monitoring purposes. In addition, this outcome will strengthen inter-institutional coordination and GHG data sharing through the signing of MoUs between the Ministry of Environment and other Ministries, Departments, and Agencies from the GHG emission sectors.

Targets for Outcome 1.1:

a. 12 focal points (9 men and at least 3 women) functioning as a hub for data collection and processing *(focal points selected from at least 6 national institutions -1 institution from each GHG emission sector: Energy, AFOLU, Transport, Waste, IPPU, each with 2 skilled focal points).*

b. At least 25 national institutions (5 institutions from each GHG emission sector ? Energy, AFOLU, Transport, Waste, IPPU) sharing GHG sectoral data for the management of the National GHGI and MRV system.

Outcome 1.1 will be delivered by the following outputs:

- **Output 1.1.1:** Roles of stakeholder institutions defined in the operationalization of the GHGI, MRV system, and GHG data management.
- **Output 1.1.2:** A framework for inter-ministerial coordination and GHG data sharing strengthened.
- **Output 1.1.3:** Focal points in each of the key government ministries and institutions identified, strengthened, institutionalized, and functioning as sector hubs for GHG data collection and processing.
- **Output 1.1.4:** Inter-institutional MoUs for GHG data sharing signed between the Federal Ministry of Environment and Government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) from each GHG emission sector.

48. ***Output 1.1.1: Roles of stakeholder institutions defined in the operationalization of the GHGI, MRV system, and GHG data management***. An institutional stakeholder mapping and capacity needs assessment will be undertaken to identify key stakeholders, define their roles and identify capacity gaps and needs in GHG data management. Findings from the capacity needs assessment will determine the roles played by stakeholders in the operationalization of the GHGI and MRV system. This output will be delivered by the following activities:

(i) **Undertake a comprehensive institutional stakeholder mapping and capacity needs assessment**: a study will be undertaken to identify key stakeholders, define their roles in climate transparency and identify their capacity gaps and needs.

(ii) **Prepare a Capacity needs action plan**: the action plan will outline the institutional and technical gaps, needs, and entry points for this CBIT project. The GHG Consultant will use this information to prepare training content, and this will help to identify the GHGI and MRV equipment required.

(iii) **Hold a stakeholder workshop to discuss capacity gaps and the roles of the institutions identified in the operationalization of GHGI, MRV, and GHG data management:** A workshop will be organized to share the findings of the institutional stakeholder mapping and capacity needs assessment and create awareness of the respective roles of the stakeholders in GHGI, MRV, and data management.

49. ***Output 1.1.2: A framework for inter-ministerial coordination and GHG data sharing strengthened.*** This output seeks to strengthen institutional coordination (networking) amongst participating stakeholders from GHG sectors for GHG data sharing. As part of its climate action in Nigeria, the Federal Ministry of Environment (FMoE) established the Department of Climate Change (DCC) and entrusted it with the responsibility of implementing climate change policies and programmes, and to enhance coordination with other Government Ministries, Departments and agencies and other non-state actors through the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (ICCC). The Committee has been established and is made up of Ministries, Departments and Agencies of government, individuals, corporate entities, development partners and relevant stakeholders. This Project will work within this existing coordination framework, by co-opting a manageable number of 20 members to serve on the Project Steering Committee, and as well as provide the necessary coordination with other actor.

50. Output 1.1.2 will strengthen coordination between the DCC and the key ministries and formalize data sharing with the sector hub that will be established at DCC. MoUs between these government agencies and the FMoE will be developed and signed to enable data sharing between DCC and key emitting sectors. The project will operationalize regular coordination meetings and dialogue between the agencies, represented by the focal points (a focal point is one individual representing each sector). A sector hub will be established at DCC. Sector hubs will be composed of experts from the same sector representing the different sub sectors. The sector hubs will comprise key government institutions from the GHG emitting sectors. Each institution will have a representative (s) in the sector hubs. Once it is clear how data will be shared amongst the institutions (that fall into different Ministries) then data sharing MoUs will be signed amongst the ministries. The tentative list of government institutions that will be involved is provided in Box 1.

Box 1: List of Key government institutions for project focus

1	National Council on Climate Change (?the Council?)
2	The Federal Ministry of Environment (Department of Climate Change)
3	Federal Department of Forestry
4	Ministry of Local Government
5	Department of Petroleum Resources
6	Energy Commission of Nigeria
7	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
8	Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning
9	Federal Ministry of Transport
10	Federal Ministry of Water Resources
11	Federal Ministry of Power, Works, and Housing
12	Federal Ministry of Education
13	Federal Ministry of Finance
14	Federal Ministry of Science and Technology
15	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
16	National Bureau of Statistics
17	National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
18	National Planning Commission
19	Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation

51. Output 1.1.2 will be delivered by the following activities:

(i) **Identification of institutions that will be part of the MoU:** Using the finding from the stakeholders mapping done under Component 1, The FMoE will identify institutions that will be part of the NDC sector hubs and later the data sharing MoUs. The coordination role will be the responsibility of the Federal Ministry of Environment, which will write to institutions requesting them to confirm members to the committee. The letters will highlight their roles and responsibilities. To ensure ownership from committee members, members will be appointed by respective institutions, and nomination letters submitted to the Federal Ministry of Environment for the record.

(ii) **Preparation and signing of the inter-institutional GHG Data sharing MoUs between the EMoE and the MDAs**

(iii) **Execution of the inter-institutional GHG data sharing MoUs**

(iv) Hold biannual meetings for the 20-member Project Steering Committee: the PSC will hold biannual meetings to review project plans and budgets and provide guidance to implementation.

Output 1.1.3: Focal points in each of the key government ministries and institutions identified, strengthened, institutionalized, and functioning as sector hubs for GHG data collection and processing. One CBIT National Focal Point and 12 sectoral focal points will be nominated by the FMoE (two representatives from each of the six GHG emission sectors). These focal points will be identified from key government ministries and institutions and their capacity strengthened. The focus will mainly be on training and strengthening the technical capacity of GHG sector teams from government institutions to collect, process, document, and archive GHG data. Through strengthening their technical capacity, the sector teams will be able to collect and process quality GHG data, ensure they meet the IPCC requirements, prepare GHGI reports, etc. In due course, they will be able to track progress made towards achieving Nigeria?s NDC, prepare and submit the GHGI reports, and prepare and ensure the reports submitted to the UNFCCC meet the required standards hence over time, improving transparency. The focal points will be identified during stakeholder mapping in output 1.1.1. This output will be delivered by the following activities:

(i) **Appoint a CBIT National Focal Point and prepare the Terms of Reference:** Develop Terms of Reference for the GHG sectoral focal points: The CBIT National Focal point is a government staff who will be nominated by the DoF and DCC. The National CBIT Focal Point will represent Nigeria in the CBIT Global Coordination Platform, and upload project material on the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. In addition, the CBIT National Focal point will be the link between The Federal Government of Nigeria, FAO and the GEF.

(ii) Appoint sectoral focal points (12) and prepare their ToRs: These sectoral focal points will be guided by clearly defined ToRs in their operations including the provision of ancillary services to the national coordination unit for GHG data collection, processing, and reporting. Terms of reference will be developed, and the government will be expected to facilitate the functions (equipment, utilities, office space, transport, and communication among others) of the sectoral focal points building on the project support.

(iii) Establish NDC sector hubs and prepare the ToRs for each sector hub: work with the DCC, DoF, and CBIT Focal point to establish the 5 NDC sector hubs and identify members from the 5 sectors. The six GHG sector hubs (Energy, AFOLU, transport, Industrial Processes, and Product Use and Waste) will be engaged to identify and select the Sectoral Focal Points. This engagement will aim at increasing awareness about the importance and key requirements and the need for institutionalizing and enhancing the quality of GHG data collection, effective data processing, and reporting within the sectoral agencies. The Sectoral Focal Points with relevant skills and experience will be appointed by respective institutions and nomination letters submitted to the Federal Ministry of Environment for the record. The letters will highlight their roles and responsibilities. At least 2 skilled focal points from each of the 6-sectors function as a hub for GHG data collection and processing with at-least 25% being women

(iv) Training of national CBIT focal point and the Sector focal points to enhance their knowledge and skills in the coordination of national climate change issues and GHG data sharing.

52. ***Output 1.1.4: Inter-institutional MoUs for GHG data sharing signed between the Ministry of Environment and Government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) from each GHG emission sector***. At least 6 Inter-institutional MoUs for GHG data sharing will be signed between the Federal Ministry of Environment and other Government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) to ensure GHG data sharing continues after the project life. In order to ensure a structured collaboration between the sectors to avoid duplication and enhance quality in data collection, processing, and reporting, the functions of the sectoral focal points working with each other and with the national coordination unit will be guided by a clearly defined MoU.

53. This project provides an opportunity for climate change-related sectors to work together and collaborate more effectively thereby supplementing each other?s efforts. The sectors will be engaged through consultative meetings to identify areas of collaboration and define the roles and responsibilities of each party including data-sharing arrangements. The National Focal Point will take the lead to put in place a memorandum of understanding between the sectoral focal points. MoUs between these government agencies and the Federal Ministry of Environment will be developed and signed to enable data sharing between DCC and key emitting sectors. The project will operationalize regular coordination meetings and dialogue between the agencies, represented by the focal points.

54. NDC hubs will be established at DCC (output 1.1.3). The NDC sector hubs will comprise key government institutions from the GHG emitting sectors. Each institution will have a representative(s) in the sector hubs. Once it is clear how data will be shared amongst the institutions (that fall into different Ministries) then data sharing MoUs will be signed amongst the MDAs. The tentative list of government institutions that will be involved is listed in box 1:

The following activities will deliver output 1.1.4:

(i) Prepare an inter-institutional MoU and facilitate the signing of the MoU

a. *Define areas of collaboration:* The sectors will be engaged through consultative meetings to identify areas of collaboration and define the roles and responsibilities of each party including data-sharing arrangements.

b. *Define the contents of the MoU:* Through discussions between the Federal Ministry of Environment and the sectors, clearly defined Terms of Reference will be developed for each of the parties to the MoU. In order to ensure a structured collaboration between the sectors to avoid duplication and enhance quality in data collection, processing, and reporting, the functions of the sectoral focal points working with each other and with the national coordination unit will be guided by a clearly defined set of roles in the MoU.

(ii) Facilitate the implementation of the MoU: In order to have a fully functional MoU, it will require the signing of the MoU by the parties as defined and provisions made for regular interaction. The project will operationalize regular coordination meetings and dialogue between the agencies, represented by the focal points for each MoU, and later these will be followed even when the project ends.

Outcome 1.2: A strengthened National Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) and Measuring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system in-line with UNFCCC standards.

55. This outcome seeks to strengthen the management of the GHGI and MRV system. GHG data from the key IPCC sectors (energy, industrial processes, and product use, agriculture, land-use change and forestry, and waste) will be aggregated and analyzed to improve Nigeria?s GHG inventory system. Technical guides on data transmission and communication in compliance with IPCC standards will be developed for a functional online MRV system for collecting and managing NDC information, and NDC sector interactions. Additionally, MRV equipment will be procured to strengthen the technological capacity of key national institutions. At-least 2 Training of Trainers (ToTs) workshops on the management of the MRV system and GHGI will be conducted to strengthen the capacity of national institutions to apply the MRV system and track NDC implementation. At-least 50 people will be trained to manage the MRV system and GHGI, of which 25% will be women.

Targets for Outcome 1.2:

1. One (1) strengthened GHGI system.

2. One (1) strengthened online MRV system for collecting and managing NDC information.

c. 60 people (45 men and at least 15 women) trained in the management of the MRV system and GHGI (10 personnel from each GHG emitting sector namely AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste with at least 25% of the trainees being women).

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Outcome 1.2 will be delivered by the following outputs:

- **Output 1.2.1:** Updated technical guides on GHG data transmission and communication in compliance with IPCC standards prepared.
- **Output 1.2.2:** Strengthened individual capacity to manage and utilize the GHGI and online MRV system.

56. ***Output 1.2.1: Updated technical guides on GHG data transmission and communication in compliance with IPCC standards prepared.*** The existing enabling institutional arrangements will be reviewed and structured to support GHG data collection, processing, and sharing across the sectors. The review will focus on inter and intra-data sharing at the hub level and with the Federal Ministry of Environment. Technical guides will be updated to support GHG data sharing, and this will be informed by international best practices. This output will be delivered by the following activities:

(i) Develop a framework for MRV data transmission and communication amongst GHG emission sectors: In order for Nigeria to comply with the reporting requirements of the IPCC, a framework for MRV that suits institutional arrangements and structures for Nigeria will be developed. This framework will be the basis for data transmission and communication amongst sectors. The framework will generate a structure to inform technical templates and guidelines to be developed to support data collection transmission, tracking, and Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) of GHG emissions and NDC. This framework is key to guiding sectoral discussions and ensuring that a robust MRV system is established.

(ii) Prepare technical guidelines and templates to support GHG data processing and storage: Technical guidelines and templates will be developed and where they exist updated, to guide systematic data collection, processing, and storage. This activity will involve training sectors on how to use the developed technical guides and templates. Institutionalizing templates and guidelines will also be discussed and agreed upon with all stakeholders.

(iii) Develop a system of GHG data tracking, quality assurance, and quality control: A formal system of data tracking will be developed through a participatory process to guarantee the quality of data transmitted from the sectors to the coordinating entity.

(iv) Strengthen the system of GHG data transmission: Building from the existing system, sector institutions will improve the processes to ensure effective and timely data transmission. The system will provide periodic updates and reviews for Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC). The system will be discussed and made clear to all the stakeholders.

57. ***Output 1.2.2: Strengthened individual capacity to manage and utilize GHGI and online MRV system:*** Technical staff at the Federal Ministry of Environment will be oriented, trained, and mentored towards the improvement of the GHGI and MRV System. This output will be delivered by the following activities:

(i) **Strengthen the existing integrated online MRV system for collecting and managing NDC information:** Nigeria will design an integrated online MRV system using the information generated in the MRV framework developed in output 1.2.1. The integrated online MRV system will consider GHGI information, data collection, reporting, and tracking NDCs. A competent consultancy firm/team will be hired to support this process. The system will be developed through a consultative process with sector teams who will support the process by providing the required information and data. The participatory development and design of the system ensure ownership and interactive functionality of the system to meet the transparency reporting requirements in consideration of Nigeria's institutional arrangements and structures. The development and operationalization of the GHGI and MRV system will also be guided by IPCC requirements and best-case practices.

(ii) **Development of the user manual to support the online MRV system for collecting and managing NDC information:** In order for the online system to be operationalized across the sectors and relevant stakeholders, a user manual will be prepared to guide the users even after orientation and training. The user manual will be simplified to allow self-learning.

(iii) **Training of technical staff to manage and utilize GHGI and online MRV system:** The quality of GHG data collected, processed, and reported at the sectoral level determines the information output shared. Strong technical capacity is therefore important in delivering reliable information and contributing to the achievement of the CBIT project. Therefore, the capacity of the GHG National Focal Point, the Sectoral Focal points, the technical staff of the focal ministry, and technical staff from other sectors will be trained to enhance their knowledge and skills to manage and utilize GHGI and online MRV system. The Sectoral Focal Point persons and selected officers from AFOLU, water, energy, transport, IPPU, and waste sectors, and the focus ministry will be assigned to take lead in this training to ensure continuity and enhancement of capacity across the sectors. Training will enhance the management of the MRV system and GHGI and strengthen data capture, sharing, analysis, reporting, and archiving capacities. A total of 60 participants will be drawn from the GHG emitting sectors (at least 10 persons from each sector - AFOLU, Water, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) ? with at least 25% of the trainees being women.

Component 2: Strengthen the capacity of key stakeholders in Nigeria on GHG data management for the GHGI and MRV system

58. Although this project may not fill all the capacity gaps, a capacity needs assessment to identify priority capacity needs will be undertaken prior to implementing capacity-building activities. Initial assessments were undertaken during the PPG phase and further discussions will follow in the implementation phase. Several trainings on MRV systems and production of a GHG inventory for Nigeria will be conducted. However, due to high institutional turnover, trained officers may leave from time to time. There is therefore a need for continued capacity building on greenhouse gas inventories and MRV systems for different institutions. This component will strengthen the capacity of stakeholders and support sharing of best practices on data collection and processing protocols. Some equipment and tools will be procured to facilitate or strengthen the current MRV systems and GHG emission inventories.

59. Field data teams from key emission sectors will be trained in the collection, processing, and transmission of GHG data. Stakeholders from the sector hubs and the main climate change focal agency (the Department of Climate Change-DCC) will be trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories, and emission projections. The capacity of stakeholders will be strengthened to measure and report on key emission sectors in line with good practice methodologies accepted by the IPCC. To achieve this, the project will facilitate sharing of best practices through workshops. This component will have one outcome delivered by three outputs as described below:

Outcome 2.1: Strengthened capacity of stakeholders to collect, process and feed GHG sectoral data into the national GHGI.

At-least 120 stakeholders from the key emission sectors (AFOLU, Water, Energy, Transport, Industries, and Waste) will be trained in the collection, processing, and transmission of GHG data.

The target for Outcome 2.1:

1. Cumulatively, 143 stakeholders (106 men and at least 37 women) trained to collect, process, and transmit GHG data (120 *stakeholders with at least 20 from each GHG emitting sector - AFOLU, Water, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste)*, and 23 technical staff from the Department of Climate change and the sectoral hubs; (at least 25% of are women).

Outcome 2.1 will be achieved through the following outputs:

- **Output 2.1.1:** Field data teams from the key emission sectors (AFOLU, Water, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) trained in the collection, processing, and transmission of GHG data.

- **Output 2.1.2:** Staff from the Department of Climate Change (DCC) and the sectoral hubs trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories, and emission projections (at least 25% of the trainees are women).

- **Output 2.1.3:** Capacity of GHG sector institutions strengthened through provision of equipment for MRV and GHGI.

60. ***Output 2.1.1: Field data teams from the key emission sectors (AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) trained in the collection, processing, and transmission of GHG data***. The capacity needs action plan prepared under Output 1.1.1 that outlined the institutional and technical gaps, needs, and entry points for this CBIT project will inform the training content. In addition, updated technical guides under Output 1.2.1 will provide a basis for structured training including the preparation of a short training curriculum, reading materials, and a training program. At least 120 stakeholders as field data teams (25% women) from agriculture, forestry, land use will be trained to collect, process, and transmit GHG data. This output will be delivered by the following activities:

(i) **Identification of stakeholders (trainees):** The field-level stakeholders (trainees) will be identified by the sectors led by DCC and the sector focal points. The structure for data flow per sector might be different and the approach and the number of participants to be trained will not be uniform across the sectors. Identification of stakeholders will consider gender aspects and at least 25% of participants will be women.

(ii) **Conduct Training of field data teams (trainees):** The training tools will include online courses and ToT workshops. The field data teams will be the entry points for rolling out and imparting the knowledge in the institutions for sustainable operationalization. Gender considerations will be mainstreamed in the training program, and women within these institutions will be provided with open opportunities to grow professionally and take on leadership roles. At least 120 stakeholders (90 men and 30 women) from the GHG sector institutions (AFOLU, energy, transport, industries, and waste), and coordinating agencies will be trained in the collection processing and transmission of data. In order to effectively deliver and transfer knowledge and practical skills, a ToT will be facilitated by experts in batches of about 20 participants at a time for five days. The training will be scheduled periodically to allow continuous learning.

61. ***Output 2.1.2: Staff from the Department of Climate Change (DCC) and the sectoral hubs trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories, and emission projections (at least 25% of the trainees are women)***. At-least 23 technical personnel (4 from each GHG emission sector - AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) will be trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, and enhancement of GHG inventories, and emission projections. This will strengthen the country?s capacity to manage and operationalize the GHGI and MRV system and fulfill its commitment to international commitments through the preparation and submission of NCs and BURs/BTRs. This output will be delivered by the following activities:

(i) **Identification of trainees from DCC and the GHG sectoral hubs:** The technical staff of DCC and sectoral hubs will be identified by the sectors led by DCC and the sector focal points to be trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories, and emissions projections. The participants will be selected from the Federal Ministry of Environment (4), the GHG National Focal person (1), Focal points from each of the six GHG emission sectors (12) and technical staff from six sectoral hubs (6). At least 25% of the participants will be women.

(ii) **Conduct Training on MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories, and emission projections:** This training will be structured and will involve the preparation of a short training curriculum, reading materials,

and a training program. A total of 23 participants will be drawn from GHG National Focal Point (1); 2 Focal points from each of the six GHG emission sectors (12), Technical staff from the Department of Forestry (2); Department of Climate Change (2); and one technical staff from each of the six GHG sectors (6).

62. ***Output 2.1.3: Capacity of GHG sector institutions strengthened through provision of equipment for MRV and GHGI.*** The Capacity needs action plan generated under Output 1.1.1 to aid in the identification of the GHGI and MRV equipment required by DCC, DoF, hubs, and emission sectors. The DCC and the IPCC sector institutions will be equipped with appropriate hardware and software to facilitate data collection, processing, interpretation, and reporting based on the identified needs, and improve communication and learning on GHG and MRV. This output will be delivered by the following activities:

(i) **Procurement of equipment:** To have a fully functional national focal point coordination office, it will require adequate office space, furniture, equipment (e.g., computers, printers, and photocopiers), utilities, transport, and communication. These will be provided by the project in conjunction with the Governments. The appropriate furniture and equipment will be procured for the DoF, DCC, and each of the five GHG sectoral hubs.

(ii) **Training sector hubs:** The participants in the established hubs will be trained on the use of the equipment to collect, process, document, and archive GHG data in compliance with IPCC reporting requirements. The Hubs will be provided with the hardware and introduced to the IPCC software and methodologies required.

Component 3: Development of an integrated platform for climate transparency knowledge management.

63. This project, through stakeholder engagement, will integrate GHG data and visualize it in an intuitive and user-friendly web-based informatics platform. This component is therefore to enable the establishment of an integrated knowledge management platform for sharing transparency-related information. This information will improve understanding of progress made by Nigeria towards achieving the NDC and outline support needed and received that will enable the country to realize the commitments provided in the NDC. Since this is a platform for sharing transparency information, results of outcomes 1 and 2 will also be posted here. This component has one outcome namely:

Outcome 3.1: A national integrated platform for data sharing linked to the Global CBIT Coordination Platform is functional and used by stakeholders as a one-stop source of information for transparency reporting. This outcome is intended to facilitate information sharing and learning and enhance effective decision-making. An integrated knowledge management platform will be built and established at the Federal Ministry of Environment. The National inventory of greenhouse gas emissions will then be established and made publicly available.

The targets for Outcome 3.1:

1. One (1) integrated knowledge management platform for sharing information on transparency-related activities.
2. At least 24 institutions (4 institutions from each of the 6 GHG emissions sectors (AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) sharing GHG data on the integrated platform.
3. 25 staff (8 women and 17 men) trained in the management of the integrated platform (at least 25% are women).

Outcome 3.1 will be achieved through the following outputs:

- **Output 3.1.1:** An integrated knowledge management platform established.

- **Output 3.1.2:** Staff from the 6 GHG emissions sectors (AFOLU, Water, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) trained to manage and use the integrated platform.

- **Output 3.1.3:** Institutions from the 5 IPCC GHG emission sectors (AFOLU, Water, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) sharing aggregated GHG data on the integrated platform.

- **Output 3.1.4:** Best practices shared and scaled out through peer exchange programs/workshops for stakeholders on transparency activities.

- **Output 3.1.5:** Knowledge management products generated and disseminated.

