



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

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)

CI

Other Executing Partner(s)

Department of Forestry under the Federal Ministry of Environment

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

Climate Change, Focal Areas, Climate Change Mitigation, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Paris Agreement, Enabling Activities, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Nationally Determined Contribution, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Stakeholders, Civil

Society, Community Based Organization, Academia, Non-Governmental Organization, Private Sector, Large corporations, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, SMEs, Type of Engagement, Participation, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Consultation, Communications, Awareness Raising, Education, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Access and control over natural resources, Participation and leadership, Access to benefits and services, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Beneficiaries, Gender-sensitive indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Adaptive management, Knowledge Generation, Knowledge Exchange

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Duration

24 In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

121,005.00

Submission Date

12/8/2021

A. Indicative Focal/Non-Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCM-3-8	GET	1,344,495.00	80,000.00
Total Project Cost (\$)		1,344,495.00	80,000.00

B. Indicative Project description summary

Project Objective

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

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
Component 1: Strengthen the capacity of institutions in the key GHG emission sectors to manage Nigeria's Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI), Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system, and to track implementation of Nigeria's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in order to improve transparency over time	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 1.1</p> <p>Strengthened coordination, data sharing, and engagement of key institutions/stakeholders in managing the National GHGI and MRV system.</p> <p>Outcome Indicator 1.1.1: <i>Number of skilled focal points functioning as a hub for data collection and processing.</i></p> <p>Target:</p> <p>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)</p> <p><i>Outcome Indicator 1.1.2: Number of institutions coordinating and sharing GHG sectoral data for the management of the National GHGI and MRV system.</i></p> <p><i>Target:</i></p> <p>At least 5 national institutions (1 institution from each GHG emission</p>	<p>Output 1.1.1</p> <p>Stakeholder roles defined in the operationalization of the GHGI, MRV system, and GHG data management</p> <p>Output 1.1.2</p> <p>A framework for inter-ministerial coordination and GHG data sharing established.</p> <p>Output 1.1.3</p> <p>Focal points in each of the key government ministries and institutions identified, strengthened, institutionalized, and functioning as hubs for GHG data collection and processing</p> <p>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</p>	GET	363,014.00	24,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
Component 2: Strengthen the capacity of key stakeholders in Nigeria on GHG data management for the GHGI and MRV system	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 2.1: Strengthened capacity of stakeholders to collect, process and feed GHG sectoral data into the GHGI.</p> <p><i>Outcome Indicator 2.1.1:</i> Number of stakeholders from each GHG emission sector (AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU, and Waste) collecting, processing, and feeding GHG data into the GHGI</p> <p><i>Target:</i></p> <p>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)</p> <p><i>Outcome Indicator 2.1.2:</i> Number of reports prepared using GHG inventory data by Nigeria.</p> <p><i>Targets:</i></p> <p>At least one (1) national report and five (5) sectoral reports produced.</p>	<p>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</p> <p>Output 2.1.2 At least twenty people from the hubs and 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)</p> <p>Output 2.1.3: Best practices shared and scaled out through peer exchange programs/workshops for stakeholders on transparency activities</p> <p>Output 2.1.4: One final project report published (outlining project achievements, lessons learnt.</p>	GET	556,744.00	28,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
Component 3: Development of an integrated platform for climate transparency knowledge management .	Technical Assistance	<p>Outcome 3.1: A national integrated platform for data sharing linked to the Global CBIT Coordination Platform</p> <p>is functional and used by stakeholders as a one-stop source of information for transparency reporting.</p> <p><i>Outcome Indicator 3.1.1:</i> Number of knowledge management platforms for sharing information on transparency-related activities</p> <p><i>Target:</i></p> <p>-One (1) integrated knowledge management platform for sharing information on transparency-related activities</p> <p><i>Outcome Indicator 3.1.2:</i> Number of people trained on management of the integrated platform.</p> <p><i>Target:</i></p> <p>20 trained on management of the integrated platform.</p>	<p>Output 3.1.1</p> <p>An integrated knowledge management platform for sharing transparency activities established and operational and actively providing updates and engaging with the CBIT coordination platform.</p> <p>Output 3.1.2: At least 2 Workshops on use and management of the integrated platform</p>	GET	254,109.00	16,800.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation	Technical Assistance	Outcome 4.1: A monitoring and evaluation framework for the project Outcome Indicator: Indicator: Number of M&E Reports submitted to CIGEF? Target: •Eight (8) Quarterly Technical and Financial Reports •Two (2) Annual Progress Implementation Reports (PIRs) •One Terminal Evaluation Report	Output 4.1.1; Periodic M&E reports generated and submitted to CIGEF Agency.? Output 4.1.2: Terminal Evaluation Report generated by the project??	GET	48,402.00	3,200.00
Sub Total (\$)					1,222,269.00	72,000.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
		GET	122,226.00		8,000.00	
		Sub Total(\$)	122,226.00		8,000.00	
		Total Project Cost(\$)	1,344,495.00		80,000.00	

C. Indicative 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(\$)
GEF Agency	CI	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	15,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Federal Government of Nigeria	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	65,000.00
Total Project Cost(\$)				80,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

N/a

D. Indicative 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(\$)
CI	GET	Nigeria	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	1,344,495	121,005	1,465,500.00
Total GEF Resources(\$)					1,344,495.00	121,005.00	1,465,500.00

E. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount (\$)

50,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

4,500

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programmin g of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
CI	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 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	48			
Male	142			
Total	190	0	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 number of target beneficiaries which is 190 (48 women and 142 men) was estimated based on the existing technical staff at the Ministry of Environment and target government institutions. This number is not final. A thorough assessment and methodology for selecting the target number of beneficiaries will be provided during PPG Phase.

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description):

More than 70% of the population of Nigeria is engaged in agriculture as their primary occupation and means of livelihood^{2,3}. On average, the agricultural sector contributed 40.3% of GDP between 1999 and 2011. It rose from 36.7% in 1999, peaked at 43.9% in 2000 and stabilized at 40.2 % in 2011. The significant growth in the sector in the early part of 2016 was attributed largely to increased output in crop production. Agriculture production in Nigeria is mostly rain fed and can be affected by rainfall variation which makes it difficult for farmers to plan their operations⁴. Higher temperatures, lower rainfall, droughts, and desertification reduces farmlands, lowers agricultural productivity and affects crop yields. Increased rainfall intensity in the coastal region, sea level rise, flooding and erosion of farmland will also lower agricultural production. Given the importance of the agricultural sector to livelihoods and the economy in Nigeria, problems with crop yields and productivity can have an adverse effect on gross domestic product. In addition, extreme weather events, such as floods, can undermine economic growth through production and infrastructure losses and the need for extraordinary spending (Federal Government of Nigeria, 2013). Unpredictable rainfall variation, heat stress and drought can adversely affect food production and result in food shortages⁵. The high vulnerability of states in the north to climate change