64. ***Output 3.1.1: An integrated on-line knowledge management platform established.*** An integrated knowledge management platform for sharing transparency activities will be established and operationalized. The platform will be linked to all the sectors. Regular communications and outreach will be provided through the online web portal. The output will be delivered by the following activities:

(i) **Establish a platform that links GHGI activities and MRV at the national and sub-national level**: This will be a deliberate platform to ensure data flow and regular updates for national coordinating entities, sectors, and sub-sectors. This platform will act as a link to

operationalize the GHGI, MRV system and tracking of NDCs. The network will demystify the challenges of data sharing among government institutions and other stakeholders by fostering collaboration, knowledge exchange and collective problem-solving.

(ii) **Establish linkages with other online platforms:** With a focus on ensuring the sustainability of the national online platform, the CBIT project will work to achieve compatibility and complementarity with the Global CBIT platform. The comparative advantage of online platforms resides in their ability to match users on different sides of the market by means of the personal and business data that they collect and exploiting the economies of scope inherent to large data sets. The compatibility will assure effective data sharing whenever the need arises.

65. ***Output 3.1.2: Staff from the 6 GHG emissions sectors (AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) trained to manage and use the integrated platform.***

(i) Train the staff of DoF, DCC and the GHG emission sectors on the management and use of the platform - At least 29 staff from DoF (2 people), DCC (3 persons) and the six GHG sector hubs (4 persons from each hub) will be trained.

66. ***Output 3.1.3: Institutions from the 5 IPCC GHG emission sectors (AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) sharing aggregated GHG data on the integrated platform.*** This output will be achieved by the following activity:

(i) Strengthen the implementation of the MoUs of GHG emission sectors for sharing data on the integrated platform.

67. ***Output 3.1.4: Best practices shared and scaled out through peer exchange programs/workshops for stakeholders on transparency activities.*** At least 2 national workshops will be held to share best practices. Exposure trips/ peer exchange will be undertaken to other CBIT project countries and/or climate change global forums such as the UNFCCC CoP where Nigeria can share lessons about this project. This output will be delivered by the following activities:

(i) **Documenting lessons learned on transparency activities:** A study will be commissioned to document Lessons learned and best practices on transparency activities across the sectors and key stakeholders. The study will publish a report capturing lessons learnt, best case practices, challenges, and opportunities from implementing the project. The results of the study will also summarize the key lessons on fact sheets and policy briefs to enable easy transfer and sharing of information during peer exchange programmes.

(ii) **National workshop Sessions:** Project beneficiaries will be mobilized to participate in the national workshop to share lessons and best practices with other stakeholders.

(iii) **Peer exchange programs conducted:** Selected beneficiaries from the sectors and coordinating entity will participate in Exposure trips/peer exchange visits to other CBIT project countries and/or climate change global forums such as the UNFCCC CoP where Nigeria can learn and share lessons.

68. ***Output 3.1.5: Knowledge Management Products generated and disseminated.*** This output will ensure that knowledge management products produced in component 3 are published to the relevant audience. At least one comprehensive policy brief and five fact sheets (one for each GHG emission sector) will be prepared and disseminated. A project report documenting project results, lessons learnt, gaps and opportunities, and the way forward for CBIT in Nigeria will be published. The project will hold a webinar on the CBIT coordination platform to share lessons learnt and upload this final report on the CBIT coordination platform. Regular updates and engagement with the CBIT coordination platform will be undertaken. A project report documenting project results, lessons learnt, gaps and opportunities, and the way forward for CBIT in Nigeria will be published. This output will be achieved by the following activities:

(i) **Develop a communication strategy for the CBIT**: this will provide guidance on the general implementation of the project, including key messages, communication activities, products, and materials working in harmony to achieve the desired change.

(ii) **Prepare a dissemination plan for knowledge management products**: The PMU will prepare a dissemination plan for knowledge management products. The plan will highlight key target stakeholders for the products to be disseminated. The channel for dissemination of the products. The plan will also include the timelines. This will help the project to be able to track the level of stakeholder engagement.

(iii) **Disseminate the knowledge management products:** Since the dissemination plan will be prepared, dissemination will be done according to the plan. Where appropriate some knowledge management products will also be used during training and workshops.

(iv) **Compiling the final project report:** The Climate Specialist and Project Lead will be responsible for compiling the final project report in consultation with the Project Management Unit.

Monitoring and Evaluation

69. This component will oversee the monitoring and evaluation activities during the implementation of this project. Setting up a project Monitoring and Evaluation framework will enhance transparency and accountability; ensure effective resource allocation, provide quantifiable results that will promote adaptive management through learning from project successes and challenges; Improve project performance by tracking indicators, and identifying effective tools to measure and analyze the progress of the interventions, as well as the progress made

towards achieving the target outputs and outcomes. As part of M&E, the project will submit periodic technical and financial reports to the FAO GEF Agency. Additionally, the FAO GEF Agency will undertake a Terminal Evaluation of the project.

Outcome 1: A monitoring and evaluation framework for the project. This outcome is intended to ensure that the monitoring and evaluation framework of the project is implemented effectively and efficiently.

Targets for Outcome 1:

1. 18 periodic technical and financial reports approved by FAO
2. One Terminal Evaluation Report submitted to the GEF IEO

Outcome 1 will be achieved through the following outputs:

- **Output 1:** Periodic M&E reports generated and submitted to FAO.

- **Output 2:** Terminal Evaluation commissioned by FAO.

70. ***Output 1: Periodic M&E reports generated and submitted to FAOGEF Agency.***

An Improved monitoring and evaluation framework for the project will be developed and implemented by initially reviewing the current M&E framework in the project document, during the inception period, by the PMU and key stakeholders. The project will be required to conduct periodic monitoring and prepare reports. The generated reports will be shared (Quarterly, Annually, and at the End of the Project). This output will be achieved by the following activities:

(i) **Inception workshop and report:** An inception workshop will be held to launch the project after which, an inception workshop report will be prepared and submitted to FAO.

(ii) **Monitoring and evaluation Framework:** The Project Management Unit (PMU) will prepare and update the monitoring and evaluation framework at the start of the project implementation to ensure that the proposed targets and indicators are realistic or propose where they need to be adjusted. The agreed-upon monitoring and evaluation framework will be effectively and efficiently implemented.

(iii) **The CBIT Tracking Tool** will be updated and submitted to the GEF at the end of the project.

(iv) **Other activities:**

- ? Annual Workplan and Budget, Quarterly progress reports, and Annual progress and implementation reports (APR/PIR) will be prepared by the PMU and submitted to FAO.
- ? The Project technical coordination team will convene twice a year.
- ? The Project Steering Committee Meetings will convene annually.
- ? FAO will conduct Annual supervision missions.

71. ***Output 2: A Terminal Evaluation commissioned by FAO.***

At the end of the project implementation phase, FAO will recruit an independent Terminal Evaluation Consultant to assess project performance and the extent to which the results were achieved. TE is used as an adaptive management tool by FAO and a portfolio monitoring tool by the GEF Secretariat. Lessons learnt and recommendations from the TE will inform the design of future projects. This output will be achieved by the following activities:

i. FAO will prepare the Terms of Reference and procure an independent evaluation service provider.

ii. The Terminal evaluation undertaken with support from FAO, PMU, Executing agency, and all key stakeholders. The PMU, executing agency and all key stakeholders will support the independent evaluation service provider by providing candid feedback about the project, participating in the virtual inception and validation TE workshop, and providing input in the TE report.

iii. FAO submits the TE report to the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO)

4) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies

72. This project falls under the GEF Climate Change Focal Area and is under the umbrella of two GEF7 programming areas (a) NDC preparation and implementation; and (b) Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency.

73. Nigeria, being a developing country remains most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and variability due to low adaptive capacity, high exposure, and sensitivity attributed to interlinked factors such as high poverty levels, economic dependence on climate-sensitive sectors, and degraded ecosystems, among others. Therefore, this project seeks to transition Nigeria towards a resilient and low carbon pathway by strengthening the country?s institutional and technical capacity to respond to the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement. It is imperative to note that the climate change section of the Paris Agreement is anchored on the NDCs submitted by Countries party to the UNFCCC- including Nigeria. Notably, the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) was created to ?help strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of developing countries to meet the enhanced transparency requirements defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement? (GEF 2018). It is expected that this project will enable Nigeria to regularly generate information that will: track the implementation progress of the NDC and inform national GHG inventory reports hence improving transparency over time. **Table 5** demonstrates this project?s alignment with the GEF Climate Change focal area.

Table 5: Project?s alignment with GEF Climate Change focal area

GEF focal area	GEF Programming areas	Selected GEF Influencing Model	objectives of CBIT	Project Components (CBIT Nigeria)
Climate Change	1. NDC preparation and implementation 2. Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency.	1. Strengthen institutional capacity and decision making. 2. Convene multi-stakeholder alliances.	1. Strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities. 2. Provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement. 3. Assist in the improvement of transparency over time. *Source: GEF,2018*	1. Strengthen the capacity of institutions in the key GHG emission sectors to manage Nigeria?s Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) and Measuring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system to track the implementation of Nigeria?s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in order to improve transparency over time 2. Strengthen the capacity of key stakeholders in Nigeria on GHG data management for the GHGI and MRV system 3. Development of an integrated platform for climate transparency knowledge management. 4. Monitoring and Evaluation

5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing.

74. Climate change activities in Nigeria are funded both by the national government budget and development partners. There are dedicated funding sources from bilateral and multilateral sources. The multilateral institutions through which funds are channeled include the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and other funds through the World Bank and African Development Bank among others. The interventions build on the past work aimed at addressing the gaps of lack of comprehensive national mechanisms to measure and track GHG emissions and transparently report them.

75. In spite of the baseline interventions, the GHG emissions data quality is still largely low, unreliable and the data sharing and reporting are inadequate. This is partly attributed to the low institutional technical and human resource capacity in the country to collect reliable data. Of all the projects funded under the GEF, none is directly focused on strengthening capacity towards improved transparency with GHG reporting. GEF funding has largely supported enabling policy frameworks, biodiversity conservation, climate change, land degradation, and persistent organic pollutants (chemicals). Under the GEF alternative, the CBIT project will build on the baseline to undertake activities that will help build national capacity for measuring and reporting GHG emissions.

76. Previous programmes have invested in building the foundation of functional MRV systems. The CBIT project will build on these initiatives to ensure that the systems are enhanced for appropriate data collection, the means for collecting data is identified, the system of sharing of the data is well established, and data analysis is centralized. This will ensure that the Federal Government of Nigeria can report to the UNFCCC and make informed pledges in the future. In addition, the strengthened capacity of data collecting sectors will enable them to provide reliable data to the GHG inventory and national MRV system.

77. The proposed activities in this CBIT project will thus harness existing data and strengthen partnerships for better reporting and policy-making which include, but are not limited to:

(i) Multiple dynamic and growing data communities, which range from official national statistics and private-sector, civil society, and citizen-based data groups to scientific, open, and big data communities. These communities will choose the types of support they wish to receive and thus, will be country-owned, managed, and internalized.

(ii) Support the country to build the necessary system/institutional framework to conduct transparency requirements and reporting.

(iii) Develop capacity-building activities that are flexible and country-driven aimed at ensuring that interventions and activities are directly useful for NDC implementation and tracking.

78. This project will bring additional benefits both at the national and regional levels including:

(i) Putting in place a deeper and richer professional class of competent GHG accountants and users (in government and private sector players). This will help alleviate the ?brain drain? by creating a critical mass of professionals with advanced skills in multiple ministries and agencies, even if some of the top talents are recruited from outside the national agencies.

(ii) Transparent communication of priorities in adaptation and mitigation needs and actions.

(iii) Transparent progress towards national GHG goals and identification of areas for additional support.

79. National reporting of mitigation and adaptation activities to the UNFCCC will have clear and immediate applications, such as the Global Stock take. In addition, it will attract international support for proposed actions or plans. The increased availability of information, as a result of innovative capacity-building activities, will be beneficial to the regional and global community by helping in the identification and dissemination of lessons learned and best practices in the planning, implementation, and funding of climate actions. Enhanced accounting will provide higher resolution (temporal and spatial) outputs that focus on adaptation and mitigation activities in areas with interventions based on the application of scientific techniques. A summary of incremental benefits of the project intervention is provided in **Table 6.**

Table 6: A summary of incremental benefits of the project intervention

Business as Usual (without project)	Incremental Benefits (With project ? contributions to the baseline)

Business as Usual (without project)	Incremental Benefits (With project ? contributions to the baseline)
Inadequate coordination and institutional engagements in GHG data collection, management, and monitoring	This project will facilitate Nigeria?s Federal Ministry of Environment to coordinate its policies and action to enhance transparency. It will strengthen monitoring, reporting, and verification of GHG emissions and harmonization of data collection, access, and climate action activities. Stakeholder engagements will be increased to encourage participation in the monitoring and application of data.
Inadequate stakeholder technical capacity for GHG data management, and operationalization of the MRV System	This project will strengthen the capacity of at least 100 key personnel from public and private sector institutions for transparency-related activities. People will be selected from key GHG emission sectors and trained in relevant modules of data management. This will enable Nigeria to monitor, report, and verify national GHG emissions.
Weaknesses in GHG data access, harmony, and lack of a system or tools to integrate data	This project will also increase awareness of the need for transparency, strengthen stakeholder capacity to collect and report GHG data and broaden stakeholder engagement, and increase participation and confidence by providing free and open methods, data, and tools that are complementary to mandated reporting by national governments. The reporting system will be guided by the following principles: 1 A framework for assessing and communicating the readiness levels of monitoring methods will be developed to track progress and inform countries on maturity, characteristics (precision, accuracy) and trade-offs of technologies, transparency in data sources, definitions, methodologies, and assumptions. 2 Regular and open data user?producer dialogue will be established to improve independent monitoring practices. 3 Free and open methods, data, and tools, which are true ?barrier-free? to all stakeholders. 4 Increased participation and accountability of stakeholders.

Business as Usual (without project)	Incremental Benefits (With project ? contributions to the baseline)
	5 Complementarity to mandated reporting by countries. 6 Promotion of accuracy, consistency, completeness, and comparability of greenhouse gas (GHG) emission estimates. 7 Harmonized reference data and modalities for transparency and accountability in the land-use sector that acknowledge the abundance of available data and tools. 8 Good practice guidelines will be updated to reflect the availability of information derived from high-resolution global remote sensing images that can be used to complement national and local monitoring efforts for mitigation purposes. 9 Given the diversity of methods, data, and definitions, specific attention will be given to safeguarding interoperability between approaches to enable convergence toward common estimates (such as actual emission reductions to be compensated for). 10 Datasets and services will be compatible with definitions and standards used in Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) GHG accounting and resulting uncertainties will be quantified and reduced by comparing datasets and harmonizing definitions. 11 Monitoring and reporting from multiple sources and types of data (i.e., national forest monitoring system, independent monitoring, private sector commitment tracking) will co-exist in a platform that will be integrated into a multi-level, flexible and diverse system. 12 Knowledge-sharing platforms will be established including the development of expert community-consensus guidance and training materials to make the best use of available data and information sources. This will increase opportunities for participation, transparency, and stakeholder maturity. 13 The project will promote a trans-disciplinary approach that will lead to much-needed trans-formational changes to realize the full potential of the Paris Agreement, and beyond.

6) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

80. While this project will greatly support Nigeria?s effort in tracking its agenda towards sustainable development, it will also contribute to various national and international frameworks on transparency and the reduction of emissions. It will enhance the technical capacity for monitoring, reporting, and verification of Green House Gas emissions in Nigeria and help the country to track its progress towards its national and international commitments.

81. The GEF-supported alternative will yield the following Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) **(Table 7):**

Table 7: Global Environment Benefits of this CBIT project

Baseline	**Project Alternative** **(with the GEF funds)**	**Global Environment Benefits (GEBs)**
1. Inadequate institutional framework for GHGI and MRV at national levels	Institutional GHGI and MRV coordination framework established and strengthened	Due to improved capacity, Nigeria will have an opportunity for increased adoption of innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration
2. Inadequate capacity to collect, analyze and report climate change data and actions	Capacity building undertaken to strengthen individual and institutional capacity	Since training is across sectors, the capacity building will assist in ensuring the GHG sectors adopt innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration.

Baseline	Project Alternative (with the GEF funds)	Global Environment Benefits (GEBs)
3. Inadequate information and policy implementation	The project will facilitate the generation of and enhance access to valuable information needed to enrich the formulation of climate and development policy.	- Increased adoption of innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration - Mitigated GHG emissions due to better planning of development initiatives to ensure wide-scale mitigation
4. Inadequate human, financial and physical resources to coordinate, gather, analyze, store and disseminate information on other transparency-related initiatives.	The project will enhance the capacity of institutions in Nigeria to coordinate, gather, analyze, store and disseminate information on transparency-related initiatives.	Increased adoption of innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration due to better planning and data availability for decision making.
5. Inadequate capacity to implement and report on the NDC targets for the different sectors	Training of sectoral staff for efficient MRV systems will strengthen the capacity for collecting information and improve the reporting on climate actions and activities implemented in the country.	Increased adoption of innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration
6. Inadequate capacity for green growth economy orientation	Support the country to track and report progress on the NDC targets and provide an opportunity for the country to reflect on progress made considering equity which is fundamental to the GST?s design.	Increased adoption of innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration

82. In terms of GEF Core Indicators, this project will contribute to core indicator 11 (*number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment)*. As indicated in section F, the total number of target beneficiaries is 244 consisting of 183 men and 61 women and the breakdown per outcome is provided in **Table 8**.

Table 8: The breakdown of direct beneficiaries

OUTCOME	END OF PROJECT TARGET	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL (DIRECT BENEFICIARIES)
Outcome 1.1: Strengthened coordination, data sharing, and engagement of key institutions/stakeholders in managing the National GHGI and MRV system	**Target 1.1a: 12 focal points** (9 men and at least 3 women) functioning as a hub for data collection and processing *(focal points selected from at least 6 national institutions (1 institution from each GHG emission sector ? Energy, AFOLU, Water, Transport, Waste, IPPU, each with 2 skilled focal points)*	9	3	**12**
Outcome 1.2: A strengthened National Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) and Measuring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system in-line with UNFCCC standards.	**Target 1.2c: 60 people** (45 men and 15 women) trained in the management of the MRV system and GHGI (12 personnel from each GHG emitting sector - AFOLU, Water, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) (at least 25% of the trainees are women)	45	15	**60**
Outcome 2.1: Strengthened capacity of stakeholders to collect, process and feed GHG sectoral data into the national GHGI.	**Target 2.1a: Target 2.1a:** Cumulatively, 143 stakeholders (107 men and 36 women) trained to collect, process, and transmit GHG data *(120 stakeholders with at least 20 from each GHG emitting sector - AFOLU, Water, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste, and 23 technical staff from the Department of Climate change and the sectoral hubs; and at least 25% of are women)*	107	36	**143**

OUTCOME	END OF PROJECT TARGET	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL (DIRECT BENEFICIARIES)
Outcome 3.1: A national integrated platform for data sharing linked to the Global CBIT Coordination Platform is functional and used by stakeholders as a one-stop source of information for transparency reporting.	**Target 3.1c:** At least 29 staff from DoF (2 persons), DCC (3 persons), and the 6 GHG emissions sectors (at least 4 persons from each of the GHG emissions sectors) trained	22	7	**29**
	TOTAL	**183**	**61**	**244**

7) Innovativeness, sustainability, potential for scaling up and capacity development[32]

83. ***Innovativeness:*** Nigeria will operationalize transparent and integrated monitoring and reporting system that enhances participation and harmonization of methods, definitions, and assumptions to facilitate replication and sustainability of results. Previous practices have involved operation in silos and complete independence of institutions from each other. This means that large amounts of data remain unused, or methods/capacity for data collection are diverse. State-of-the-art science in data integration will be applied to facilitate open access to data/information. This will be done through the development of a regularly updated online integrated platform. Data integration reduces costs of collection and reduces bias at local levels, by combining independent reference data with regional and global datasets. Independent monitoring will be encouraged for support ? but will not be a substitute for Nigeria?s mitigation planning and implementation. Independent monitoring provides an opportunity to integrate datasets to fill data gaps and encourage continuous improvements. Independent monitoring will also build trust with partners, to stimulate and compensate for mitigation actions at local, national, and landscape scales.

84. Through this project, Nigeria will implement an integrated monitoring and reporting system. Rather than report on each sector?s emissions separately, the project funds will put in place one platform. This platform will have the ability to integrate GHG data sets from various sources including external ones. Transparency in data sources, definitions, methodologies, and assumptions will build trust and

increase engagement among stakeholders. Data sources, definitions, methodologies, and assumptions will be documented to facilitate replication and assessment.

85. Stakeholders will be trained and empowered to conduct independent monitoring at sector-specific levels, and capacity will be built at national and regional levels to ensure continued training in the post-project period. The independent monitoring process will increase transparency, strengthen data integration approaches, and reduce bias at the local level, by combining independent reference data with regional and global datasets.

86. Nigeria will operationalize a transparent and integrated monitoring and reporting system that enhances participation and harmonization of methods, definitions, and assumptions to facilitate replication and sustainability of results. Previous practices have involved operation in silos and complete independence of institutions from each other. This means that large amounts of data remain unused, or methods/capacity for data collection are diverse. State-of-the-art science in data integration will be applied to facilitate open access to data/information. This will be done through the development of a regularly updated online integrated platform. Data integration reduces costs of collection and reduces bias at local levels, by combining independent reference data with regional and global datasets. Independent monitoring will be encouraged for support ? but will not be a substitute for Nigeria?s mitigation planning and implementation. Independent monitoring provides an opportunity to integrate datasets to fill data gaps and encourage continuous improvements. Independent monitoring will also build trust with partners, to stimulate and compensate for mitigation actions at local, national, and landscape scales.

87. ***Sustainability:*** The sustainability of a project is an integrated process involving social, economic, cultural, legal, political, health, environmental and financial measures among others that facilitate continuity[33]33. In this capacity-building project, sustainability refers to the ability of the emission sector hubs in Nigeria to continue to collect, analyze and share GHGI data after the project has ceased and how the project impact will outlive the outputs of the project. The dimensions of sustainability considered in this project are the technical capacity of stakeholders and the effective sharing of GHGI data:

a) Building Technical capacity of national stakeholders

? The existing arrangement of The Federal Ministry of Environment hosting the GHGI and coordinating the MRV framework implementation will ensure the sustainability of integration and tracking of information in the GHGI at the national level. The MRV system will facilitate continued interest in transparency-related activities, and this will be facilitated by the institutionalization of MRV equipment for data collection and regular integration of information in the GHGI platform.

? The project will not rely on external consultants/technicians, rather the national technicians across the participating GHG sector institutions will be trained and supported to consolidate institutional methodologies and protocols. These protocols will be well documented and readily available. The capacity-building exercises will not be standalone activities since participants for the training will be picked from

sectors and sub-sectors in government institutions and non-state sectors including academia and research institutions[34]34 . This multi-sectoral approach will ensure sustainability in GHG and MRV in Nigeria. Participants will be given training certificates from a recognized institution.

? The participation of multiple stakeholders such as the inter-ministerial coordination committee will lead to increased accountability and monitoring to ensure sustainability. The proposed GHG data sharing MoUs will lead to a clear framework for regular sharing of information among the sectors and sub-sectors which will be sustainable even after project implementation.

b) ***Strengthening capacity and increasing participation enhances sustainability:*** This project will increase the participation and accountability of multiple stakeholders (e.g., the private sector, local communities, non-government organizations, and government agencies) in mitigation actions, decision-making, and monitoring. The Federal government will also have enhanced coordination of MRV activities, better tools, and systems, and increased action that will generate more interest in transparency-related activities that will encourage institutionalization of the MRV system and data collection and integration platform. This project will support the hosting of the system within government structures and its integration into the government plan and budget system. The interventions under this project will therefore help build a case for sustained government investment in maintaining this system, facilitating full integration of this system into the national planning and budgeting process. The government within its reporting obligations already has provisions that will compel other stakeholders (focal points) to submit data to the central MRV system regularly. This project will help to justify the value-added through enhanced institutional linkages, improved and consistent flow of high-quality data, and data uptake/application.

c) ***Partnerships, build on existing systems, and work with existing committees*****:** The CBIT Nigeria project will liaise with already existing capacity-building projects and leverage some of the specific activities. The already established coordination committee will be strengthened and the capacity of the national technical committee on mitigation will be enhanced to achieve a sustainable structure for effective quality assurance and quality control of GHGI.

88. ***Potential for scaling up and capacity development:*** The measurement of compliance with the Paris agreement is a critical need in many African countries. An increased capacity and sharing of lessons learnt in the implementation of this project in Nigeria will provide important information for future projects. This project will also offer an opportunity to improve existing data protocols in Nigeria?s MRV approaches, tools, and capacity, and to support the adoption of green economy interventions for sustainable development. Due to the similarity between Nigeria?s challenges and its regional neighbors, important lessons learnt during implementation will support scaling up. The engagement of partners with a global and regional presence like FAO will also enhance opportunities for scaling up these interventions[35]35.

89. The project?s strategy for replicability and potential for scaling up includes:

a. **Strengthening of institutional framework**: successful implementation of the project will require effective and efficient organizational and supportive administrative structures in the GHG emission sectors and the Climate Change coordinating agency.
b. **Capacity building:** this will be required on two fronts (1) strengthening coordination and implementation capacity of partner institutions in the project and (2) developing human resources competence at different levels through training to enhance knowledge and skills. Capacity building of existing institutions will enhance the delivery of project outputs and outcomes.
c. **Management Information System**: a functional database is a cornerstone of the project. A good management information system will augment the capabilities of the project implementing partners. This project will support the development of a system of data management that is simple and accessible.
d. **Adoption of best practices:** best practices from GHG emission sector hubs will be documented and shared via appropriate channels and platforms with other sector focal persons.

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[32] System-wide capacity development (CD) is essential to achieve more sustainable, country-driven and transformational results at scale as deepening country ownership, commitment and mutually accountability. Incorporating system-wide CD means empowering people, strengthening organizations and institutions as well as enhancing the enabling policy environment interdependently and based on inclusive assessment of country needs and priorities.

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1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

Location Map of Nigeria (Source - Nigeria?s National Action Plan to reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs)


NIGER
Niamey
Zinder
CHAD
Tschad-see
Komadugu Yobe
Niger
Sokoto
Katsina
Jigawa
Zamfara
Kano
Yobe
Borno
Maiduguri
BURKINA FASO
Kebbi
Kano
BENIN
Kaduna
Kaduna
Bauchi
Gombe
Niger
Adamawa
Garoua
CHAD
Abuja
1
Plateau
Kwara
Benue
Oyo
Nassarawa
Taraba
Ibadan
Osun
Ekiti
Kogi
Benue
Ogun
Ondo
Lagos
Edo
3
Ebonyi
Porto Novo
Lagos
Benin-Stadt (Benin City)
2
Niger
Abia
Cross River
Delta
Imo
CAMEROON
Atlantic
Ocean
Rivers
4
Bayelsa
Port Harcourt
1. Federal Capital
2. Anambra
3. Enugu
4. Akwa Ibom
Capital City
National Border
State Border
0
100
200
km

Coordinates: 10, 8 https://www.geonames.org/2328926/federal-republic-of-nigeria.html

1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

1. To ensure that the project complies with the GEF?s Stakeholders? Engagement Policy, the stakeholder mapping and analysis has been developed, analyzing the key stakeholders within the climate change sector and how the different stakeholder categories were engaged in project development as well as how they will be engaged during implementation.

In addition a **Stakeholder Engagement Matrix (SEM)** is provided in Annex 12**.**

The EA through effectively supervising the PMU will monitor and report on the following minimum stakeholder engagement indicators:

(i) Number of government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector actors, indigenous peoples, and other stakeholder groups that have been involved in the project implementation phase on an annual basis.

(ii) Number of persons (sex-disaggregated) that have been involved in the project implementation phase (quarterly basis); and

(iii) Number of engagement activities (e.g., meetings, workshops, consultations) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase (quarterly basis).

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

SECTION III: Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholder Name and Function *Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function*	**Stakeholder?s Interest** *What are the stakeholder?s main interests and concerns about the project?*	**Impact of Project on Stakeholder** *How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and \negatively) by the project?*	**Influence of Stakeholder** *How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?*	**Risk Management** *(Is this a low, medium, or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high-risk stakeholders)*
Government Institutions				
National (Federal) and State Authorities				

Stakeholder **Name and Function** ***Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function***	**Stakeholder?s Interest** ***What are the stakeholder?s main interests and concerns about the project?***	**Impact of Project on Stakeholder** ***How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and \negatively) by the project?***	**Influence of Stakeholder** ***How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?***	**Risk Management** ***(Is this a low, medium, or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high-risk stakeholders)***
The Federal Ministry of Environment, (FME) **Role:** *Governing institution for environmental matters in the country. Also serves as the GEF OFP and oversees GEF projects*	Overall leadership and policy guidance, planning and coordination Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools. Project Beneficiary Sustainability of project outputs	Built technical and institutional capacity for effective and efficient GHG data management, governance, and UNFCCC reporting. Improved institutional linkages and data sharing, harmonization of data protocols and tools	Project promoters at national level. Key decision makers on environment and natural resource management, GHG data collection, management, dissemination, and usage Implement adaptation and mitigation projects/activities in environment and natural resources sector which directly affect continuity of this project outcomes Formulation of climate change legislation which affects continuity of project?s outcomes Collection and sharing sectoral GHG data; Coordinating GHG sectoral hubs; Prepare and submit reports to the UNFCCC. If this institution does not do this, project results will be adversely affected There are deliberate efforts of mainstreaming gender so the buy-in is high.	**High** ? In-depth engagement during project formulations ? Involve in governance ? Participation in project implementation

Stakeholder **Name and Function** ***Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function***	**Stakeholder?s Interest** ***What are the stakeholder?s main interests and concerns about the project?***	**Impact of Project on Stakeholder** ***How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and \negatively) by the project?***	**Influence of Stakeholder** ***How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?***	**Risk Management** ***(Is this a low, medium, or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high-risk stakeholders)***
Department of Climate Change (DCC) *(Department responsible for all matters related to Climate Change)*	Lead coordinating agency on GHG MRV and climate change actions at national level. Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools. Project Beneficiary	Built technical and institutional capacity for effective and efficient GHG data management, governance, and UNFCCC reporting Improved institutional linkages and data sharing, harmonization of data protocols and tool	Coordination at national level of IPCC sector hubs and other stakeholders Compiling national data on GHG and UNFCCC reporting. Influences formulation of climate change legislation which affects continuity of project?s outcomes Support collection and sharing sectoral GHG data; support coordination of GHG sectoral hubs; Submit reports to the UNFCCC. If this institution does not do this, project results will be adversely affected	**High** ? In-depth engagement during project formulations ? Involve in governance ? Participation in project implementation

Stakeholder **Name and Function** ***Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function***	**Stakeholder?s Interest** ***What are the stakeholder?s main interests and concerns about the project?***	**Impact of Project on Stakeholder** ***How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and \negatively) by the project?***	**Influence of Stakeholder** ***How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?***	**Risk Management** ***(Is this a low, medium, or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high-risk stakeholders)***
Federal Department of Forestry *(Department / agency responsible for forestry)* **Role:** Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management.	Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management. Project Beneficiary	Improved institutional linkages and data sharing, harmonization of data protocols and tools Improved hub performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools.	Hub for the GHGI & MRV in Forestry Sector; Lead institution for MRV REDD+ Involvement in data collection and transmission activities Collection and sharing forestry GHG data. If this institution does not do this, project results will be adversely affected. Formulation of legislation governing forestry and influence climate change legislation which affects continuity of project?s outcomes	**High** ? In-depth engagement during project formulations ? Involve in governance ? Participation in project implementation

Stakeholder Name and Function *Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function*	**Stakeholder?s Interest** *What are the stakeholder?s main interests and concerns about the project?*	**Impact of Project on Stakeholder** *How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and \negatively) by the project?*	**Influence of Stakeholder** *How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?*	**Risk Management** *(Is this a low, medium, or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high-risk stakeholders)*
Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development *(Ministry responsible for Agriculture)* **Role:** Policy guidance, planning and coordination on agricultural matters.	Policy guidance, planning and coordination on agricultural matters. Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools. Beneficiary	Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management in AFOLU sector Improved institutional linkages and data sharing, harmonization of data protocols and tool	Policy and administrative support to improve oversight and coordination of Project activities for GHGI & MRV in Agriculture Sector. Implement adaptation and mitigation projects in agriculture sector Formulation of Agriculture legislation and influence climate change legislation which affects continuity of project?s outcomes Collection and sharing AFOLU GHG data. If this institution does not do this, project results will be adversely affected	**Medium** ? Consultations during project formulations ? Participation in project implementation

Stakeholder Name and Function *Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function*	**Stakeholder?s Interest** *What are the stakeholder?s main interests and concerns about the project?*	**Impact of Project on Stakeholder** *How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and \negatively) by the project?*	**Influence of Stakeholder** *How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?*	**Risk Management** *(Is this a low, medium, or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high-risk stakeholders)*
Ministry responsible for energy **Role:** Policy guidance, planning and coordination on energy matters	Policy guidance, planning and coordination on energy matters. Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools. Project Beneficiary	Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management. Improved institutional linkages and data sharing, harmonization of data protocols and tool	Policy and administrative support to improve oversight and coordination of Project activities for GHGI & MRV in the Energy Sector. Implement adaptation and mitigation projects in energy sector Formulation of Energy legislation and influence climate change legislation which affects continuity of project?s outcomes Collection and sharing Energy GHG data. If this institution does not do this, project results will be adversely affected.	**Medium** ? Consultations during project formulations ? Participation in project implementation

Stakeholder Name and Function *Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function*	**Stakeholder?s Interest** *What are the stakeholder?s main interests and concerns about the project?*	**Impact of Project on Stakeholder** *How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and \negatively) by the project?*	**Influence of Stakeholder** *How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?*	**Risk Management** *(Is this a low, medium, or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high-risk stakeholders)*
Ministry responsible for land management and administration **Role:** Policy guidance, planning and coordination on land matters.	Policy guidance, planning and coordination on land matters. Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools. Project Beneficiary	Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management Improved institutional linkages and data sharing, harmonization of data protocols and tools	Policy and administrative support to improve oversight and coordination of Project activities for GHGI & MRV in the Land Sector Implement adaptation and mitigation projects under land sector Collection and sharing Land Use, Land Use Change (LULUC) GHG data. If this institution does not do this, project results will be adversely affected. Formulation of legislation governing LULUC and Management and influence climate change legislation which affects continuity of project?s outcomes	**Low** ? Information sharing and consultation in areas of interest

Stakeholder Name and Function *Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function*	**Stakeholder?s Interest** *What are the stakeholder?s main interests and concerns about the project?*	**Impact of Project on Stakeholder** *How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and \negatively) by the project?*	**Influence of Stakeholder** *How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?*	**Risk Management** *(Is this a low, medium, or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high-risk stakeholders)*
Ministry responsible for Transport **Role:** Policy guidance, planning and coordination on transport matters.	Policy guidance, planning and coordination on transport matters. Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools. Project Beneficiary	Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management Improved institutional linkages and data sharing, harmonization of data protocols and tools	Policy and administrative support to improve oversight and coordination of Project activities for GHGI & MRV in Transport Sector. Implement adaptation and mitigation projects in transport sector Collection and sharing Transport GHG data. If this institution does not do this, project results will be adversely affected. Formulation of legislation governing the transport sector and influence climate change legislation which affects continuity of project?s outcomes	**Medium** ? Consultations during project formulations ? Participation in project implementation

Stakeholder **Name and Function** ***Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function***	**Stakeholder?s Interest** ***What are the stakeholder?s main interests and concerns about the project?***	**Impact of Project on Stakeholder** ***How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and \negatively) by the project?***	**Influence of Stakeholder** ***How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?***	**Risk Management** ***(Is this a low, medium, or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high-risk stakeholders)***
Ministry responsible for Industry **Role:** Policy guidance, planning and coordination on matters related to industrial processes.	Policy guidance, planning and coordination on matters related to industrial processes. Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools. Project Beneficiary	Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management Improved institutional linkages and data sharing, harmonization of data protocols and tools	Policy and administrative support to improve oversight and coordination of Project activities for GHGI & MRV in Industrial processes Sector. Implement adaptation and mitigation projects under industrial processes Formulation of Industrial legislation and influence climate change legislation which affects continuity of project?s outcomes	**Medium** ? Consultations during project formulations ? Participation in project implementation

Stakeholder **Name and Function** ***Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function***	**Stakeholder?s Interest** ***What are the stakeholder?s main interests and concerns about the project?***	**Impact of Project on Stakeholder** ***How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and \negatively) by the project?***	**Influence of Stakeholder** ***How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?***	**Risk Management** ***(Is this a low, medium, or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high-risk stakeholders)***
Agency/Department responsible for energy	Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management. Project Beneficiary	Improved institutional linkages and data sharing, harmonization of data protocols and tools. Improved hub performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools.	Hub for the GHGI & MRV in the Energy Sector Involvement in data collection and transmission activities Formulation of Energy legislation and influence climate change legislation which affects continuity of project?s outcomes Collection and sharing Energy GHG data. If this institution does not do this, project results will be adversely affected.	**Medium** ? Consultations during project formulations ? Participation in project implementation

Stakeholder **Name and Function** ***Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function***	**Stakeholder?s Interest** ***What are the stakeholder?s main interests and concerns about the project?***	**Impact of Project on Stakeholder** ***How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and \negatively) by the project?***	**Influence of Stakeholder** ***How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?***	**Risk Management** ***(Is this a low, medium, or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high-risk stakeholders)***
Department responsible for Industrial processes **Role:** Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management.	Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management. Project Beneficiary	Improved institutional linkages and data sharing, harmonization of data protocols and tools. Improved hub performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools.	Hub for the GHGI & MRV in Industrial Processes Sector Involvement in data collection and transmission activities Formulation of Industrial processes legislation and influence climate change legislation which affects continuity of project?s outcomes	**Medium** ? Consultations during project formulations ? Participation in project implementation
Department / Agency responsible for solvents and other products **Role:** Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management	Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management Project Beneficiary	Improved institutional linkages and data sharing, harmonization of data protocols and tools. Improved hub performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools.	Hub for the GHGI & MRV in Solvents and Other Products Sector Involvement in data collection and transmission activities Formulation of Industrial processes legislation and influence climate change legislation which affects continuity of project?s outcomes	**Medium** ? Consultations during project formulations ? Participation in project implementation

Stakeholder **Name and Function** ***Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function***	**Stakeholder?s Interest** ***What are the stakeholder?s main interests and concerns about the project?***	**Impact of Project on Stakeholder** ***How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and \negatively) by the project?***	**Influence of Stakeholder** ***How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?***	**Risk Management** ***(Is this a low, medium, or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high-risk stakeholders)***
Department / Agency responsible for waste management **Role**: Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management	Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management Project Beneficiary	Improved institutional linkages and data sharing, harmonization of data protocols and tools. Improved hub performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools.	Hub for the GHGI & MRV in Waste Sector Involvement in data collection and transmission activities Formulation of Waste sector legislation and influence climate change legislation which affects continuity of project?s outcomes	**Medium** ? Consultations during project formulations ? Participation in project implementation

Stakeholder **Name and Function** ***Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function***	**Stakeholder?s Interest** ***What are the stakeholder?s main interests and concerns about the project?***	**Impact of Project on Stakeholder** ***How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and \negatively) by the project?***	**Influence of Stakeholder** ***How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?***	**Risk Management** ***(Is this a low, medium, or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high-risk stakeholders)***
Department / Agency responsible for Agriculture **Role:** Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management	Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management Project Beneficiary	Improved institutional linkages and data sharing, harmonization of data protocols and tools. Improved hub performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools.	Hub for the GHGI & MRV in Agriculture Sector Involvement in data collection and transmission activities Formulation of Agriculture legislation and influence climate change legislation which affects continuity of project?s outcomes Collection and sharing AFOLU GHG data. If this institution does not do this, project results will be adversely affected	**Medium** ? Consultations during project formulations ? Participation in project implementation

Stakeholder **Name and Function** ***Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function***	**Stakeholder?s Interest** ***What are the stakeholder?s main interests and concerns about the project?***	**Impact of Project on Stakeholder** ***How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and \negatively) by the project?***	**Influence of Stakeholder** ***How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?***	**Risk Management** ***(Is this a low, medium, or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high-risk stakeholders)***
Ministry responsible for Finance, Planning and Economic Development **Role:** Policy, Planning and Coordination.	Policy, Planning and Coordination. Lead ministry for finance and planning issues	Training on data collection, processing, and transmission	Policy and administrative support to improve environmental planning and budgeting Integration of climate change, GHGI & MRV and climate actions in national accounting systems, national planning frameworks and national budget frameworks Formulation of Economic legislation and influence climate change legislation which affects continuity of project?s outcomes	**Low** ? Information sharing and consult on areas of interest
Department / agency responsible for National Planning **Role:** Policy, Planning and Coordination	Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools. Project Beneficiary	Training on data collection, processing and transmission	Integration of climate change, GHGI & MRV and climate actions in national accounting systems, national planning frameworks and national budget frameworks Formulation of National planning documents and influence climate change legislation which affects continuity of project?s outcomes	**Low** ? Information sharing and consult on areas of interest

Stakeholder **Name and Function** ***Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function***	**Stakeholder?s Interest** ***What are the stakeholder?s main interests and concerns about the project?***	**Impact of Project on Stakeholder** ***How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and \negatively) by the project?***	**Influence of Stakeholder** ***How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?***	**Risk Management** ***(Is this a low, medium, or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high-risk stakeholders)***
Agency responsible for national Statistics **Role:** Policy, Planning and Coordination; National data collection and management	Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools. Project Beneficiary	Training on data collection, processing, and transmission	Integration of climate change, GHGI & MRV and climate actions in national accounting systems and national statistics Custodian of the Country?s data	**Low** ? Information sharing and consult on areas of interest
Population Secretariat **Role:** Policy, Planning and Coordination; National data collection and management	Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools. Project Beneficiary	Training on data collection, processing, and transmission	Custodian of the Country?s demographic data	**Low** ? Information sharing and consult on areas of interest
States/Local Governments				
Department responsible for states/ Local Governments **Role:** Policy, Planning and Coordination at local level	Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools. Project Beneficiary	Training on data collection, processing, and transmission Built technical and institutional capacity	Stakeholder mobilization, awareness creation and training Service delivery and coordination of implementation of decentralized functions, including GHGI & MRV adaptation and mitigation activities	**Medium** ? Consultations during project formulations ? Participation in project implementation
Private Sector				

Stakeholder Name and Function *Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function*	**Stakeholder?s Interest** *What are the stakeholder?s main interests and concerns about the project?*	**Impact of Project on Stakeholder** *How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and \negatively) by the project?*	**Influence of Stakeholder** *How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?*	**Risk Management** *(Is this a low, medium, or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high-risk stakeholders)*
Chevron Nigeria LTD - NbS,	Nature-based solutions to offset GHG emissions related to oil exploration. It has financially supported the protection of the Lekki Conservation Centre (78 hectares forest) in the last decade to offset their carbon footprint in Nigeria.	Training on data collection, processing, and transmission Collaboration to increase sharing of GHGI data and tracking the contribution of the company?s carbon footprint, to which it is potentially aiming at achieving 1.2million tCO2e of carbon by 2050.	Financial resource mobilization to support GHG emission reduction. Continued support to Lekki Conservation Centre and similar protected areas in order to offset carbon footprint related to oil exploration in Nigeria Collaboration in sharing of GHGI data and climate related information	**Medium** ? Consultations during project formulation and implementation ? GHG activity data collection and sharing during project implementation
NLNG - NbS	Protecting forests in the Niger Delta to offset GHG emissions related to oil industry.	Training on data collection, processing, and transmission Collaboration to increase sharing of GHGI data and tracking the contribution of the company?s carbon footprint	Financial resource mobilization to support GHG emission reduction. Continued support of the restoration and protection of forests to offset the company?s carbon footprint, biodiversity conservation and peoples? livelihoods GHG activity data collection GHG activity data collection	**Medium** ? Consultations during project formulation and implementation ? GHG activity data collection and sharing during project implementation

Stakeholder **Name and Function** ***Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function***	**Stakeholder?s Interest** ***What are the stakeholder?s main interests and concerns about the project?***	**Impact of Project on Stakeholder** ***How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and \negatively) by the project?***	**Influence of Stakeholder** ***How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?***	**Risk Management** ***(Is this a low, medium, or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high-risk stakeholders)***
British American Tobacco is a company (BAT)	Tree monitoring ? The Company has facilitated tree assessment exercise for the restoration projects of BAT to ensure that they offset carbon emitted during their operations efficiently	Training on data collection, processing, and transmission Strengthen commitment of the Company to operate in a sustainable manner that does not jeopardize the future of the environment and host community where they operate.	Financial mobilization to support GHG emission reduction Contribution to the reduction of the impact of tobacco operations on the environment; GHG activity data collection	**Medium** ? Consultations during project formulation and implementation ? GHG activity data collection and sharing during project implementation
American Telecommunication Company of Nigeria (ATCN)	Planting trees for offsetting company?s emission Interested in offsetting their emission by planting over 100,000 trees in the next 5 years as part of their restoration plan.	Training on data collection, processing, and transmission Strengthened recognition and commitment of the company to GHG emission reduction	Financial mobilization to support GHG emission reduction Contribution to GHG emission reduction; GHG activity data collection	**Medium** ? Consultations during project formulation and implementation ? GHG activity data collection and sharing during project implementation
Mobil- 2019	Contributing to reducing carbon emissions through support to the National Climate Week and promoting the participation of the youth in climate change agenda and restoration initiatives	Training on data collection, processing, and transmission Strengthened recognition and commitment of the company to GHG emission reduction	Service delivery	**Low** ? Information sharing and consult on areas of interest

Stakeholder Name and Function *Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function*	**Stakeholder?s Interest** *What are the stakeholder?s main interests and concerns about the project?*	**Impact of Project on Stakeholder** *How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and \negatively) by the project?*	**Influence of Stakeholder** *How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?*	**Risk Management** *(Is this a low, medium, or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high-risk stakeholders)*
NGOs				
Human Rights Advancement, Development and Advocacy Centre (HURIDAC): A regional NGO in West Africa, with focus on Rule of Law, Election and Human Rights; and the Environment	Regional cooperation Providing leadership and guidance in Project activities Service delivery (will be involved in providing support to the implementation of some project activities)	Institutional support to DoF working closely with the NCF in supporting implementation of some project activities particularly stakeholder consultations.	Service delivery	**Low** ? Information sharing and consult on areas of interest
The Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF)	Conservation of biodiversity; promotion of sustainable use of natural resources; and advocacy actions that minimise pollution and wasteful utilisation of renewable resources. Service provider	Supporting the implementation of some project activities.	Service provision	**High** ? In-depth engagement during project formulations ? Involve in governance ? Participation in project implementation
NGOs/CSOs in environment and natural resources, waste, and industrial processes	Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools. Project Beneficiary	Training on data collection, processing, and transmission	Public awareness, education and advocacy Service delivery to support implementation of GHGI & MRV adaptation and mitigation activities	**Medium** ? Consultations during project formulations ? Participation in project implementation

Stakeholder Name and Function *Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function*	**Stakeholder?s Interest** *What are the stakeholder?s main interests and concerns about the project?*	**Impact of Project on Stakeholder** *How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and \negatively) by the project?*	**Influence of Stakeholder** *How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?*	**Risk Management** *(Is this a low, medium, or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high-risk stakeholders)*
NGOs/CSOs in Energy sector	Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools. Project Beneficiary	Training on data collection, processing and transmission	Public awareness, education and advocacy Service delivery to support implementation of GHGI & MRV adaptation and mitigation activities	**Medium** ? Consultations during project formulations ? Participation in project implementation
NGOs/CSOs in Agriculture sector	Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools. Project Beneficiary	Training on data collection, processing and transmission	Public awareness, education and advocacy Service delivery to support implementation of GHGI & MRV adaptation and mitigation activities	**Medium** ? Consultations during project formulations ? Participation in project implementation
NGOs/CSOs dealing with solvents and other products	Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools. Project Beneficiary	Training on data collection, processing and transmission	Public awareness, education and advocacy Service delivery to support implementation of GHGI & MRV adaptation and mitigation activities	**Low** ? Information sharing and consult on areas of interest

Stakeholder Name and Function *Name of the key stakeholder, and their main purpose/function*	**Stakeholder?s Interest** *What are the stakeholder?s main interests and concerns about the project?*	**Impact of Project on Stakeholder** *How will the stakeholder be affected (both positively and \negatively) by the project?*	**Influence of Stakeholder** *How can the stakeholder affect the project? Can they hinder or contribute to the success of the project?*	**Risk Management** *(Is this a low, medium, or high-risk stakeholder? And how would you manage medium/high-risk stakeholders)*
Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Support countries to develop decision making conservation tools, information sharing and leveraging financial resources for environments and natural resources management	Increased field knowledge, experience, exposure and field skills and improving quality and diversity of data;	Monitoring of project implementation to ensure timely delivery of project output. Maintaining oversight of all technical and financial management aspects	**High** ? In-depth engagement during project formulations ? Involve in governance ? Participation in project implementation
The Academia				
Academia	Research, training in developing tools for data collection and integrating data on agriculture, ecosystems and livelihoods using standardized protocols and methods including household surveys, vegetation Project Beneficiary	Research, training on data collection, processing and transmission	Capacity building in GHGI and MRV systems to contribute to sustainability of knowledge and skills in the country. Conduct research related to climate change impacts and adaptation and mitigation measures	**Medium** ? Consultations during project formulations ? Participation in project implementation

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier; Yes

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

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

Civil Society is a co-financier, member of the PSC and co-executing agency.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

1. To ensure that the project complies with the GEF?s Gender Policy, a **Gender Action Plan (GAP)** was prepared during the PPG process. Sex disaggregated data and gender information will be collected and analyzed to inform gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation. The following minimum gender indicators will be monitored and reported on:

(i) Number of men and women that participated in project activities (e.g., meetings, workshops, consultations).

(ii) Number of men and women that received benefits (e.g., employment, income-generating activities, training, equipment, leadership roles) from the project; as relevant.

(iii) Number of strategies, plans (e.g., management plans and land use plans), and policies derived from the project that are gender-inclusive.

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

Yes

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

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women

Does the project?s results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

1. The PIF specifies (in Table 4 of the indicative list of project stakeholders) the potential for private sector institutions to participate in the project during the implementation phase. It has been established during the PPG phase that private sector institutions will participate in this project be mainly through:

- ? Being a member of a relevant sector Hub: e.g., if the selected private sector institution?s area of work is in the energy sub-sector, then this institution will be part of the Energy sector Hub
- ? Participation as consultants in the delivery of trainings and acquisition of required equipment and tools.
- ? Participation as selected private sector beneficiary institutions from the key GHG emission sectors that may be involved in capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management.
- ? Other private sector actors will also be selected to participate in the trainings based on their previous involvement and engagement in climate change initiatives in the country such as the previous provision of GHG data and sharing of climate information.

2. The Federal Republic of Nigeria has been focusing on turning the private sector into the engine of growth (of the economy) and over the past years, the Federal Ministry of Environment has engaged private sector consultants to prepare the National communications and BURs while building the capacity of technical staff to interact with climate-sensitive industries to exchange information on risks posed by climate variability and trends. The private sector entities have therefore been supporting the implementation of UNFCCC obligations in Nigeria. The private sector may also participate in the training to support the government in the development of emission reduction strategies and designing carbon projects in collaboration with relevant sectors expected to meet the project objectives.

3. The Federal Government of Nigeria has a comprehensive climate change policy that targets long-term climate change capacity development for the capacity development needs of both private and public sector employees at national and sub-national levels. This project's capacity-building training activities will support aspects of the implementation of the policy by considering private sector institutions in the training approaches to enhance capacity in GHG data collection, recording, and sharing of GHG inventories.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

Risk management is a structured, methodical approach to identifying and managing risks for the achievement of project objectives. The risk management plan will allow stakeholders to manage risks by specifying and monitoring mitigation actions throughout implementation. Part A of this section focuses on external risks to the project and Part B on the identified environmental and social risks from the project.

Part A: Risks to the Project

1. A risk assessment was undertaken during the project preparation process, and the potential climate risks[1], social, environmental, political or fiduciary risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved at the time of project implementation were identified, and appropriate mitigation actions to address these risks proposed, and are summarized in **Table 10**.

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Table 10: Risk Assessment and Mitigation Planning

Description of risk	Impact[2]	Probability of occurrence	Mitigation actions	Responsible party
1. Weak coordination and collaboration between the DCC and the DoF	High (H)	Medium	**A Technical Coordination Committee** will be established where the DCC and the DoF will jointly make decisions about the project and guide the PMU on a day-to-day basis **An Intra-Ministerial Project Advisory Team (IMPAT)** will be established to provide high-level strategic guidance; guide and manage intra-ministerial and inter-institutional coordination and collaboration for the day-to-day running of the project	FMoE
2. Low participation of women in the project	High (H)	Medium	A Gender Mainstreaming Plan has been developed A gender and safeguards consultant will be recruited during the implementation phase to set up the safeguard plans and provide guidance	FMoE
3. Medical, security, and travel risks are rated High for Nigeria and even Extreme for certain locations and restrict movement to Abuja and Lagos.	High	High (H)	A security plan has been developed and will be executed during the implementation phase (Appendix E).	FMoE

Description of risk	Impact[2]	Probability of occurrence	Mitigation actions	Responsible party
4. The Corona Virus Pandemic (COVID19) could cause delays and/or slow implementation of project activities including: ●Delay to set up the project ●Delay to recruit project staff ●Delay/long periods before the imported equipment arrive in the country ? Low stakeholder turn-out/involvement due to movement restriction	High	High (H)	a) The project will follow Nigeria?s COVID19 guidelines and prepare the following safeguard plans which will indicate activities being put in place to address risks triggered by COVID19: ? Accountability and Grievance Mechanism ? Stakeholder Engagement Plan ? Gender Mainstreaming Plan (since working from home might affect women more due to gender roles) ? Community Health, Safety and Security Plan. b) Quarterly technical and financial reports submitted to FAO should indicate project implementation progress, any delays, and adaptive measures being put in place by project teams. This will enable the Agency to guide how best to adapt to the situation on the ground from a technical and financial perspective. c) During the implementation phase, the project budget will cover recurrent costs for purchasing hand sanitizers, face masks, gloves, etc. for project staff. ***d)*** Creation of a COVID19 repository and preparing a communication strategy for disseminating information related to COVID19 with project teams and stakeholders. This will also entail communicating to stakeholders the	EMoE

Description of risk	Impact[2]	Probability of occurrence	Mitigation actions	Responsible party
			impact COVID19 will have on the project and the adaptive measures that will be put in place by the project.	
5. Lack of data	**High**	High (H)	Establish partnerships with national and regional bodies that may have access to relevant GHG data	FMoE
6. Political risks associated with changes in governance, security, and/or government decisions	**Medium**	Medium (M)	The strengthening of the inter-ministerial coordinating committee will ensure the sustainability of this project in case changes occur in the institutions.	PSC
7. Climate Change: Nigeria, as with many developing countries suffer greatly from the effects of climate change with frequent floods, storms, and droughts affecting infrastructure and disrupting services	Medium	Medium (M)	? Procurement and installation of climate-proof equipment and technology	FMoE
8. Inadequate participation of stakeholders and partners, poor cooperation between participating institutions, and stakeholders not effectively engaged and thus not supportive of the program.	**High**	High (H)	? Continuous engagement of institutions, regular reporting, monitoring of progress, and acknowledgment of efforts and achievements by each institution ? Roles and responsibilities will be explicit, and participants allowed to transparently implement while sharing regular updates on the progress ? Communication plans and stakeholder requirements and expected outputs will be fully developed ? Regular progress and monitoring meetings will be held	FMoE/FAO/PMU

Description of risk	Impact[2]	Probability of occurrence	Mitigation actions	Responsible party
9. Staff turnover (trained staff switch jobs or are reassigned to other departments)	High	High (H)	The project plans to train several specialists from each sector/government agency and collectively 244 persons to mitigate staff turnover as well as explore incentives for both consultants and staff including commensurate remuneration to retain experienced staff.	FAO/FMoE

Description of risk	Impact[2]	Probability of occurrence	Mitigation actions	Responsible party
10. Insufficient resources are made available by the Nigeria government, and other partners to support the implementation of the project leading to low uptake of GHG emission MRV technologies/approaches by the sectors	Modest	Modest (M)	? **A project exit strategy and action plan** will be developed in consultation with stakeholders. The Strategy will provide actions that will ensure the project?s long-term impact ? including the identification of measures to mitigate the risk of no uptake of GHG emission MRV technologies/approaches. ? **Identification and and empowerment of sector-specific ?influential champions?:** The project will identify sector-specific ?*influential champions*? from operational, strategic, and political levels across various key stakeholders. The champions will be empowered to communicate and raise awareness about the project at various national forums. ? **Active involvement of GHG sectoral teams from government institutions and other state and non-state actors throughout the project cycle:** GHG sectoral teams from government institutions and other state and non-state actors will be involved throughout the project cycle (including involvement in planning and decision making among others) ? PIF, PPG, and Implementation Phase. ? **Capacity-building activities responsive to country needs:** Trainings and other capacity-building activities/content will be tailored to respond to stakeholders? needs. ? **Packaging of information tailored to a specific audience:** Capacity-building material/content will be simplified and packaged in a language understood by target stakeholders and tailored to each target audience e.g., government, CSOs, private sector, academia, etc.	FAO/ PMU/FMoE

[1] GEF-STAP guidance on climate risk screening: https://www.stapgef.org/stap-guidance-climate-risk-screening

[2] H: High; M: Moderate; L: Low.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

1. The project duration is 36 months. It is anticipated that the actual implementation phase will take 30 months while project start up activities may take 3 months and Project close-out, handover, and terminal evaluation will take another 3 months.

6.a Institutional arrangements for project implementation.

2. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) will be the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the Project, providing project cycle management and support services as established in the GEF Policy. As the GEF IA, FAO holds overall accountability and responsibility to the GEF for delivery of the results. In the IA role, FAO will utilize the GEF fees to deploy three different actors within the organization to support the project (see Annex K for details):

- ? The Budget Holder, which is usually the most decentralized FAO office, will provide oversight of day to day project execution;
- ? The Lead Technical Officer(s), drawn from across FAO will provide oversight/support to the projects technical work in coordination with government representatives participating in the Project Steering Committee.
- ? FAO will support the role of the Nigeria Conservation Foundation (NCF) as the on-the-ground Partner and the FMoE that will host the PMU to ensure compliance with the GEF?s fiduciary standards. FAO will support in ensuring FMoE and NCF adhere with the GEF?s Minimum Fiduciary Standards (GMFS) and technical delivery. This approach will reduce delays and enhance efficiency in the delivery of the project.

Management of selected consultancies and respective CBIT activities based on FAO?s previous technical experiences in implementing projects.

? Flow down funds to the Nigeria Conservation Foundation and track reporting mechanism on the utilization of the funds to ensure adherence to the fiduciary standards.

? The Funding Liaison Officer(s) within FAO will monitor and support the project cycle to ensure that the project is being carried out and reporting done in accordance with agreed standards and requirements.

3. FAO responsibilities, as GEF agency, will include:

? Administrate funds from GEF in accordance with the rules and procedures of FAO;

? Oversee project implementation in accordance with the project document, work plans, budgets, agreements with co-financiers, Operational Partners Agreement(s)and other rules and procedures of FAO;

? Provide technical guidance to ensure that appropriate technical quality is applied to all activities concerned;

? Conduct at least one supervision mission per year; and

? Reporting to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office, through the annual Project Implementation Review, the Mid Term Review, the Terminal Evaluation and the Project Closure Report on project progress;

? Financial reporting to the GEF Trustee.

? Facilitate interactions with the GEF

? Provide technical and financial oversight to the Executing Agency (Forestry Department in the Federal Ministry of Environment) and Executing support partners

? Oversee and monitor implementation of the project including reviewing annual and quarterly technical and financial project reports, undertaking annual project site visits, and monitoring the implementation of and compliance with safeguards.

? Ensure that project management practices (technical, financial, and administration) comply with GEF requirements.

? Monitor the project?s implementation and achievement of the project outputs

? Ensure proper use of GEF funds

? Review, and approve any changes in budgets or work plans.

? Support the GEF-funded Global CBIT Coordination Platform team through attending workshops/forums organized by FAO as well as following up with the PMU and the CBIT country focal point to ensure that the CBIT platform is updated.

? Quality assurance including ensuring that audits are undertaken by external auditors

? Oversee preparation of the annual project implementation report (PIR) for submission to GEFSEC.

? Commission terminal project evaluation.

FAO responsibilities as the Executing Agency will include:

? Implementation of some elements of component 1 activities including recruitment of PMU staff.

? Utilizing their experience to support FMoE to implemente component 1 activities including training GHG inventory teams.

? Supporting coordination of stakeholders in developing highly skilled MRV and GHG data management specialists who will continue supporting the sector teams even after the project is concluded.

? Supporting NCF in implementing component 2 activities.

? Conduct trainings in data collection and management for GHGI and transparent reporting

? Taking lead in developing the integrated platform for data sharing linked to the Global CBIT Coordination Platform that is functional and used by stakeholders as a one-stop source of information for transparency reporting.

4. The Federal Ministry of Environment (FMoE) will have the overall executing and technical responsibility for the project, with FAO providing oversight as GEF Agency as described above. The Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF) will act as an executing support partner under an agreement with FMoE and will be responsible for the day-to-day management of project results entrusted to it in full compliance with all terms and conditions of the Operational Partnership Agreement signed with FMoE who will have signed an Operational Partner (OP) agreement with FAO[1]. As OP of the project the FMoE is responsible and accountable to FAO for the timely implementation of the agreed project results, operational oversight of implementation activities, timely reporting, and for effective use of GEF resources for the intended purposes and in line with FAO and GEF policy requirements.

5. With the FMoE, the Department of Forestry will work closely with the Department of Climate Change (DCC) to guide and lead project implementation. The DCC in the Federal Ministry of Environment drives the national response to climate change at the national and international levels. It is the nation?s Focal Point to the UNFCCC, the Designated National Authority (DNA) for the Clean Development Mechanism and works with other Ministries through the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change. DCC is one of six technical departments of Nigeria?s Federal Ministry of

Environment. The DCC has four Divisions, each responsible for a major thematic area of climate change. One of these Divisions is the GHG Division which has the responsibility of producing the GHGI for reporting to the UNFCCC.

6. The Department of Forestry will work closely with the Department of Climate Change (DCC) to provide overall strategic guidance and make decisions in the day-to-day running of the project. In the **coordination support role**, DCC will participate in the following committees and undertake the following:

- Guide the Project Management Committee/ Technical Coordination Committee (the PMU reports to this committee which guides the day-to-day running of the project)
- Support the facilitation of the Project Steering Committee which meets bi-annually.
- Participate in the Project Advisory team meetings.

7. In their technical advisory role, DoF in collaboration with DCC will undertake the following tasks:

- Guiding the preparation of technical and financial periodic reports e.g., annual work plans and budgets, technical and financial progress reports at a reporting frequency required by the GEF Agency.
- Guiding gender, safeguards monitoring and reporting.
- Chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC).
- Guide the preparation of procurement plans
- Guide the preparation of Terms of reference and procurement packages
- Maintenance of records of all project-related documentation
- Guide the preparation and dissemination of knowledge management products
- Supporting financial auditing of the project.

- Ensure sustainability of project results e.g., ensure the signed inter-institutional data sharing MoUs between the DCC and institutions from the GHG emission sectors are functional; management of the GHGI and MRV systems; ensure the functioning of the Climate Transparency knowledge management Platform; Tapping into the skills of trainees to prepare GHGIs and other transparency reports, etc.

- Lead the identification of sectoral focal points, CBIT National focal point, and direct beneficiaries (trainees) from the DCC and sector hubs.

- Provide technical input in the ToRs for focal points, sector hubs, and consultancies.

- Lead the drafting and signing of the inter-institutional GHG data sharing MoUs

- Guide, and coordinate the sector hubs, sector focal points, and CBIT National focal point during and after the project implementation phase.

- Provide technical input in the stakeholder mapping and capacity needs assessment e.g., the identification of key stakeholders, capacity gaps (training, equipment, etc), and entry points for this project

- Review the technical guides on GHG data transmission and communication

- Provide technical input in the development of the integrated platform for data sharing

- Support the dissemination of knowledge products

- Participate in the terminal evaluation

8. **The Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF)[2]** is a national Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) dedicated to nature conservation and sustainable development in Nigeria. It was established in 1980 but registered in 1983 as a Charitable Trust, initially under Land (Perpetual Succession) Act of 1961 which was replaced by the Company and Allied Matters Act of 1990. The Foundation has a vision of "a Nigeria where people prosper while living in harmony with nature". This vision drives its Mission to preserve the full range of Nigeria?s biodiversity which includes species, ecosystems, and genetic biodiversity; promote the sustainable use of natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations, and advocate actions that minimize pollution and wasteful utilisation resources.

9. In collaboration with FAO under the Operational Partners Agreement NCF will be responsible for providing support for key data collection, collection, and analytical tools for decision-making in **Components 1, 2, 3, and 4** but will play a lead in implementing component 2. The program will support national capacity building for environmental monitoring at the sectoral and national focal points. NCF will lead in the management of selected consultancies and respective CBIT activities based on FAO previous technical experiences in implementing National Forest Inventory and Forest Reference Emission Level, as well as MRV projects for example in in Nigeria and at Global level. Other key tasks that will be performed by NCF are listed below:

a. Support finance and operational tasks such as procurement, grants management, and financial audits.
b. Support technical coordination and training for the five Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Green House Gas emission sectors in Nigeria for increased capacity to meet the Enhanced Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement.

The government will designate a National Project Director (NPD) located in the Federal Ministry of Environment.The NPD will be responsible for coordinating the activities with all the national bodies related to the different project components, as well as with the project partners. He/She will also be responsible for supervising and guiding the Project Coordinator (Lead Climate Specialist) on the government policies and priorities.

The NPD or designated person from the Federal Ministry of Environment will chair the CBIT Project Steering Committee which will be the main governing body of the project. The PSC will approve Annual Work Plans and Budgets on a yearly basis and will provide strategic guidance to the Project Management Team/Technical Coordination Committee (TCC) and to all executing partners.

1. The PSC will be comprised of representatives from GEF operational focal point, the Directors (DCC, DoF, NCF, FAO), and at least twenty selected members of the inter-ministerial Committee on Climate Change (ICCC). The members of the PSC will each assume the role of a Focal Point for the project in their respective agencies. Hence, the project will have a Focal Point in each concerned institution. As Focal Points in their agency, the concerned PSC members will: (i) technically oversee activities in their sector; (ii) ensure a fluid two-way exchange of information and knowledge between their agency and the project; (iii) facilitate coordination and links between the project activities and the work plan of their agency; and (iv) facilitate the provision of co-financing to the project.

The National Project Coordinator (Lead Climate Specialist) will be the Secretary to the PSC. The PSC will meet at least twice per year to ensure: i) Oversight and assurance of technical quality of outputs; ii) Close linkages between the project and other ongoing projects and programmes relevant to the project; iii) Timely availability and effectiveness of co-financing support; iv) Sustainability of key project outcomes, including up-scaling and replication; v) Effective coordination of governmental partners work under this project; vi) Approval of the six-monthly Project Progress and Financial Reports, the Annual Work Plan and Budget; vii) Making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the National Project Coordinator of the PMU.

A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be co-funded by the GEF grant and established within the Federal Ministry of Environment. The main functions of the PMU, following the guidance of the Project Steering Committee, are to ensure overall efficient management, coordination, implementation and monitoring of the project through the effective implementation of the annual work plans and budgets (AWP/Bs). The PMU will be composed of a National Project Coordinator (NPC - Lead Climate Specialist) who will work full-time for the project lifetime. In addition, the PMU will include MRV Green House Gas Specialist, Knowledge Management and Communications Specialist, and, Admin & Finance Officer[1].

2. In general, the PMU will be responsible for day-to-day monitoring and reporting on the project and receive overall guidance and support from the FMoE with support from both the Department of Forestry and by the DCC).

3. The PMU will be responsible for project implementation and management, administration, and performance against set plans and budgets, and reporting. The PMU will also provide any support required to the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and the project partners. Additionally, the PMU will be responsible for:

? Acting as the secretariat for the Project Steering Committee (PSC)

? Procurement of all services, goods, and equipment

? Financial record-keeping

? Reporting and disbursements (financial)

? Project monitoring and reporting (technical)

? Preparation and submission of all technical and financial reports to the FAO-GEF Agency

? Monitoring and reporting materialization of co-financing to FAO.

? Actively coordinate the flow of inputs, procurement, outputs, and work streams to ensure the project runs smoothly and delivers the specified outputs and overall objectives

? Identification of potential risks to project activities and implementation of mitigation measures to overcome them.

? Knowledge Management

? Setting up, monitoring, and reporting implementation progress of environmental and social safeguards.

? Ensure the smooth running of the project through monitoring and regular communication with partners, PSC members, consultants, stakeholders, etc.

? Support the government CBIT Focal point to undertake the following tasks:

- register and upload project information on the CBIT Co-ordination platform: https://www.cbitplatform.org/user/login

- compile and prepare presentations about the CBIT project (results and lessons learnt) to present during the annual Global CBIT workshop

? Share project progress with the GEF Operational Focal Point (OFP) e.g., via email, a copy of the bi-annual published reports and policy briefs detailing lessons learnt, best case practices, challenges, and opportunities.

4. The *National* Project Coordinator (NPC) / *Lead Climate Specialist* will oversee daily implementation, management, administration and technical supervision of the project, on behalf of the Operational partner and within the framework delineated by the PSC. S/he will be responsible, among others, for:

i) Coordination with relevant initiatives;

ii) Ensuring a high level of collaboration among participating institutions and organizations at the national and local levels;

iii) Ensuring compliance with all Operational Partners Agreement (OPA) provisions during the implementation, including on timely reporting and financial management;

iv) Coordination and close monitoring of the implementation of project activities;

v) Tracking the project?s progress and ensuring timely delivery of inputs and outputs;

vi) Providing technical support and assessing the outputs of the project national consultants hired with GEF funds, as well as the products generated in the implementation of the project,;

vii) Approving and managing requests for provision of financial resources using provided format in OPA annexes;

viii) Monitoring financial resources and accounting to ensure accuracy and reliability of financial reports;

ix) Ensuring timely preparation and submission of requests for funds, financial and progress reports to FAO as per OPA reporting requirements;

x) Maintaining documentation and evidence that describes the proper and prudent use of project resources as per OPA provisions, including making available this supporting documentation to FAO and designated auditors when requested;

xi) Implementing and managing the project?s monitoring and communications plans;

xii) Organizing project workshops and meetings to monitor progress and preparing the Annual Budget and Work Plan;

xiii) Submitting the six-monthly Project Progress Reports (PPRs) with the AWP/B to the PSC and FAO;

xiv) Preparing the first draft of the Project Implementation Review (PIR);

xv) Supporting the organization of the mid-term and final evaluations in close coordination with the FAO Budget Holder and the FAO Independent Office of Evaluation (OED);

xvi) Submitting the OP six-monthly technical and financial reports to FAO and facilitate the information exchange between the OP and FAO, if needed;

xvii) Informing the PSC and FAO of any delays and difficulties as they arise during the implementation to ensure timely corrective measure and support.

xviii) Facilitating the day-to-day technical and operational functioning of the project staff according to ProDoc and according to recommendations and instructions of the PSC.

xix) Providing guidance to the project management unit.

xx) Managing human and financial resources in consultation with the Technical co-ordination committee and the Project Steering Committee (PSC) to achieve results in line with the outputs and activities outlined in the project document.

xxi) Leading the preparation and implementation of annual results-based work plans, reports, and all other relevant documents for project management, defined jointly with FAO Project Agency and in accordance with GEF requirements.

xxii) Providing feedback on project activities, progress, and barriers to PSC, FAO Agency, and project partners.

xxiii) Coordinating project activities with related and parallel activities, managing relationships with project stakeholders including donors, NGOs, government agencies, and others as required.

xxiv) Supporting the PSC in organizing PSC meetings

xxv) Track materialization and reporting of co-financing.

5. Knowledge Management *MRV* Specialist*:* will liaise with the sectoral focal points and partners to provide technical support on the following but not limited to:

- Strengthen cross-sector collaboration for the preparation of the GHGI system at the national level

- Plan preparation activities for the GHGIs
- Plan and coordinate preparation of the GHGIs and MRV system
- Coordinate the GHG Training Workshops
- Establish the institutional frameworks in the GHGI schema.
- Identify the national team members who will be consulted for the technical analysis of the BUR
- Establish a team of Sectorial Specialists to perform the GHGs inventory, based on their qualifications in the sector.
- Identify the national team members who will participate in the national trainings
- Oversee the team of Sectoral Specialists to conduct the GHGs national inventory in a consistent manner
- Knowledge Management.

6. Admin & *Finance officer:* will be responsible for overseeing the financial management of the project based on provisions in the Project Document and instructions of the Technical co-ordination committee and the Project Steering Committee. This includes managing the budget, managing and monitoring grantees and contracts, preparation of financial reports, support annual and final financial audits to be conducted by external auditors. The main responsibilities of the finance officer will be to:

- Manage procurement processes in line with the Federal Government of Nigeria, CI, and GEF procedures.
- Manage sub-granting, and reporting, of funds to any potential executing partners.
- Standardize the finance and accounting systems of the project while maintaining compatibility with the Government of Nigeria and CI financial accounting procedures.
- Prepare revisions of the overall project budget and assist in the preparation of annual procurement plans.
- Ensure that project executing partners provide accurate, transparent, and compatible financial reports; and
- Prepare quarterly and annual expenditure/financial reports.
- Track materialization and reporting of co-financing.

In addition, A part-time Financial Monitoring Specialist (FMS) or Operational Capacity Development Specialist (OCDS) will be hired with project funds and placed at the FAO Representation (or in the premises of the Operational Partner). The OCDS will support partner?s implementation of their Risk Mitigation Plans and will be responsible for delivering training and capacity building in the areas where the OP needs to improve (as identified by the Fiduciary Assessment and reflected in the Risk Mitigation Plan); advise to the OP with preparation of documents, work plans and reports ensuring compliance with FAO requirements and the signed OPA; provide guidance and review of the quarterly Request for Funds and Financial Reports that the OP will submit to FAO; checking that the Request for Funds and Financial Reports are in line with the approved AWP/Bs and the Project Results Framework and the conditions of the signed OP for eligibility of expenditures; requesting further information to the OP, if needed; advising the Budget Holder (FAO Representative) on the approval of the Requests for Funds and Financial Reports; Ensure that OP(s) maintains records of supporting documents for each financial transaction to be made available to potential Resource Partners? verifications missions; review and advise the BH on any proposed revisions of an approved plan and budget of the project component implemented by the OP(s); monitor and implement agreed risk mitigation and assurance plan which will include spot checks and audits. Based on findings and recommendation, ensure follow up remedial actions by OPs; prepare amendments to the Operational Partners Agreement, as required.

7. GHG technical consultants will be hired to implement the Capacity Building activities in **Components 1 and 2**. The GHG consultants will also collaborate with the Federal Government of Nigeria, FAO, and NCF to provide support for national capacity building related to data collection, processing, storage, and sharing with respect to the IPCC sector hubs. The roles of project executing partners are indicated in **Table 11**.

Table 11: Project Executing Partners and their Roles with Rationale for their participation		
Partner	**Specific Role**	**Rationale**
Executing Agency: The Federal Ministry of Environment (FMoE)	As the **Executing Agency** the Ministry will provide overall guidance and retain decision-making authority in the day-to-day running of the project. The guidance provided will be in line with the GEF?s and the Implementing Agency?s (FAO) policies and guidelines.	The Ministry has longstanding experience in coordinating and reporting on various UNFCCC activities particularly the REDD+ and Forest Reference Levels (FRL) hence brings on board expertise to complement the DCC reporting mandate as per UNFCCC. In addition, the streamlined coordination within the Federal Ministry of Environment enhances collaboration between DCC and DoF.
Lead Executing support partner: The Federal Ministry of Environment (FMoE)	The Department of Climate Change (DCC) under the Federal Ministry of Environment is the **Lead Technical Advisor and will provide coordination support to the Executing Agency and Executing partners**. As indicated above, the DCC has the institutional mandate to govern climate change aspects in Nigeria. On this basis, the Department of Forestry as the Executing Agency will consult and work closely with the Department of Climate Change (DCC) to provide overall strategic guidance and make decisions in the day-to-day running of the project	The DCC is the Government institution in Nigeria that is responsible for climate change issues in consultation with local, regional, and international stakeholders for the benefit of stakeholders
Lead Executing support Partner: FAO	In this CBIT project, FAO will provide technical assistance and administrative support to the Executing Agency (FMoE).	FAO brings a unique skill set that covers CBIT project management experience, GHG Data handling experience, and networking involving civil society and the private sector. FAO has been working on CBIT projects with other countries in Africa.

In-country Sub-grantee: Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF):	NCF will work closely with the Department of Forestry, DCC, NCF and Consultants in implementing Components 1, 2, and 3. NCF will also manage selected consultancies. FAO will engage NCF to possibly issue and manage contracts of the PMU.	NFC is an NGO with national reach, with a solid partnership record with the Federal Ministry of Environment, including providing support to the Federal Republic of Nigeria on the review and implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) through strengthening climate policies like NAP and promoting its adoption by relevant stakeholders.

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The Project Management Team or Technical Coordination Committee (TCC)

Role of the TCC: Day-to-day guidance and coordination of the PMU

Frequency of meetings: As needed/Quarterly

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8. The Technical Coordination Committee comprises the key stakeholders involved in CBIT Nigeria project execution drawing membership from the Department of Forestry, the Department of Climate Change, FAO NCF, and The Technical Coordination Committee will provide day-to-day overall guidance and coordination to the PMU for the implementation of activities at the national and field level. The Technical Coordination Committee will be chaired by a commissioner or Director in charge of climate change issues in Nigeria and the secretary will be the CBIT Nigeria Climate Specialist and Project Lead. The committee will meet as needed/quarterly to review project activity progress.

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The Project Steering Committee (PSC)

Role of the PSC: Strategic overall guidance to the project

Frequency of meetings: Bi-Annually/As needed

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9. The CBIT Project Steering Committee (PSC) will play a key oversight role in guiding the project and ensuring successful execution. The PSC will provide continuous ad-hoc oversight and feedback on project activities and respond to inquiries or requests for approval from the Project Management Unit or Executing Agency.

The PSC will comprise the GEF operational focal point, the Directors (DCC, DoF, NCF, FAO), and at least twenty selected members of the inter-ministerial Committee on Climate Change (ICCC). The Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (ICCC) is a statutory committee provided within the climate change policy in Nigeria. Selected members of the ICCC will be identified to serve as part of the CBIT Nigeria project steering committee. The ICCC is currently convened by the Directorate of climate change and its membership in the committee is already determined by the Climate change act. The selected members of the ICCC who will convene as part of the CBIT project steering committee will meet bi-annually to review project progress and provide oversight to the overall implementation of the project. The PSC meetings will be scheduled bi-annually by the PMU and co-chaired by the respective Government and FAO representatives. The PMU will be the rapporteur. Notably, virtual PSC meetings will also be held regularly if needed to troubleshoot and discuss updates on project implementation progress.

6.b Coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

1. The section describes how the CBIT Nigeria project will coordinate with other ongoing GEF projects of a similar thematic area. **Table 12** indicates projects at global, regional, and national levels that offer relevant linkages to this CBIT project.

GEF Projects Other Projects/Initiatives	Linkages and Coordination
A. Global GEF projects/ other initiatives operating in Nigeria	

GEF Projects Other Projects/Initiatives	Linkages and Coordination
Global Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) Platform Phase II B: Unified Support Platform and Program for Article 13 of the Paris Agreement	The project is to provide streamlined support and capacity building at the country, regional, and global levels to establish and maintain reporting and enhanced transparency frameworks to allow developing countries to undertake commitments under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.
Support to GEF Eligible Parties for Alignment of National Action Programs and Reporting Process under UNCCD	The project was to facilitate access to GEF funding by 52 countries for Enabling Activities to meet their obligations under the UNCCD a) alignment of NAPs with 10 ? Year Strategy and b) Reporting and Review process. The total project cost was USD 5,580,000 and was implemented in July 2012. This CBIT project builds on and benefited from its input to the country.
Country Case Studies on Sources and Sinks of Greenhouse Gases	This project provides direct operational and financial support for the development of a standard methodology that Parties to the UNFCCC may use to develop national GHG inventories. Development of national GHG inventories in 11 countries, and support for 4 regional GHG inventory methodology workshops. The total project cost is USD 4,700,000. The CBIT Nigeria project will benefit from the progress made in GHG data collection, processing, and management processes generated by this project.
The Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA) - The Partnership supports international efforts to engage in practical exchanges and political dialogue on climate transparency and helps to limit global temperature rise to well below 2?C and ideally to 1.5?C.	The Partnership brings together climate experts from a variety of countries and seeks to: -Foster transparency, communication, networking, and trust between countries; -Build capacity and foster a mutual learning process within regions and among practitioners around the globe; Identify and disseminate best practices and lessons learned. This Nigeria CBIT project builds upon the project outcomes and benefits from its implementation.

GEF Projects Other Projects/Initiatives	Linkages and Coordination
Initiative for Climate Action Transpraency (ICAT) Phase II: The objective is completion of the sectoral MRV system based on a robust sustainable data system aiming at updating existing exercises in the future and not always start all over again from scratch.	The application of ICAT assessment guides and tools to assess and communicate the impacts of policies to ensure that they are effective in mitigating GHG emissions, advancing development objectives, and helping Nigeria meet its sectoral targets complements this CBIT project. The ICAT phase II follows the completion of Phase I whose objective was to implement sectoral MRV systems based on a robust sustainable data system aiming at updating existing exercises in the future and not always start all over again; focusing on three priority sectors: oil and gas, transport and AFOLU
B. Regional GEF Projects supporting activities in Nigeria	
Umbrella Programme for Preparation of National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	This project seeks to support eighteen (18) developing countries prepare and submitting National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs) that comply with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) reporting requirements while responding to national development goals. The total project cost is USD 9,900,360.
Title of Project: Nigeria's First Biennial Update Report. **Project location:** Implemented nationally at the Federal level.	The information and experiences from the CBIT project will benefit further preparation of more accurate Biennial Update reports and thus inform stakeholders to ensure improved national decision-making processes.

GEF Projects Other Projects/Initiatives	Linkages and Coordination
Support for Preparation of the Fourth National Biosafety Reports to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety - AFRICA REGION **Project location:** Implemented nationally at the federal level.	This project, which is now closed, provides lessons to the implementation of the CBIT project. This CBIT project will build on the achievements of the closed project, particularly with respect to information as well as experience sharing.
C. National GEF Projects in Nigeria	
Technical and Financial Support for the Preparation of the Third NC UNFCCC	This project assisted the national Government to meet its obligations under the UNFCCC, particularly in the preparation of a national communication to the UNFCCC. This CBIT project builds on activities undertaken by the project.
Technical and financial support - Preparation of First BUR UNFCCC.	This project assisted the national Government to meet its obligations under the UNFCCC, particularly in the preparation of a national communication to the UNFCCC. This CBIT project builds on activities undertaken by the project.
Assessment of organic persistent pollutants Minamata Convention - (Mitigation)	The project supported the Federal Republic of Nigeria to assess persistent organic pollutants (PoPs) and thus helped build some capacity for assessments. This CBIT project builds on lessons learnt.
GEF Support to UNCCD National Reporting Process ? Umbrella	This project, which started in 2018 and is still ongoing is assisting the country to meet its obligations under the UNCCD. Activities under this project provide lessons for better implementation of the Nigeria CBIT project.
Support for Preparation of the Fourth National Biosafety Reports to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety - Africa Region	The Biosafety support project to the country to meet the obligations under the Cartagena protocol provides good lessons for national-level reporting on international obligations and the CBIT project would benefit from such lessons.

GEF Projects Other Projects/Initiatives	Linkages and Coordination
Improving Nigeria's Industrial Energy Performance and Resource Efficient Cleaner Production	This Climate Change focal area project was to improve industrial energy performance through Programmatic Approaches and the Promotion of Innovation in Clean Technology Solutions. The CBIT project will build on this project to assess current emission levels from the sector.
National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment (NCSA) for Environmental Management	The project supported the Federal Republic of Nigeria to undertake capacity needs assessment in Environmental Management and provided a great starting point to assess capacity needs for reporting. This CBIT project built on these efforts to assess the needs for GHGI reporting. The project provided some reports for assessments.
National Biodiversity Strategy, and Action Plan and Country Report to the COP	The Biodiversity support project was to develop a plan of action for Biodiversity conservation in the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The mobilization of stakeholders during project implementation provides great lessons from the CBIT project on stakeholder involvement in the implementation of multisectoral projects.
D. Other CBIT Projects Implemented by FAO[1]	
Global: Global capacity-building towards enhanced transparency in the AFOLU sector (CBITAFOLU) .	This project provides great lessons for CBIT Nigeria which is executed by a government ministry; the Department of Forestry in the Federal Ministry of Environment. Project implementation started in January 2019. Completion date estimated for June 2022 to accommodate changes due to Covid-19 pandemic. Lessons from this project may be utilized to improve implementation of this Nigeria CBIT project.
Global (GEF ID: 10071): Building global capacity to increase transparency in the forest sector (CBIT Forest)	This project supported Institutions in the forest sector to respond to the?Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement. Project implementation started in January 2020. The project implementation lessons may inform this project that is also implemented in the forest sector.
Equatorial Guinea (GEF ID: 10120): Enhancing Equatorial Guinea?s institutional and technical capacity in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector for enhanced transparency under the Paris Agreement.	This project executed by the FAO is to build and strengthen the country?s national capacity to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Climate Agreement. Project implementation started in February 2021 and experience sharing could greatly enrich the implementation of Nigeria CBIT.

GEF Projects Other Projects/Initiatives	Linkages and Coordination
Benin (GEF ID: 10156): Strengthening capacity in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sector for enhanced transparency in the implementation and monitoring of Benin?s Nationally Determined Contribution.	This project focuses on strengthening the framework tools to implement the transparency elements of the Paris Agreement; bridging technology gaps required for GHG emission inventories and monitoring, as well as relevant means of implementation, and, strengthening the capacities of sectoral and other relevant stakeholders on transparency activities. Project was approved in March 2020 but its start up was delayed due to COVID.
Democratic Republic of Congo (GEF ID: 10734): Strengthening capacities in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use sector of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to enhance transparency and tracking of the Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement.	This project was developed to support Institutions in the DRC to respond to the?Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement.

[1] https://www.fao.org/3/cb7427en/cb7427en.pdf (Accessed on 1 June 2023 at 10:15hrs UTC).

Other Initiatives

2. There are multiple on-going global and regional initiatives already set up to support capacity building and some of which have specific activities undertaken in Nigeria: **Table 13** is a snapshot of global and regional initiatives whereas **Table 14** indicates those, specifically in Nigeria.

Table 13: Global/Regional Initiatives

Title of Project: Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa) Initiative

Project location: Africa (including Nigeria)

Project cost: ?144 million

Donor: AfDB and UNECA

Duration: Five Years.

Description: As part of the effort to address climate change challenges in Africa, the Climate for Development in Africa Program (ClimDev-Africa or the ?Program?) was designed as a joint initiative of the African Development Bank (?AfDB? or the ?Bank?), the Commission of the African Union (?AUC?) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (?UNECA?). The Program has been endorsed at regional meetings of African Heads of State and Government and by Africa?s Ministers of Finance, Planning, Economic Development, and the Environment. Its purpose is to explore actions required in overcoming climate information gaps, for analyses leading to adequate policies and decision-making at all levels.

Title of Project: Support to GEF Eligible Parties for Alignment of National Action Programs and Reporting Process under UNCCD

Project location: Global, Afghanistan, Angola, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Benin, Central African Republic, Congo, Cote d?Ivoire, Cook Islands, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Algeria, Gabon, Grenada, Ghana, The Gambia, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iraq, Kenya, Comoros, St. Kitts And Nevis, Lao PDR, Sri Lanka, Liberia, Morocco, Moldova, Mongolia, Mauritania, Niger, **Nigeria,** Nepal, Nauru, Niue, Philippines, Paraguay, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Sao Tome and Principe, Chad, Togo, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Vanuatu, Serbia, South Africa, Congo DR

Donor: GEF/UNEP

Duration: Approved for implementation July 2012

Description: To facilitate access to GEF funding by 52 countries for Enabling Activities to meet their obligations under the UNCCD a) alignment of NAPs with 10 ? Year Strategy and b) Reporting and Review process. The total project cost is USD 5,580,000.

Title of Project: GEF SGP Fifth Operational Phase - Implementing the Program Using STAR Resources II

Project location: Global, Albania, Armenia, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Bhutan, Botswana, Belarus, Cote d' Ivoire, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Cabo Verde, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Micronesia, Grenada, Ghana, The Gambia, Guinea, Honduras, Jamaica, Jordan, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Lebanon, St. Lucia, Sri Lanka, Liberia, Moldova, Marshall Islands, North Macedonia, Mali, Mongolia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, **Nigeria**, Nicaragua, Nepal, Nauru, Panama, Palau, Paraguay, Solomon Islands, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Suriname, El Salvador, Togo, Tunisia, Tonga, Timor Leste, Ukraine, Uganda, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Venezuela, Congo DR

Donor: GEF/UNEP

Duration: Approved for implementation May 2013

Description: Global Environmental Benefits secured through community-based initiatives and actions. The total project cost is USD 148,617,267.30.

The Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA).

The Partnership supports international efforts to engage in practical exchanges and political dialogue on climate transparency and helps to limit global temperature rise to well below 2?C and ideally to 1.5?C. The Partnership brings together climate experts from a variety of countries and seeks to:

? Foster transparency, communication, networking, and trust between countries.

? Build capacity and foster a mutual learning process within regions and among practitioners around the globe.

? Identify and disseminate best practices and lessons learned.

The Global CBIT Coordination Platform[2]

The CBIT Global Coordination Platform is established to support the management of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency. The platform brings together practitioners from countries and agencies in order to:

? Enable coordination

? Identify needs and gaps in national transparency systems

? Share lessons learned through regional and global meetings

? Enable knowledge sharing to facilitate transparency enhancements.

? Track progress in the enhancement of countries' capacity to meet enhanced transparency requirements; and

? Facilitate access to emerging practices, methodologies, and guidance on transparency of climate action and support

Global and Regional Initiatives			
Project/Initiative	**Objectives and thematic focus for addressing environmental issues**	**Geographical scope and status**	**Source of funds and budget amount (USD)**
Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support (AFRICA 1)	Biodiversity	Regional (Nigeria inclusive)	GEF: USD 1,917,811
GEF Support to UNCCD 2018 National Reporting Process - Umbrella I	Land Degradation: This project is to assist the country to meet its obligations under the UNCCD	The Global[3] and the National process is still ongoing; Started in 2018	GEF: USD 1,981,737

Global and Regional Initiatives			
Project/Initiative	**Objectives and thematic focus for addressing environmental issues**	**Geographical scope and status**	**Source of funds and budget amount (USD)**
Strengthening national-level institutional and professional capacities of country Parties towards enhanced UNCCD monitoring and reporting	Land Degradation? GEF 7 EA Umbrella 1	Global	GEF: USD 1,954,338
Improving IWRM, Knowledge-based Management, and Governance of the Niger Basin and the Iullemeden-Taoudeni/Tanezrouft Aquifer System (NB-ITTAS)	International Waters	Regional (Nigeria inclusive)	Global Environment Facility: USD 13,425,000
GLOBE Legislators Advancing REDD+ and Natural Capital Governance Towards the Delivery of the 2030 Agenda	Biodiversity, Climate Change	Regional (Nigeria inclusive)	GEF: USD 1,045,897
Support for the Preparation of the Fourth National Biosafety Reports to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety - AFRICA REGION	Biodiversity	Regional (Nigeria inclusive)	GEF: USD 1,287,000
Preparation of Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC and Capacity Strengthening on Climate Change	Climate Change	Regional (Nigeria inclusive)	GEF: USD 1,850,000

Global and Regional Initiatives			
Project/Initiative	**Objectives and thematic focus for addressing environmental issues**	**Geographical scope and status**	**Source of funds and budget amount (USD)**
Support to Nigeria for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of the Fifth National Report to the CBD	Biodiversity	Regional (Nigeria inclusive)	GEF: USD 220,000

National Initiatives

3. There are initiatives that are specific to Nigeria and implemented at the national level and they are presented in **Table 14**. Nigeria has benefited mostly from GEF support for its MRV-related work and there has been very little support from other bilateral or multilateral initiatives.

Table 14: Baseline initiatives at the national level in Nigeria

National and sub-national initiatives			
Project/Initiative	**Objectives and thematic focus for addressing environmental issues**	**Geographical scope and status**	**Source of funds and budget amount (USD)**
Technical and Financial Support for the Preparation of the Third NC UNFCCC	This project assisted the national Government to meet its obligations under the UNFCCC	National and completed; started 2014	Global Environment Facility (GEF): 1,850,000

National and sub-national initiatives			
Project/Initiative	**Objectives and thematic focus for addressing environmental issues**	**Geographical scope and status**	**Source of funds and budget amount (USD)**
Technical and financial support - Preparation of Nigeria's First Biennial Update Report	Climate Change: This project assisted the national Government to meet its obligations under the UNFCCC	Regional (Nigeria inclusive)[4]: Implemented at the National level and completed; started in 2015	GEF: USD 352,000
Assessment of organic persistent pollutants Minamata Convention - (Mitigation)	Support the country to assess PoPs	National and completed ? started in 2014	GEF: 1,000,000
Environmental Management ? Mitigation	Management of Environment and Natural Resources	National and completed ? Started in 2016	Global Environment Facility (GEF): USD 6,930,000
Circular Economy approaches for the electronics sector in Nigeria	Chemicals and Waste	Nigeria	GEF: USD 2,000,000
Nigeria's Second Biennial Update Report (BUR2)	Climate Change	Regional (Nigeria inclusive)	GEF: USD 352,000
Support for Preparation of the Fourth National Biosafety Reports to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety - Africa Region	Support the country to meet the obligations under the Cartagena protocol	National and still ongoing; Started in 2021	Global Environment Facility (GEF): 1,287,000
Improving Nigeria's Industrial Energy Performance and Resource Efficient Cleaner Production	Climate Change: Industrial energy performance improved through Programmatic Approaches and the Promotion of Innovation in Clean Technology Solutions	Nigeria[5]: Implemented nationally at the federal level	GEF: USD 3,898,265

National and sub-national initiatives			
Project/Initiative	**Objectives and thematic focus for addressing environmental issues**	**Geographical scope and status**	**Source of funds and budget amount (USD)**
Promoting clean energy technologies for sustainable start-ups and small-medium enterprises development in Nigeria	Climate Change	Implemented nationally at the federal level	GEF: USD 1,826,484
National child project under the GEF Africa Mini-grids Program Nigeria	Climate Change	Implemented nationally at the federal level	GEF: USD 5,905,046
De-risking Sustainable Off-grid Lighting Solutions in Nigeria	Climate Change	Implemented nationally at the federal level	GEF: USD 2,639,726
Promoting Integrated Landscape Management and Sustainable Food Systems in the Niger Delta Region in Nigeria	Biodiversity, Climate Change, Land Degradation	Implemented nationally at the federal level	GEF: USD 5,354,590
Enabling the Federal Republic of Nigeria to Prepare Its Fourth National Communication (4NC) and First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) to the UNFCCC	Climate Change	Implemented nationally at the federal level	GEF: USD 2,404,733
National Action Plan on Mercury in the Nigerian Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining sector	Chemicals and Waste	Implemented nationally at the federal level	GEF: USD 500,000

National and sub-national initiatives			
Project/Initiative	**Objectives and thematic focus for addressing environmental issues**	**Geographical scope and status**	**Source of funds and budget amount (USD)**
Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	Implemented nationally at federal level	GEF: USD 225,000
GEF National Portfolio Formulation Document		National level	GEF: USD 30,000
BS Support for the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework of Nigeria	Biodiversity	Implemented nationally at the federal level	GEF: USD 965,000
National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment (NCSA) for Environmental Management	Environmental Management	Implemented nationally at the federal level	GEF: USD 200,000
National Fadama Development Program II (NFDP II): Critical Ecosystem Management	Land Degradation	Implemented nationally	GEF: USD 10,030,000
National Biodiversity Strategy, and Action Plan and Country Report to the COP	Biodiversity	National level	GEF: USD 313,740

[1] https://www.fao.org/3/cb7427en/cb7427en.pdf (Accessed on 1 June 2023 at 10:15hrs UTC).

[2] CBIT Global Coordination Platform. https://www.cbitplatform.org/about Accessed on 28 February 2022 at 07:33hrs UTC).

[3] This is one the global projects implemented in Nigeria and the national process is still on-going.

[4] These are projects involving many countries, including Nigeria

[5] This is a Nigeria specific project funded by GEF.

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[1] Attached in annexes are the TOR of the members of the PMU and TOR of profiles budgeted on Project Management Costs (PMC)

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[1] *It should be noted that the identified Operational Partner(s) or OP, results to be implemented by the OP and budgets to be transferred to the OP are non-binding and may change due to FAO internal partnership and agreement procedures which have not yet been concluded at the time of submission.*

[2] Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF). https://www.ncfnigeria.org/ncf-in-brief (Accessed 31st May 2022 at 1220hours).

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

1. The Nigeria CBIT Project is well aligned with the country?s national priorities, plans, and legal framework. In **Table 13** each national priority identified from the national plans and policies presented in the first column is matched with the corresponding CBIT project consistency elaborated in the second column.

Table 13: Consistency with National Priorities, Plans, and Policies

National Priorities	Consistency of the project with the national priorities
The Constitution of Nigeria, 1999[1]	The constitution of Nigeria provides for ensuring the protection of natural resources and protecting citizens from a hazardous environment, which includes ensuring resilience to climate change effects. The project will contribute to the monitoring of trends of climate change in the country.
Nigeria?s Agenda 2050[2]	The proposed Agenda 2050 currently under preparation by the Ministry of Finance, Budget, and National Planning is aimed at making Nigeria a socio-economically advanced nation with a technologically enabled, digitally connected, diversified, and inclusive sustainable economy. To achieve this, Nigeria is elaborating a long-term low emission development strategy as a contribution to the invitation under Article 4.19 of the Paris Agreement. This project will contribute to the capacity for monitoring progress towards *Agenda 2050*.
The National Development Plan (NDP 2021-2025)[3]: Inaugurated by the Nigerian President in Abuja. The new document was designed to replace the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP 2017-2020) which ended in December 2020.	The NDP 2021-2025 adopted an integrated and multi-sectoral development approach. The approach recognizes the multi-faceted and interlinked nature of sustainable development, which calls for interventions to be tackled simultaneously through a coordinated approach to implementing development programmes. The Plan is structured around seven cluster areas and names the fourth cluster as (4) Human capital development. This project is to contribute to this cluster by strengthening the human resource capacity for GHGI.
Nigeria?s **Nationally Determined Contributions** (2021 NDC update):	Nigeria restates its commitment to its unconditional target to reduce GHG emissions by 20% below business-as-usual by 2030 and increases to 47% below business-as-usual by 2030 on the condition of receiving appropriate support. This project will contribute to strengthening the capacity to monitor progress towards Nigeria?s ambitious NDC targets.
National Climate Change Policy (2021-2030):	The NCCP targets to promote low-carbon, climate-resilient, and gender-responsive sustainable socio-economic development. Strengthened MRV systems and capacity to develop GHGIs will help identify priority areas for interventions and to monitor outcomes.

National Priorities	Consistency of the project with the national priorities
Nigeria?s **National action plan to reduce short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs)** was approved in 2019.	The plan contains 22 priority measures that would result in an 83% reduction in black carbon emissions by 2030 and reduce methane emissions by 61%, as well as adoption and ratification of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol aimed at the phase-down of HFCs. The project will carry out sector trainings including the waste and energy sectors and will strengthen sectoral coordination and capacity for better action.
Third National Communication (TNC) of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (April 2020)	The TNC assesses Nigeria?s National Circumstances, National Greenhouse Gas Inventory, Mitigation Assessment, Vulnerability & Adaptation, and Other Information relevant to the UNFCCC convention which covers the Agriculture, Forest, and Land Use (AFOLU), Energy (Renewable & Non-renewable Energy), Human Health, Gender, Transportation, Mining & Quarrying, Education Sector, and Waste Sectors, information on Mitigation actions and their effects, the Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification System, Constraints and Gaps, as well as support, received and needed.
Nigeria?s Biennial Update Report (BUR) (2018)	The country?s BUR (2018), states that there is a need to put in place a National Inventory Management System (NIMS) that guarantees sustainability and quality through effective institutional arrangements to produce inventories that are transparent, complete, consistent, comparable, and accurate as per IPCC best practices.
Nigeria?s **Solid Waste Management Policy**[4]	The policy aims to promote a clean and healthy environment for the sustainable socio-economic development of the nation. It is also targeted at reducing and eventually eliminating heaps of solid waste in cities and rural communities; thereby enabling the reduction in associated public health problems. This project will support GHG inventories in the waste management sector.
Regional Legal Frameworks At the continental level, the Federal Republic of Nigeria has adhered to the cooperation frameworks in matters of climate change management and monitoring of impacts. Nigeria is a member of UNFCC and regularly provides updates.	The Project promotes regional integration and international initiatives to address climate change issues for the benefit of national and international stakeholders. Improved transparency reporting through the capacity of this project will enhance collaboration, particularly in data sharing.

National Priorities	Consistency of the project with the national priorities
International Legal Frameworks The Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria has ratified various conventions/international agreements and protocols on the environment including: i. -Ramsar Convention or convention on wetlands of international importance particularly as waterfowl habitat. ii. -United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). iii. -Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer iv. Desertification Convention. v. -Convention on Drought and/or Desertification in Africa vi. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal. vii. -Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants; among others.	This project will support the country to comply and further fulfill the rules in the implementation of activities thereby domesticating the international agreements.

[1] Nigeria's current Constitution with Amendments enacted on May 29th, 1999; establishing Nigeria?s fourth Republic. http://www.nigeria-law.org/ConstitutionOfTheFederalRepublicOfNigeria.htm Website accessed on 18th April, 2022 at 0809hours.

[2] Long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies (LT-LEDS), Nigeria?s Vision 2050. https://unfccc.int/documents/386681 Website accessed on 18th April, 2022 at 0818hrs.

[3] National Development Plan (NDP) 2021-2025- Volume I. Federal Ministry of Finance, budget and National Planning. https://nationalplanning.gov.ng/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/NDP-2021-2025_AA_FINAL_PRINTING.pdf Website accessed on 18th April, 2022.

[4] National Policy on Solid Waste Management in Nigeria. https://environreview.com.ng/national-policy-on-solid-waste-management-in-nigeria/ Website accessed on 18th April, 2022, at 0900hours.

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

1. Component 3 of this project focuses on communication and knowledge management. This project will support the development of an **integrated climate transparency knowledge management platform for data sharing linked to the Global CBIT Coordination Platform**. It is expected that the online platform will be a one-stop source of information for transparency reporting. In addition, the project will also support the development of a National Green House Gas Inventory for Nigeria which will be accessible to the public.

2. **Website of the government institutions involved in the Project and CI?s Website**: This project is anchored in the Federal Ministry of Environment. The Ministry and other relevant sector institutions already have some approaches they use for communication and outreach such as websites which are avenues for users to obtain information about the project. Other than the websites, increasing awareness about the project amongst relevant government institutions and departments as well as the private sector will be continuously done during the implementation phase of the GEF project. Project updates and implementation progress will thus be communicated through various platforms such as the Ministry of Environment Website, FAO website, and the NCF Website.

3. **Engagement with the CBIT Global Coordination Platform**: This project will support the country to identify a CBIT focal point who will be the country?s representative in various meetings and forums organized by the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. The project will then actively provide updates and participate in engagements with the CBIT coordination platform. The appointed CBIT national focal point will represent Nigeria at the annual CBIT Conference, sharing lessons via Webinars hosted by the CBIT coordination platform and uploading project information on the CBIT Coordination Platform. The selected focal points will register on the online CBIT Co-ordination platform (https://www.cbitplatform.org/user/login) and continually liaise with the FAO-GEF project Agency, PMU, and UNDP-DTU contact persons to feed information about this project on the CBIT portal. A public online national integrated platform for data sharing linked to the Global CBIT Coordination Platform will be developed.

4. **Publication of project reports and policy briefs**: Through project implementation, this Project will publish at-least 5 publications (policy briefs, project reports, etc.) annually to share knowledge. These documents will be capturing lessons learnt, best case practices, challenges, and opportunities and will be circulated widely including on the CBIT Global Coordination Platform

5. **Trainings (workshops):** Trainings workshops, meetings, and conferences will be held to build the capacity of stakeholders. The project will also arrange technical trainings and awareness sessions with relevant government entities and departments at the national level. With the trainings, the project will get feedback from participants on how the project is performing, their expectations, and suggestions on how to make the project achieve greater success in the country. Notably, bi-annual stakeholder lesson-sharing meetings will also be held.

6. **Peer exchange/ Exposure trips:** Selected beneficiaries from the sectors and coordinating entity will participate in **Exposure trips/peer exchange** visits to other CBIT project countries and/or climate change global forums such as the UNFCCC CoP where Nigeria can learn and share lessons

7. **Learning and sharing across the FAO CBIT Portfolio**: Through platforms such as Zoom, Teams, and a possible CBIT WhatsApp group, this project will interact and share lessons from the completed or with the ongoing CBIT projects that are implemented by the Food and Agriculture organisation of the United Nations (FAO) such as : CBIT DRC, CBIT Benin, CBIT Global Multi county (GEF ID 9864) and CBIT Equatorial Guinea (GEF ID_ 10120) among others. Additionally, the CBIT Nigeria project team will be connected to the CBIT coordination platform where they will connect, learn and share with other global CBIT project teams. Lastly, the CBIT Nigeria project team will be given access to knowledge materials that were prepared by FAO?s CBIT projects that have been closed.

8. A timeline and budget for knowledge management outputs are included in **Table 14** below.

Table 14: Knowledge management outputs with associated timelines and indicative budget allocation

Knowledge management outputs	**Timeline**	**Budget (USD)**
Output 3.1.1: An integrated knowledge management platform for sharing transparency activities	It Starts Qtr4 of Year 1 and into the end of Year 3	215,737

Knowledge management outputs	Timeline	Budget (USD)
Output 3.1.2: Staff from the 6 GHG emissions sectors (AFOLU, Water, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) trained to manage and use the platform		
Output 3.1.3: Institutions from the 5 IPCC GHG emission sectors (AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) sharing aggregated GHG data on the integrated platform.		
Output 3.1.4: Best practices shared and scaled out through peer exchange programs/workshops for stakeholders on transparency activities.	Annually	44,205
	Total cost	**259,942**

9. **How the knowledge management approach will contribute to the overall impact of the project:** This project will generate, store, and disseminate information related to climate transparency hence in the process: (i) raise awareness about the status of climate transparency in Nigeria, (ii) share lessons learnt and recommendations that will address the barriers impeding achievement of climate transparency in Nigeria, and (iii) raise awareness about the transparency support received by Nigeria to date. Through this information, the key stakeholders, as well as donors, will be able to pinpoint and understand the key gaps and interventions required to improve transparency in Nigeria. This information can be used to improve the design of future transparency initiatives and catalyze climate finance from donors which will result in new transparency initiatives that will further strengthen the national capacity to track the NDC and achieve transparency over time.

10. **Plans for strategic communications in the knowledge management approach:** The project?s communications strategy will aim to ensure critical knowledge is tailored to the target audience and disseminated on platforms accessible to the target audience. Strategic communication in knowledge management will be used as a tool to influence policy, improve the design and implementation of transparency projects and initiatives in the country, prompt innovation, and generate more impact on climate transparency at national, regional, and global levels. The key target audience includes the following priority stakeholder groups:

? Government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies working in the key GHG emission sectors

? Private sector

? CSOs

? NGOs

? Academia

? Donors e.g., the GEF

11. **Monitoring and evaluation of the knowledge management and communications strategy**: Bi-annually, the PMU will undertake M&E to establish the effectiveness of the implementation of the knowledge management and communications strategy. The following criteria will be used to evaluate and update the tabulated communications strategy below:

a. Progress on the activity plan in the communications strategy

b. Assess the size and type of the audience through hit counts on websites, views, and comments on social media posts, and the number of publications shared on external platforms.

c. Audience Engagement: number of shares and likes on social media handles, comments on blogs, and feedback on conference presentations

12. **Draft communication strategy for the project:** Both the Nigeria Federal Ministry of Environment and FAO have well-established communications departments. The PMU team will work closely with the communication focal points from both institutions to prepare and disseminate knowledge management products throughout the project life.

13. The **Table 15** below will be filled by the PMU with support from the Communications focal points from the Nigeria Federal Ministry of Environment and FAO. Information in this table will guide the project?s strategic communications in knowledge management.

Table 15: Draft communication strategy for the CBIT Nigeria project

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT PRODUCT	DESCRIPTION	SPECIFY THE TARGET AUDIENCE	DISTRIBUTION CHANNEL/PLATFORM	RESPONSIBLE (LEAD)	SUPPORT	ACHIEVEMENTS
Presentations	Presentation of the project?s achievements, lessons learnt, and recommendations	*IMCC and other CC stakeholders*	? Webinar on the CBIT Global Coordination platform ? Zoom ? Microsoft Teams	PMU	Communications focal points from the Nigeria Federal Ministry of Environment and FAO during the PPG Phase	*This column will be updated bi-annually*
1-2 pager bi-annual progress updates (including lessons learnt)	1 -2 pager bi-annual progress updates (including lessons learnt)	*IMCC and other National level CC stakehoders*	? FAO Website and social media handles e.g., Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn ? The Nigeria Federal Ministry of Environment Website and social media handles e.g., Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn ? Other project partner?s websites and social media handles	PMU	Communications focal points from the Nigeria Federal Ministry of Environment and FAO during the PPG Phase	

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT PRODUCT	DESCRIPTION	SPECIFY THE TARGET AUDIENCE	DISTRIBUTION CHANNEL/PLATFORM	RESPONSIBLE (LEAD)	SUPPORT	ACHIEVEMENTS
Policy Briefs	Bi-annual or quarterly policy briefs on lessons learnt and recommendations	*IMCC and other National level CC stakeholders*	? FAO Website and social media handles e.g., Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn ? The Nigeria Federal Ministry of Environment Website and social media handles e.g., Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn ? Other project partner?s websites and social media handles	PMU	Communications focal points from the Nigeria Federal Ministry of Environment and FAO during the PPG Phase	
Social media posts	Any key update on the project	*IMCC and other National level CC stakeholders*	? FAO social media handles ? The Nigeria Federal Ministry of Environment's social media handles ? Other project partner?s social media handles	PMU	Communications focal points from the Nigeria Federal Ministry of Environment and FAO during the PPG Phase	
Blog posts	Any key update on the project	*IMCC and other National level CC stakeholders*	? FAO Website and social media handles ? The Nigeria Federal Ministry of Environment Website and social media handles	PMU	Communications focal points from the Nigeria Federal Ministry of Environment and FAO during the PPG Phase	

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT PRODUCT	DESCRIPTION	SPECIFY THE TARGET AUDIENCE	DISTRIBUTION CHANNEL/PLATFORM	RESPONSIBLE (LEAD)	SUPPORT	ACHIEVEMENTS
Banner	A banner about the project	*For visibility towards key national and regional stakeholders*	? Meetings ? FAO social media handles ? The Nigeria Federal Ministry of Environment's social media handles ? Other partner?s social media handles	PMU	Communications focal points from the Nigeria Federal Ministry of Environment and FAO.	

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

The project will ensure transparency in the preparation, conduct, reporting and evaluation of its activities. This includes full disclosure of all non-confidential information, and consultation with major groups and representatives of local communities. The disclosure of information shall be ensured through posting on websites and dissemination of findings through knowledge products and events. Project reports will be broadly and freely shared, and findings and lessons learned made available.

1. Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established FAO and GEF procedures. The project's M&E plan will be presented and finalized at the project inception workshop, including a review of indicators, means of verification, and the full definition of project staff M&E responsibilities.

A. Monitoring and Evaluation Roles and Responsibilities

2. **The Project Management Unit (PMU)** will be responsible for initiating and organizing key monitoring and evaluation tasks but will do it in collaboration with project partners. This includes the project inception workshop and report, quarterly progress reporting, annual progress, and implementation reporting as well as documentation of lessons learned.

3. **The Project Executing Agency** is responsible for ensuring the monitoring and evaluation activities are carried out in a timely and comprehensive manner.

4. **The Project Steering Committee plays** a key oversight role for the project, with regular meetings to receive updates on project implementation progress and approve annual work plans. The Project Steering Committee also provides continuous ad-hoc oversight and feedback on project activities, responding to inquiries or requests for approval from the Project Management Unit or Executing Agency.

5. The **Technical Coordination Committee** and **Intra Ministerial Project Advisory Team** are supportive structures to ensure a coordinated approach to project implementation within the Federal Ministry of Environment.

6. **Key project executing partners,** particularly NCF will be responsible for providing execution support for timely and comprehensive project implementation and reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary and appropriate.

7. **The FAO-GEF Project Agency** plays an overall quality assurance, backstopping, and oversight role in monitoring and evaluation of project activities and resource use.

8. **The FAO** is responsible for contracting obligations and providing oversight of the independent mid-term and end of the project evaluations.

B. Monitoring and Evaluation and Project Management Cost?s (PMCs) activities

9. The Project M&E and PMC Plan include the following components:

a. **Inception workshop**

Project inception workshops will be held with the project stakeholders at the country level within the first three months of project start. The overarching objective of the inception workshop is to assist the project team to understand and take ownership of the project?s objectives and outcomes. The inception workshop will be used to detail the roles, support services, and complementary responsibilities of the FAO-GEF Project Agency and the Executing Agency

b. **Inception workshop Report**

The Executing Agency (hosting the PMU) shall produce an inception report documenting all changes and decisions made, during the inception workshop, to the planned project activities, budget, results framework, and other key aspects of the project. The inception report shall be produced within one month of the inception workshop, as it will serve as a key input to the timely planning and execution of project start-up and detailed project activities.

c. **Project Results Monitoring Plan** (Objective, Outcomes, and Outputs)

A Project Results Monitoring Plan will be developed by the Project Agency, which will include objective, outcome and output indicators, metrics to be collected for each indicator, methodology for data collection and analysis, baseline information, location of data gathering, frequency of data collection and analysis, responsible parties, and indicative resources needed to complete the plan. Appendix III is the Project Results Monitoring Plan that will be reviewed and updated during the start-up period. **Table 16** is a summary of the Monitoring Plan and the associated costs.

In addition to the objective, outcome, and output indicators, the Project Results Monitoring Plan will also include all indicators identified in the Safeguard Plans prepared for the project, thus permitting consistent and timely monitoring.

Monitoring of these indicators throughout the life of the project will be necessary to assess if the project has successfully achieved the expected results.

Baseline establishment: in the event that baseline information collected during the PPG phase is inadequate, it will be collected and documented by the relevant project partners within the first year of project implementation.

d. **GEF Core Indicator Worksheet**

The relevant section of the GEF Core Indicator Worksheet was updated for the CEO endorsement submission. This worksheet will also be updated once during project implementation, namely at project completion.

e. **Project Steering Committee Meetings**

Project Steering Committee (NSC) meetings will be held once annually but may be held twice when found appropriate. Meetings shall be held to review and approve project annual work plans and budgets, discuss implementation issues and identify solutions, and to increase coordination and communication between key project partners.

f. **FAO-GEF Project Agency Field Supervision Missions**

The FAO-GEF PA will conduct annual visits to the project country based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to

assess, firsthand, the project?s progress. Oversight visits will be conducted to coincide with the timing of PSC meetings to enable members of the PSC to participate in discussions on progress. Field Visit Report will be prepared by the FAO-GEF Project Agency staff participating in the oversight mission and circulated to the project team and PSC members within one month from the time of the visit.

g. **Quarterly Progress Reporting**

The Project executing support partner (FMoE and NCF) will submit quarterly technical and financial reports to the FAO-GEF Project Agency, including requests for disbursement of funds to cover expected quarterly expenditures. The Project executing partner may be required to submit financial reports more frequently as deemed fit.

h. **Annual Project Implementation Report (PIR)**

The Project executing partner will prepare an annual PIR to monitor progress made since the project start and for the reporting period (July 1st to June 30th). The PIR will summarize the annual project results and progress. A summary of the report will be shared with the Project Steering Committee.

i. **Final Project Report**

The Executing Agency in collaboration with executing partner will prepare a final report at the end of the project. The report will be one of the resource materials consulted by the terminal evaluation consultant.

j. **Independent Terminal Evaluation**

An independent terminal evaluation will take place at project completion and will be undertaken in accordance with FAO and GEF guidance. The terminal evaluation will focus on the project?s results as initially planned and as adjusted during the inception period. The Executing Agency in collaboration with the PSC, will provide a formal management response to the queries raised in the evaluation report indicating the extent to which they have been addressed.

k. **Financial Statements Audit**

Annual Financial reports submitted by the executing Partner will be audited annually by external auditors. This is part of the PMC budget.

10. The Terms of References for the Terminal evaluation will be drafted by the FAO-GEF Project Agency in accordance with GEF requirements. The procurement and contracting for the independent evaluation will be handled by FAO. The funding for the evaluations will come from the project budget, as indicated at project approval.

Table 16: M&E Plan Summary

Type of M&E	Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Budget from GEF (USD)
a. Inception workshop	Within three months of signing of FAO Grant Agreement for GEF Projects	? Project Team ? Executing Agency ? FAO-GEF PA	5,000

Type of M&E	Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Budget from GEF (USD)
b. Inception workshop Report	Within one month of the inception workshop	? Project Team ? FAO-GEF PA	*Included in (a) above
c. Project Results Monitoring Plan (Objective, Outcomes, and Outputs)	Annually (data on indicators will be gathered according to the monitoring plan schedule shown in Appendix IV)	? Project Team ? FAO-GEF PA	5,250
d. Completion workshop	Document project results, lessons learnt, gaps and opportunities and way-forward for the Nigeria	? Project Team ? Executing Agency ? FAO-GEF PA	2,500
e. FAO-GEF Project Agency Field Supervision Missions	Approximately annual visits	? FAO-GEF PA	*paid by Agency fees*
f. Annual Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Annually for the year ending June 30	? Project Team ? Executing Agency ? FAO-GEF PA	4,500
g. Project Completion Report	Upon project operational closure	? Project Team ? Executing Agency	7,000
h. Independent External Mid-term Review	Approximate mid-point of the project implementation period	? FAO Evaluation Office ? Project Team ? FAO-GEF PA	N/A

Type of M&E	Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Budget from GEF (USD)
i. Independent Terminal Evaluation	Evaluation field mission within three months prior to project completion.	? FAO Evaluation Office ? Project Team ? FAO-GEF PA	40,000
		Summary M&E total	**64,250**

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

This section describes the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate [1].

1. **Mitigation:** The CBIT project will support Nigeria to strengthen the GHGI and MRV system which will enable tracking progress made towards achieving the mitigation and adaptation targets stipulated in the NDC. The project will also build technical capacity to prepare any reports that will propose activities that will transition the country towards a low carbon trajectory. Climate change affects the social and environmental determinants of health such as clean air, safe drinking water, sufficient food, and secure shelter. Mitigation, thus reducing emissions of greenhouse gases through better transport, food and energy-use choices can result in improved health, particularly through reduced air pollution.

2. **Climate Resilience:** The project will support the implementation of the following tasks which will increase adaptive capacity and reduce sensitivity and exposure to the population and livelihoods in the country:

- **Ecological resilience:** the CBIT project will enhance management of the five IPCCC sectors including Energy, waste, IPPU, and AFOLU sectors through increased capacity to collect reliable GHG data which will be used for effective management and monitoring and analysis of the status of resources the sectors thereby sustaining the flow of ecological goods and services. Ecological resilience fosters human well-being as humans derive

well-being from nature, for example through clean water flow, harvesting firewood, selling fish, or enjoying the natural beauty. The sustained flow of ecosystem services is dependent on how well humans and nature interface.

- **Climate proof legislative frameworks:** The project will enhance decision-making and planning for improved land use, enhanced natural resources management, and use, and promote sustainable use of natural resource-based socio-economic activities such as agriculture, and tourism. GHG data collected and analyzed in this project will be shared with different government entities to guide and inform policy, operational planning, and decision-making. Building human capacity through training and technical support to collect, assess and report quality GHG data and to identify, respond and manage the current and future threats of climate change will increase science-based decision-making hence enhancing climate resilience and coping strategies of the citizens. Coping strategies will enhance community resilience and hence improve wellbeing through adopting coping mechanisms.

- **Food security:** Food and nutrition security is an essential socio-economic parameter of livelihoods. The CBIT project will increase the capacity of the country to plan, monitor, analyze and link climate change data to agricultural production and productivity which largely account for sustainable food and nutrition security. Furthermore, forestry and related natural resources are critical to Nigeria?s socio-economic development as they provide environmental support to food and nutrition security in addition to conservation of biodiversity, protection of water catchments, and soil and water conservation, among others. Health security is interrelated with the environment, climate, and water as well as food and nutrition security. All the factors mentioned above simultaneously combine to increase local communities? resilience to climate change impacts and related shocks.

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[1] Specific guidance on how FAO can promote the Four Pillars of Decent Work in rural areas is provided in the Quick reference for addressing decent rural employment (as well as in the full corresponding Guidance document). For more information on FAO?s work on decent rural employment and related guidance materials please consult the FAO thematic website at: http://www.fao.org/rural-employment/en/.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Low	Low		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Safeguards Screening

1. A safeguard screening was undertaken during the PPG Phase and this project was ranked as **low risk**[1]. Based on the recommendations of the safeguards screening, this project has prepared a Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Gender Action Plan, and Grievance Mechanism

The Corona virus (COVID-19) pandemic

2. The project recognizes that the Corona Virus Pandemic (COVID19) may cause delays and/or slow down the implementation of project activities such as project start-up; delays in project staff recruitment; long periods may elapse before the arrival of procured GHGI software and hardware in the country and low stakeholder participation among others. Considering that the project will be implemented with some aspects of people congregating, particularly with respect to training sessions, there is a possible risk of coronavirus transmission during project implementation. In-order to mitigate the risks outlined above, a **national COVID-19 Guidelines** will be followed during the project implementation phase.

3. The proposed project activities are likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental and social impacts.

[1] The proposed project activities are likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental and social impacts.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
20220616 CBIT Nigeria Second Safeguard Screening Analysis Results	**CEO Endorsement ESS**	
20201119 CBIT Nigeria Preliminary Safeguard Screening Analysis Results	**Project PIF ESS**	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Objective: To strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of Nigeria to respond to the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement							
Component 1: Strengthen the capacity of institutions in the key GHG emission sectors to manage Nigeria?s Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) and Measuring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system to track the implementation of Nigeria?s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in order to improve transparency over time							

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Outcome 1.1: Strengthened coordination and institutional arrangements, data sharing, and engagement of key institutions/stakeholders in managing the National GHGI and MRV system.	**Outcome Indicator 1.1(a)**: Number of skilled focal points (disaggregated by sex) functioning as a hub for data collection and processing. **Outcome Indicator 1.1b:** Number of institutions coordinating and sharing GHG sectoral data for the management of the National GHGI and MRV system.	**1.1a:** There is inadequate in-country technical capacity to collect, analyze, process, and report climate change data and actions. In addition, no skilled focal points are functioning as hubs for data collection and processing. **1.1b:** Nigeria has a weak coordination framework for sharing GHG data, and ensuring engagement across Nigerian Ministries and Agencies which impedes full operationalization of the GHGI and MRV System for effective		**Target 1.1a:** 12 focal points (Male = 9; Female = 3) functioning as a hub for data collection and processing *(focal points selected from at least 6 national institutions (1 institution from each GHG emission sector ? Energy, AFOLU, Water, Transport, Waste, IPPU, each with 2 skilled focal points)* **Target 1.1b:** At least 30 national institutions (at least 5 institutions from each GHG emission sector ? Energy, AFOLU, Water, Transport, Waste, IPPU) sharing GHG sectoral data for the management of the National GHGI and MRV system.	Project Results Monitoring Plan, Review of PIRs and annual work plans and budgets, Minutes of PSC meetings,	1. There is sufficient political will and support for project activities. 2. The GHG emission sectors cooperate, collaborate, and contribute to GHG data management and developing a national MRV system 3. Stakeholder participation is effectively harnessed, and, 4. Capacity building will be accepted by the country level IPCC sector stakeholders and the focal points will	FMoE / GHG National Focal Point

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
		transparency reporting and tracking of climate finance and mitigation actions.				apply it to ensure quality data collection and sharing is undertaken sustainably.	
Output.1.1.1: Roles of stakeholder institutions defined in the operationalization of the GHGI, MRV system, and GHG data management	**Indicator 1.1.1:** Number of assessments undertaken to map stakeholder institutions and define their roles in the operationalization of the GHGI, MRV system, and GHG data management.			**Target 1.1.1:** One (1) comprehensive assessment undertaken to map stakeholder institutions and define their roles in the operationalization of the GHGI, MRV system, and GHG data management.	Assessment Report and the Quarterly report		FMoE / GHG National Focal Point
Output 1.1.2: A framework for inter-ministerial coordination and GHG data sharing strengthened. -	**Indicator 1.1.2:** Number of inter-ministerial coordination and GHG data sharing frameworks strengthened			**Target 1.1.2:** At-least one (1) inter-ministerial coordination and GHG data sharing frameworks strengthened.	Progress reports and minutes of meetings		FMoE / GHG National Focal Point and the PMU

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 1.1.3: Focal points in each of the key government ministries and institutions identified, strengthened, institutionalized, and functioning as sector hubs for GHG data collection and processing -	**Indicator 1.1.3:** Number of Focal points from each of the key government ministries and institutions identified, strengthened, institutionalized, and functioning as sector hubs for GHG data collection and processing.			**Target 1.1.3:** 12 Focal points (9 men and 3 women) from each of the key government ministries and institutions identified, strengthened, institutionalized, and functioning as sector hubs for GHG data collection and processing (*At least 2 skilled focal points from each of the 6 sectors with at-least 25% being women*)	Progress Reports CBIT implementation report.		FMoE / GHG National Focal Point and the PMU

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 1.1.4: Inter-institutional MoUs for GHG data sharing signed between the Federal Ministry of Environment and Government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) from each GHG emission sector -	**Indicator 1.1.4:** Number of Inter-institutional MoUs for GHG data sharing signed between the Federal Ministry of Environment and Government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) from each GHG emission sector			**Target 1.1.4:** At least 6 Inter-institutional MoUs for GHG data sharing signed between the Federal Ministry of Environment and Government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) from each GHG emission sector (*One MoUs for each GHG emission sector: AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste*)	Progress Reports CBIT implementation report		FMoE / GHG National Focal Point and the PMU

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Outcome 1.2 [1] **:** A strengthened National Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) and Measuring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system in-line with UNFCCC standards. -	**Outcome Indicator 1.2a:** Number of strengthened National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (GHGI) **Outcome Indicator 1.2b:** Number of strengthened Measuring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems. **Outcome Indicator 1.2c:** Number of stakeholders (disaggregated by sex) utilizing the GHGI and MRV System.	**1.2a:** The GHGI is not fully compliant with the UNFCCC standards. **1.2b:** The MRV System is not fully compliant with the UNFCCC standards. **1.2c:** Inadequate technical and institutional capacity for MRV and GHG data management limits Nigeria?s ability to prepare and submit GHGI reports per UNFCCC standards. There is therefore, a need to strengthen the management and operationalization		**Target 1.2a**: One (1) strengthened GHGI **Target 1.2b**: One (1) strengthened online MRV system for collecting and managing NDC information. **Target 1.2c**: 60 people (45 men and at least 15 women) trained in management of the MRV system and GHGI (*10 personnel from each GHG emitting sector - AFOLU, Water, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste*) - at least 25% of the trainees are women	Project Results Monitoring Plan, Review of PIRs and annual work plans and budgets, Minutes of PSC meetings,	5. There is sufficient political will and support for project activities. 6. The GHG emission sectors cooperate, collaborate, and contribute to GHG data management and developing a national MRV system 7. Stakeholder participation is effectively harnessed, and, 8. Capacity building will be accepted by the country level IPCC sector stakeholders and the focal points will	FMoE / GHG National Focal Point

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
		of the national GHGI and MRV system through technical and institutional capacity-building activities in line with the UNFCCC standards.				apply it to ensure quality data collection and sharing is undertaken sustainably.	
Output.1.2.1: Updated Technical guides on GHG data transmission and communication in compliance with IPCC standards prepared.	**Indicator 1.2.1:** Number of updated technical guides on GHG data transmission and communication updated in compliance with IPCC standards updated.			**Target 1.2.1:** At least six (6) updated technical guides on GHG data transmission and communication in compliance with IPCC standards (*one for each GHG emission sectors, AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste*).	Progress Reports and the technical guides		FMoE / GHG National Focal Point and the PMU

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 1.2.2: Strengthened individual capacity to manage and utilize the GHGI and the online MRV system. -	**Indicator 1.2.2:** Number of stakeholders (disaggregated by sex) trained to manage and utilize the GHGI and the online MRV system			**Target 1.2.2:** At least 60 participants ((45 men and 15 women) trained to manage and utilize the GHGI and the online MRV system (*at least 10 for each of the 6 sector hubs and at least 25% of the trainees are women*)	Progress Reports and Training Report		NCF and PMU
Component 2: Strengthen the capacity of key stakeholders in Nigeria on GHG data management for the GHGI and MRV system							

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Outcome 2.1: Strengthened capacity of stakeholders to collect, process and feed GHG sectoral data into the national GHGI	**Outcome Indicator 2.1a:** Number of stakeholders (disaggregated by sex) from each GHG emission sector (AFOLU, Water, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) collecting, processing, and feeding GHG data into the GHGI	**2.1:** The Federal Government of Nigeria has inadequate technical and institutional capacity for MRV and GHG data management. There are few skilled personnel who can collect, interpret, and report GHG data.		**Target 2.1a**: Cumulatively, 143 stakeholders (107 men and 36 women) trained to collect, process, and transmit GHG data (*120 stakeholders with at least 20 from each GHG emitting sector - AFOLU, Water, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste*), and 23 technical staff from the Department of Climate change and the sectoral hubs; and at least 25% are women)	Project Results Monitoring Plan, Review of PIRs and annual work plans and budgets, Minutes of PSC meetings,	9. There is sufficient political will and support for project activities. 10. The GHG emission sectors cooperate, collaborate, and contribute to GHG data management and developing a national MRV system 11. Stakeholder participation is effectively harnessed, and, 12. Capacity building will be accepted by the country level IPCC sector stakeholders and the focal points will	FMoE / GHG National Focal Point and the PMU

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
						apply it to ensure quality data collection and sharing is undertaken sustainably.	
Output 2.1.1: Field data teams from the key emission sectors (AFOLU, Water, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) trained in the collection, processing, and transmission of GHG data -	**Indicator 2.1.1**: Number of field teams (disaggregated by sex) from the key emission sectors trained in the collection, processing, and transmission of GHG data			**Target 2.1.1:** At least 120 stakeholders (90 men and 30 women) from the GHG sector institutions and coordinating agencies trained in the collection processing and transmission of data (At-least 25% women)	Progress Reports and the Training Reports		FMoE / GHG National Focal Point and the PMU

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 2.1.2: Staff from the Department of Climate Change (DCC) and the sectoral hubs trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories, and emission projections (at least 25% of the trainees are women) -	**Indicator 2.1.2:** Number of DCC staff trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections (at least 25% of the trainees are women)			**Target 2.1.2:** At least 23 staff of DCC and sectoral hubs trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories, and emission projections (At-least 25% women)	Progress Reports and the Training Reports		FMoE / GHG National Focal Point and the PMU
Output 2.1.3: Capacity of GHG sector institutions strengthened through provision of equipment for MRV and GHGI -	**Indicator 2.1.3:** Number of GHG sector institutions provided with equipment for MRV and GHGI			**Target 2.1.3:** At least DoF, DCC and 6 GHG emission sectors (AFOLU, Water, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) provided with equipment for MRV and GHGI	Project Reports and procurement records		FMoE / GHG National Focal Point and the PMU
Component 3: Development of an integrated platform for climate transparency knowledge management.							

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Outcome 3.1: A national integrated platform for data sharing linked to the Global CBIT Coordination Platform is functional and used by stakeholders as a one-stop source of information for transparency reporting.	**Outcome Indicator 3.1a:** Number of knowledge management platforms for sharing information on transparency-related activities **Outcome Indicator 3.1b:** Number of IPCC emission sector institutions sharing GHG data on the integrated platform **Outcome Indicator 3.1c:** Number of stakeholders from DCC, DoF,, and the 5 IPCC sector	**3.1a:** Stakeholders do not have a platform to access information on progress made towards realizing Nigeria?s NDC, the status of MRV, and updates on the country?s national GHG emissions. **3.1b:** No IPCC emission sector institutions sharing GHG data on an integrated platform **3.1c:** No stakeholders from DCC, DoF,, and the 5 IPCC sector institutions sharing GHG data		**Target 3.1a:** One (1) integrated knowledge management platform for sharing information on transparency-related activities **Target 3.1b:** At least 24 institutions (4 institutions from each of the 6 GHG emissions sectors (AFOLU, Water, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) sharing GHG data on the integrated platform. **Target 3.1c:** At least 29 staff from DoF (2 persons), DCC (3 persons) and the 6 GHG emissions sectors (at least 4 persons from each of the GHG	Project Results Monitoring Plan, Review of PIRs and annual work plans and budgets, Minutes of PSC meetings,	13. There is sufficient political will and support for project activities. 14. The GHG emission sectors cooperate, collaborate, and contribute to GHG data management and developing a national MRV system 15. Stakeholder participation is effectively harnessed, and, 16. Capacity building will be accepted by the country level IPCC sector stakeholders and the focal points will	FMoE / GHG National Focal Point and the PMU

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	institutions (disaggregated by sex) sharing GHG data on the integrated platform	on the integrated platform		emissions sector) trained		apply it to ensure quality data collection and sharing is undertaken sustainably.	
Output 3.1.1: An integrated knowledge management platform established	**Indicator 3.1.1:** Number of knowledge management platforms established and functional			**Target 3.1.1:**At least one knowledge management platform established and functional	Progress Reports		FMoE / GHG National Focal Point and the PMU
Output 3.1.2: Staff from the 6 GHG emissions sectors (AFOLU, Water, Energy, Transport, IPPU and Waste) trained to manage and use the platform -	**Indicator 3.1.2:** Number of staff trained, segregated in sex			**Target 3.1.2:** At least 29 staff from DoF (2 persons), DCC (3 persons) and the 6 GHG emissions sectors (at least 4 persons from each of the GHG emissions sector) trained	Progress Reports and the training report		FMoE / GHG National Focal Point and the PMU

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 3.1.3: Institutions from the 6 IPCC GHG emission sectors (AFOLU, Water, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) sharing aggregated GHG data on the integrated platform. -	**Indicator 3.1.3:** Number of IPCC GHG emission sector institutions sharing data on the knowledge management platform			**Target 3.1.3:** At least 24 GHG sector institutions sharing aggregated data in the integrated knowledge management platform periodically.	Progress Reports		FMoE / GHG National Focal Point and the PMU
Output 3.1.4: Best practices shared and scaled out through peer exchange programs/workshops for stakeholders on transparency activities. -	**Indicator 3.1.4:** Number of peer exchange programs/workshops /exposure trips held to share best practices on transparency activities.			Target 3.1.4: At least three (3) peer exchange programs/workshops /exposure trips held to share best practices on transparency activities	Progress Reports and Workshop reports		FMoE / GHG National Focal Point and the PMU

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 3.1.5: Knowledge management products generated and disseminated -	**Indicator 3.1.5:** Number of knowledge management products generated and disseminated			**Target 3.1.5.a:** At least one policy brief and six fact sheets (one for each GHG emission sector) prepared and disseminated annually **Target 3.1.5.b**: At least one final project report documenting project results, lessons learnt, gaps and opportunities, and way-forward for the Nigeria CBIT published.	Internet survey and progress report s and policy briefs		FMoE / GHG National Focal Point and the PMU
Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation							

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Outcome 4.1: A monitoring and evaluation framework for the project -	**Outcome Indicator 4.1a:** Number of M&E Reports submitted to FAO	**Indicator 4.1a:** There is no project monitoring framework **Indicator 4.1b:** No evaluation conducted for the Project		**Target 4.1 (a):** 18 periodic technical and financial reports approved by FAO **Target 4.1b:** One Terminal Evaluation Report submitted to the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) by FAO	Project Results Monitoring Plan, Review of PIRs and annual work plans and budgets, Minutes of PSC meetings, Financial reports, Terminal evaluation report, Independent evaluation reports	17. There is sufficient political will and support for project activities. 18. The GHG emission sectors cooperate, collaborate, and contribute to GHG data management and developing a national MRV system 19. Stakeholder participation is effectively harnessed, and, 20. Capacity building will be accepted by the country level IPCC sector stakeholders and the focal points will	FMoE / GHG National Focal Point, NCF and the PMU

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
						apply it to ensure quality data collection and sharing is undertaken sustainably.	
Output 4.1.1: Periodic M&E reports generated and submitted to FAO-GEF Agency	**Indicator 4.1.1:** Number of periodic M&E Reports submitted to FAO			**Target 4.1.1:** Fourteen (14) Quarterly Technical and Financial Reports; Three (3) Annual Progress Implementation Reports (PIRs); Final CBIT Tracking Tool)	Progress Reports and M&E Report		FMoE / GHG National Focal Point and the PMU
Output 4.1.2: Terminal Evaluation commissioned by FAO-GEF -	**Indicator 4.1.2.:** Number of Terminal Evaluation Reports generated by the project			**Target 4.1.2:** One Terminal Evaluation commissioned by FAO	Terminal Evaluation Report		FAO, FMoE / GHG National Focal Point and NCF.

[1] **NOTE:** The difference between outcome 1.2 and Component 2 is that the content/trainings under outcome 1.2 focus on management of the GHGI and MRV system. Component 2 focusses on building capacity to collect, process and feed the GHG data into the GHGI

ANNEX B: 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).

1) Summary of changes in alignment with the project design with the original PIF

The key changes from the Project Identification Form (PIF) are summarized below and detailed Tables showing specific sections in the PIF that were modified are provided in **Table 9**.

1. Updated institutional arrangements:
    a. In addition to the Project Steering Committee (PSC), two committees (A high-level Project Advisory Team and a Technical Coordination Committee) have been proposed to ensure effective coordination between the Forestry Department which is the project Executing Agency (EA), and the Department of Climate Change which is the mandated institution for coordinating climate change issues in the country. Details are in section 5 of this document.
        C. FAO handle partial direct execution of project component 1: strengthen the capacity of institutions in the key GHG emission sectors to manage Nigeria?s Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) and Measuring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system to track the implementation of Nigeria?s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). The GEF budget to execute this component is USD 474,338.
        D. Other components will be executed by Federal Ministry of Environment, Department of Forestry and Nigeria Conservation Foundation (NCF)
2. Updated project design:
    a. Changes in outputs and outcomes: Some outputs, outcomes, indicators, and targets have been added, rephrased, edited, or deleted. Refer to the detailed table 9.
    b. The Theory of Change has been updated. Refer to Figure 2.

3. An updated target number of direct beneficiaries: The target total number of direct beneficiaries under this project has increased from 190 trainees (25% of the total trainees being women hence 61 women and 143 men) to 244 (75% Men and 25% women). This number was estimated based on the existing personnel in the target institutions. For details, refer to the Results Framework (Annex A1) and the Core Indicator worksheet (Annex F). The project will put measures to involve more women and the measures are described in the Gender Action Plan (GAP) in Annex I3. Water sector added as indicated in the revised NDC that ia currently being finalised.

4. The co-financing amount has increased by 370%. Specifically, the amount has increased from US$ US$ 312,034 to USD 1,159,488 due to contributions from FAO, NCF and the Federal Ministry of Environment (an executing partner). Refer to **Table 9.**

The table below summarizes the changes (elaborations) from the PIF that have been included in the CEO Approval.

Table 9: Summary of the Changes made to the PIF

ITEM	ORIGINAL INFORMATION	SUMMARIZED CHANGES
1) The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects	Some baseline global and national projects were not captured.	The following baseline projects have been added: ? Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa) Initiative ? Support to GEF Eligible Parties for Alignment of National Action Programs and Reporting Process under UNCCD ? The Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA) ? The Global CBIT Coordination Platform[1] and The Global CBIT Coordination Platform[2] ? Additional national level baseline projects in the country

ITEM	ORIGINAL INFORMATION	SUMMARIZED CHANGES
2) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project	? A detailed table is provided below showing the initial titles of the outcomes/outputs/targets that have been modified ? A Theory of Change that was provided in the PIF was adjusted following further stakeholder consultations	? Some outputs/targets/indicators were either rephrased, added, or omitted. An explanation is also provided below detailing why the respective changes were made. ? The Theory of Change has been updated to show the assumptions and causal pathways by which the project interventions are expected to have the desired effect.
3) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing	The total co-financing was USD 80,000	The incremental cost reasoning text has been updated and the Co-financing amount has increased. The new co-financing amount is **USD 1,159,488.**
3) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)	? At the PIF stage, the number of direct beneficiaries was provided as 190.	? The number of direct beneficiaries is provided at 205. ? A description of how the number of target beneficiaries was estimated is provided ? The Global Environment Benefits (GEBs) section for the project has been updated to align with the GEF?s targeted Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs)

MINOR CHANGES: THE PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE SCENARIO WITH A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF EXPECTED OUTCOMES AND COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

ORIGINAL TEXT (PIF)	CHANGE
Project objective indicators missing	**NEW Project objective indicators added** a) Number of institutions from the 5 IPCC GHG emission thematic areas strengthened to manage the National GHGI and MRV system (Target: Total of 10 institutions from 5 IPCC GHG emission thematic areas (2 AFOLU, 2 IPPU, 2 Waste, 2 Energy, and 2 Transport) b) Number of stakeholders trained to collect, process, and feed GHG sectoral data into the GHGI (Target: 205 direct beneficiaries (at-least 25% Female). c) Number of functional knowledge management platforms for sharing information on transparency-related reporting (Target: 1 functional data-sharing platform linked to the Global CBIT Coordination Platform)
Outcome 1.1: Strengthened coordination, data sharing, and engagement of key institutions/stakeholders in managing the National GHGI and MRV system. -	**REPHRASED** **Outcome 1.1:** Strengthened coordination and institutional arrangements, data sharing, and engagement of key institutions/stakeholders in managing the National GHGI and MRV system. -
Outcome indicator 1.1: Number of skilled focal points functioning as a hub for data collection and processing. ***Target 1.1:*** **10 focal points** functioning as a hub for data collection and processing (at least 5 national institutions (1 institution from each GHG emission sector ? Energy, AFOLU, Transport, Waste, IPPU) each with 2 skilled focal points)	**REPHRASED AND NUMBERING CHANGED** ***Indicator 1.1a:*** Number of skilled focal points (disaggregated by gender) functioning as a hub for data collection and processing. **REPHRASED AND NUMBERING CHANGED** **Target 1.1a:** 10 focal points **(7 men and 3 women)** functioning as a hub for data collection and processing *(focal points selected from at least 5 national institutions (1 institution from each GHG emission sector ? Energy, AFOLU, Transport, Waste, IPPU, each with 2 skilled focal points)*

ORIGINAL TEXT (PIF)	CHANGE
Target 1.2 *(under Outcome Indicator 1.2)* At least **5 national institutions** (1 institution from each GHG emission sector ? Energy, AFOLU, Transport, Waste, IPPU) sharing GHG sectoral data for the management of the National GHGI and MRV system.	**TARGET NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS REVISED AND NUMBERING CHANGED** **Target 1.1b** *(under Outcome Indicator 1.2)***:** At least **25 national institutions** (at least 5 institutions from each GHG emission sector ? Energy, AFOLU, Transport, Waste, IPPU) sharing GHG sectoral data for the management of the National GHGI and MRV system. -
Outcome Indicator 1.2.3: Number of stakeholders utilizing the GHGI and MRV System.	**UPDATED TO BE GENDER-SENSITIVE AND NUMBERING CHANGED** ***Outcome Indicator 1.2c****:* Number of stakeholders **(disaggregated by sex)** utilizing the GHGI and MRV System.
Target 1.2.3: **50 people trained** on management of the MRV system and GHGI (10 personnel from each GHG emitting sector - AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) (at least 25% of the trainees are women).	**UPDATED TO BE GENDER-SENSITIVE AND NUMBERING CHANGED** **Target 1.2c**: 50 people **(37 men and 13 women)** trained in management of the MRV system and GHGI (10 personnel from each GHG emitting sector - AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) (at least 25% of the trainees are women)
Outcome Indicator 2.1.1**:** Number of stakeholders from each GHG emission sector (AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) collecting, processing, and feeding GHG data into the GHGI	**UPDATED TO BE GENDER-SENSITIVE AND NUMBERING CHANGED** ***Outcome Indicator 2.1a:*** Number of stakeholders **(disaggregated by sex)** from each GHG emission sector (AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) collecting, processing, and feeding GHG data into the GHGI -

ORIGINAL TEXT (PIF)	CHANGE
Target 2.1.1: Cumulatively, **100** stakeholders collect, process, and transmit GHG data (20 personnel from each GHG emitting sector - AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) (at least 25% of are women)	**THE TARGET NUMBER HAS INCREASED; UPDATED TO BE GENDER-SENSITIVE AND NUMBERING CHANGED** **Target 2.1a:** Cumulatively, **120 stakeholders (90 men and 30 women) trained to collect**, process, and transmit GHG data (100 stakeholders with at least 20 from each GHG emitting sector - AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste, and 20 technical staff from the Department of Climate change and the sectoral hubs; and at least 25% of are women) -
***Outcome Indicator 2.1.2*:** Number of reports prepared using GHG inventory data by Nigeria.	**DELETED**
Target 2.1.2: At least one (1) national report and five (5) sectoral reports produced.	**DELETED**
Outcome Indicator 3.1.2: Number of people trained on management of the integrated platform	**DELETED**
Target 3.1.2: 20 trained on management of the integrated platform.	**DELETED**
N/A	**NEW INDICATOR:** ***Indicator 3.1b:*** *Number of IPCC emission sector institutions sharing GHG data on the integrated platform*

ORIGINAL TEXT (PIF)	CHANGE
N/A	**NEW TARGET** **Target 3.2b:** At least 20 institutions (4 institutions from each of the 5 GHG emissions sectors (AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) sharing GHG data on the integrated platform.
Output 1.1.1: Stakeholder roles defined in the operationalization of the GHGI, MRV system, and GHG data management	**REPHRASED** **Output 1.1.1:** Roles of stakeholder institutions defined in the operationalization of the GHGI, MRV system, and GHG data management
N/A	**NEW OUTPUT, INDICATORS, AND TARGETS ADDED** ***Indicator 1.1.1:*** Number of assessments undertaken to map stakeholder institutions and define their roles in the operationalization of the GHGI, MRV system, and GHG data management ***Target 1.1.1****:* One (1) comprehensive assessment undertaken to map stakeholder institutions and define their roles in the operationalization of the GHGI, MRV system, and GHG data
Output 1.1.3: Focal points in each of the key government ministries and institutions identified, strengthened, institutionalized, and functioning as hubs for GHG data collection and processing	**WORD ?SECTOR? ADDED** **Output 1.1.3:** Focal points in each of the key government ministries and institutions identified, strengthened, institutionalized, and functioning as **sector** hubs for GHG data collection and processing

ORIGINAL TEXT (PIF)	CHANGE
N/A	**NEW OUTPUT, INDICATORS, AND TARGETS** ***Indicator 1.1.3:*** Number of Focal points from each of the key government ministries and institutions identified, strengthened, institutionalized, and functioning as sector hubs for GHG data collection and processing. ***Target 1.1.3:*** 10 Focal points (7 men and 3 women) from each of the key government ministries and institutions identified, strengthened, institutionalized, and functioning as sector hubs for GHG data collection and processing *(At least 2 skilled focal points from each of the 5-sectors with at-least 25% being women).* -
Output 1.1.4 Inter-institutional MoUs for GHG data sharing signed between the Ministry of Environment **(Department of Forestry**) and Government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) from each GHG emission sector	**DEPARTMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SIGNING INTER-INSTITUTIONAL MoUs FOR GHG DATA SHARING SINCE THIS IS PART OF ITS INSTITUTIONAL MANDATE** - -

ORIGINAL TEXT (PIF)	CHANGE
N/A	**NEW OUTPUT, INDICATORS, NEW OUTPUT, INDICATORS, AND TARGETS** , and Agencies (MDAs) from each GHG emission sector ***Target 1.1.4:*** At least 25 Inter-institutional MoUs for GHG data sharing signed between the Ministry of Environment **(Department of Change)** and Government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) from each GHG emission sector *(Five MoU for each GHG emission sector AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste)*
Output 1.2.1. Updated technical guides on data transmission and communication in compliance with IPCC standards **developed**	**WORD ?PREPARED? INSERTED** **Output 1.2.1:** Updated Technical guides on GHG data transmission and communication in compliance with IPCC standards **prepared.**
N/A	**NEW OUTPUT, INDICATORS, AND TARGETS** ***Indicator 1.2.1****:* Number of updated technical guides on GHG data transmission and communication in compliance with IPCC standards updated ***Target 1.2.1***: At least five (5) updated technical guides on GHG data transmission and communication in compliance with IPCC standards (one for each GHG emission sectors, AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste)

ORIGINAL TEXT (PIF)	CHANGE
Output 1.2.2. Strengthened online MRV system for collecting and managing NDC information through trainings and MRV technological support	**DELETED**
N/A	**NEW OUTPUT, INDICATORS, AND TARGETS** **Output 1.2.2:** Strengthened individual capacity to manage and utilize the GHGI and the online MRV system. ***Indicator 1.2.2:*** Number of stakeholders (disaggregated by sex) trained to manage and utilize the GHGI and the online MRV system ***Target 1.2.2:*** At least 50 participants ((37 men and 13 women) trained to manage and utilize the GHGI and the online MRV system (at least 10 for each of the 5 sector hubs and at least 25% of the trainees are women) -
Output 2.1.2 At least twenty people from the hubs and the Department of Climate Change trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories, and emission projections (at least 25% of the trainees are women)	**REPHRASED** **Output 2.1.2:** Staff from the Department of Climate Change (DCC) and the sectoral hubs trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories, and emission projections (at least 25% of the trainees are women) -

ORIGINAL TEXT (PIF)	CHANGE
N/A	**NEW OUTPUT, INDICATORS, AND TARGETS** ***Indicator 2.1.2****:* Number of staff of DCC and the sectoral hubs trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories, and emission projections (at least 25% of the trainees are women) Target 2.1.2.: At least twenty (20) staff from DCC and sectoral hubs trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections (At-least 25% women)
Output 2.1.3: Best practices shared and scaled out through peer exchange programs/workshops for stakeholders on transparency activities	**DELETED/ MOVED TO COMPONENT 3.**

ORIGINAL TEXT (PIF)	CHANGE
N/A	**NEW OUTPUT, INDICATOR, AND TARGET** **Output 2.1.3:** Capacity of GHG sector institutions strengthened through provision of equipment for MRV and GHGI ***Indicator 2.1.3:*** *Number of GHG sector institutions provided with equipment for MRV and GHGI* ***Target 2.1.3:*** At least 1 National Focal point and 5 GHG sectoral focal points provided with equipment for MRV and GHGI
Output 2.1.4: One final project report published (outlining project achievements, lessons learnt, gaps and opportunities, and way-forward for CBIT in Nigeria. Regular updates and engagement with the CBIT coordination platform.	**DELETED/MOVED TO COMPONENT 3 AND COMBINED WITH OUTPUT 3.1.2**

ORIGINAL TEXT (PIF)	CHANGE
Component 3 ***Outcome Indicator 3.1.2*:** Number of people trained on management of the integrated platform. ***Target 3.1.2:*** 20 trained on management of the integrated platform	**DELETED** -
N/A	**NEW OUTCOME TARGET 3.1b:** At least 20 institutions (4 institutions from each of the 5 GHG emissions sectors (AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) sharing GHG data on the integrated platform.
N/A	**NEW OUTPUT INDICATOR 3.1.1:** Number of IPCC emission sector institutions sharing GHG data on the integrated platform

ORIGINAL TEXT (PIF)	CHANGE
Output 3.1.1 An integrated knowledge management platform for sharing transparency activities established and operational and actively providing updates and engaging with the CBIT coordination platform.	**<u>Output 3.1.1:</u>** Institutions from the 5 IPCC GHG emission sectors (AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) sharing aggregated GHG data on the integrated platform. *Indicator 3.1.1: Number of IPCC GHG emission sector institutions sharing data on the knowledge management platform* Target 3.1.1: At least 20 GHG sector institutions sharing aggregated data in the integrated knowledge management platform periodically. -
Output 2.1.3: Best practices shared and scaled out through peer exchange programs/workshops for stakeholders on transparency activities **Output 3.1.2:** At least 2 Workshops on use and management of the integrated platform	**The two Outputs were combined and modified under Component 3 and replaced by the following Output** - **<u>Output 3.1.2:</u>** Best practices shared and scaled out through peer exchange programs/workshops for stakeholders on transparency activities. **NEW INDICATOR, AND TARGET** *Indicator 3.1.2:* Number of peer exchange programs/workshops /exposure trips held to share best practices on transparency activities. *Target 3.1.2:* At least three (3) peer exchange programs/workshops /exposure trips held to share best practices on transparency activities

ORIGINAL TEXT (PIF)	CHANGE
Output 3.1.2: At least 2 Workshops on use and management of the integrated platform **Output 2.1.4:** One final project report published (outlining project achievements, lessons learnt, gaps and opportunities, and way-forward for CBIT in Nigeria. Regular updates and engagement with the CBIT coordination platform.	**The two Outputs were combined and modified under Component 3 and replaced by the following Output, Indicator, and Targets** **Output 3.1.3:** Knowledge management products generated and disseminated ***Indicator 3.1.2:*** *Number of knowledge management products generated and disseminated* ***Target 3.1.3.a:*** At least one policy brief and five fact sheets (one for each GHG emission sector) prepared and disseminated from each workshop. ***Target 3.1.3.b:*** At least one final project report documenting project results, lessons learnt, gaps and opportunities, and way-forward for the Nigeria CBIT published.
Target 4.1: - Eight (8) Quarterly Technical and Financial Reports - Two (2) Annual Progress Implementation Reports (PIRs) - One Terminal Evaluation Report	**REPHRASED AND NUMBERING CHANGED** **Target 4.1**: Periodic technical and financial reports approved by CIGEF (2 Annual Work plans and Budget; PIRs and Quarterly technical and financial reports) **Target 4.2:** One Terminal Evaluation Report submitted to the GEF IEO
Target 4.1.1: Eight (12) Quarterly Technical and three Financial Reports; Three (3) Annual Progress Implementation Reports (PIRs)	Updated since the project duration has changed

ORIGINAL TEXT (PIF)	CHANGE
N/A	**NEW INDICATOR AND TARGET** *Indicator 4.1.1: Number of periodic M&E Reports submitted to CIGEF* *Target 4.1.1:* Eight (12) Quarterly Technical and Financial Reports; Three (3) Annual Progress Implementation Reports (PIRs)
Output 4.1.2: Terminal Evaluation Report generated by the project	**REPHRASED AND NUMBERING CHANGED** **Output 4.1.2:** Terminal Evaluation commissioned by CIGEF
N/A	**NEW INDICATOR AND TARGET** *Indicator 4.1.2.: Number of Terminal Evaluation Reports generated by the project* Target 4.1.2: One Terminal Evaluation commissioned by CIGEF

[1] CBIT Global Coordination Platform. https://www.cbitplatform.org/about Accessed on 28 February 2022 at 07:33hrs UTC).

[2] CBIT Global Coordination Platform. https://www.cbitplatform.org/about Accessed on 28 February 2022 at 07:33hrs UTC).

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: $50,000			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	***GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($) 50,000***		
	Budgeted Amount	***Amount Spent To date***	***Amount Committed***
Personnel- Stakeholder engagement, conduct partner due diligence, develop budget	8,100	3,390	4,710
Professional Services-International consultant to develop ProDoc, Budget and Safeguard plans, consultant to conduct security screening	41,216	24,778	16,438
Professional Services : Filling the CBIT Tracking Tool; Desk studies including policy analysis baseline assessment, socio-economic assessment	684	322	362
Total	**50,000**	**28,490**	**21,510**

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

Coordinates: 10, 8 https://www.geonames.org/2328926/federal-republic-of-nigeria.html


4°
8°
12°
NIGER
CHAD
Niamey
Zinder
Sokoto
Tschad-see
Komadugu Yobe
Niger
Katsina
Jigawa
Borno
Zamfara
Kano
Yobe
Kebbi
BURKINA FASO
Maiduguri
Kano
BENIN
Kaduna
Bauchi
Kaduna
Gombe
Niger
CHAD
Adamawa
Garoua
Abuja
1
Plateau
Kwara
Benue
Oyo
Nassarawa
8°
8°
Ibadan
Osun
Ekiti
Kogi
Taraba
Benue
Ogun
Ondo
Lagos
Edo
3
Ebonyi
Porto Novo
Lagos
Benin-Stadt (Benin City)
2
Niger
Abia
Cross River
CAMEROON
Delta
Imo
Atlantic
Ocean
Rivers
4
Bayelsa
Port Harcourt
4°
1. Federal Capital
2. Anambra
3. Enugu
4. Akwa Ibom
Capital City
National Border
State Border
0
100
200
km

GEO LOCATION INFORMATION

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as:https://coordinates-converter.com Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

FAO Cost Categories	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost	Total	Component 1			Component 2		Component 3		M&E	PMC	Total	FMoE	NCF	FAO	Total GEF
					1.1	1.2	Total	2.1	Total	3.1	Total							
5013 Consultants																		
GHGI Specialist - Assessment to map stakeholders and define their roles, develop ToRs for the Project Advisory Team and TCC, and facilitate workshop on roles of stakeholders (1.1.1)	Days	35	500	17,500	17,500		**17,500**		-		-			**17,500**			17,500	17,500
MRV SPECIALIST Establish and build capacity of the Technical Coordination Committee on GHGI, MRV and GHG data sharing (1.1.2)	Days	5	500	2,500	2,500		**2,500**		-		-			**2,500**			2,500	2,500
NCF Climate Change specialist; to Conduct capacity assessment on hubs and coordinating agency - Output 2.1.2	Days	20	500	10,000			-	10,000	**10,000**		-			**10,000**		10,000	-	10,000
NCF GHG Specialist - Facilitating Training of 20 staff from DCC and the sectoral hubs in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections - Output 2.1.2	Days	40	500	20,000			-	20,000	**20,000**		-			**20,000**		20,000	-	20,000
FMoE Data management specialist - (i) Establish a platform that links GHGI activities and MRV at the national and sub-national level- and (ii) Establish linkages with other online platforms Output 3.1.1	Days	40	500	20,000			-		-	20,000	**20,000**			**20,000**	20,000		-	20,000
FMOE Communication specialist; documenting best practices, lessons learned on transparency activities in the 5 GHG emission sectors - (Output 3.1.2) and facilitating National workshop to share best practices (Output 3.1.2)	Days	35	500	17,500			-		-	17,500	**17,500**			**17,500**	17,500		-	17,500
Sub-total international Consultants				***87,500***	***20,000***	***-***	***20,000***	***30,000***	***30,000***	***37,500***	***37,500***	***-***	***-***	***87,500***	***37,500***	***30,000***	***20,000***	***87,500***
Lead Climate Specialist	Per month	36	1,600	57,600	10,020	9,703	**19,723**	14,400	**14,400**	**7,650**	**7,650**	-	**15,827**	**57,600**			**57,600**	57,600
GHG Specialist	Per month	36	1,400	50,400	10,080	10,080	**20,160**	15,120	**15,120**	**15,120**	**15,120**	-		**50,400**			**50,400**	50,400
Knowledge Management and Communication Specialist	Per month	36	1,400	50,400	10,080	10,080	**20,160**	15,120	**15,120**	**15,120**	**15,120**			**50,400**			**50,400**	50,400
Finance Officer	**Per month**	**36**	**1,000**	**36,000**			-		-		-	-	**36,000**	**36,000**			**36,000**	36,000
Sub-total national Consultants				***194,400***	***30,180***	***29,863***	***60,043***	***44,640***	***44,640***	***37,890***	***37,890***	***-***	***51,827***	***194,400***	***-***	***-***	***194,400***	***194,400***
5013 Sub-total consultants				**281,900**	**50,180**	**29,863**	**80,043**	**74,640**	**74,640**	**75,390**	**75,390**	**-**	**51,827**	**281,900**	**37,500**	**30,000**	**214,400**	**281,900**
5650 Contracts																		
Develop a framework for MRV data transmission and communication amongst sectors - Output 1.2.1	Days of activity	**40**	500	20,000		20,000	**20,000**		-		-			**20,000**			**20,000**	20,000
Prepare at least five (5) updated technical guidelines on GHG data transmission and communication in compliance with IPCC standards - 1.2.1	Days of activity	**50**	500	25,000		25,000	**25,000**		-		-			**25,000**			**25,000**	25,000
Develop a system of data tracking, quality assurance and quality control- Output 1.2.1	Days of activity	**30**	500	15,000		15,000	**15,000**		-		-			**15,000**			**15,000**	15,000
Strengthen the system of data transmission - Output 1.2.1	Days of activity	**20**	500	10,000		10,000	**10,000**		-		-			**10,000**			**10,000**	10,000
Develop an integrated online MRV system for collecting and managing NDC information (Output 1.2.2)	Days of activity	**20**	500	10,000		10,000	**10,000**		-		-			**10,000**			**10,000**	10,000
Development of the user manual to support the online MRV system for collecting and managing NDC information (Output 1.2.1)	Days of activity	**20**	500	10,000		10,000	**10,000**		-		-			**10,000**			**10,000**	10,000
Undertake training of 50 technical staff to manage and utilize the online MRV system (at least 10 for each of the 5 sector hubs and at least 25% of the trainees are women) - Output 1.2.2	Days of activity	**20**	500	10,000		10,000	**10,000**		-		-			**10,000**			**10,000**	10,000
NCF - Facilitating Training of 100 field data teams on collection, processing and transmission of data - Output 2.1.1	Days of activity	**40**	500	20,000			-	20,000	**20,000**		-			**20,000**		**20,000**		20,000
NCF - Facilitating Training of 20 staff from DCC and the sectoral hubs in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections - Output 2.1.2	Days of activity	**40**	500	20,000			-	20,000	**20,000**		-			**20,000**		**20,000**		20,000
NCF - (i) Establish a platform that links GHGI activities and MRV at the national and sub-national level- and (ii) Establish linkages with other online platformsOutput 3.1.1	Days of activity	**40**	500	20,000			-		-	20,000	**20,000**			**20,000**		**20,000**		20,000
NFC - Facilitating the training of the staff of DoF, DCC and the GHG emission sectors on the management and use of the platform (Output 3.1.2)	**Days of activity**	**15**	**500**	**7,500**			-		-	7,500	**7,500**			**7,500**		**7,500**		7,500
Printing services - Printing awareness materials on Accountability and grievance mechanism (AGM) for dissemination	**Lump sum**	**1**	**11,000**	**11,000**	**11,000**		**11,000**		-		-			**11,000**	11,000			11,000
Establishing online platform	**per month**	**36**	**1,000**	**36,000**	**36,000**		**36,000**		-		-			**36,000**	36,000			36,000
Assurance cost on contractual agreements	**Lump Sum**	**1**	**22,500**	**22,500**			-		-		-		**22,500**	**22,500**			**22,500**	22,500
Terminal Evaluation	Lump Sum	1	40,000	40,000			-		-		-	40,000		**40,000**			**40,000**	40,000
Terminal Report	Lump Sum	1	7,000	7,000			-		-		-	7,000		**7,000**			**7,000**	7,000
5650 Sub-total Contracts				**284,000**	**47,000**	**100,000**	**147,000**	**40,000**	**40,000**	**27,500**	**27,500**	**47,000**	**22,500**	**284,000**	**47,000**	**67,500**	**169,500**	**284,000**
5021 Travel																		
Travel cost for international consultants	**Lump Sum**	**17**	**6,000**	**102,000**	**20,400**	**20,400**	**40,800**	30,600	**30,600**	30,600	**30,600**			**102,000**	34,000	34,000	**34,000**	102,000
Travel cost for national consultants (unit cost is annual)	Lump Sum	30	2,500	75,000	**15,000**	**15,000**	**30,000**	22,500	**22,500**	22,500	**22,500**			**75,000**	25,000	25,000	**25,000**	75,000

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agencys is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies? capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).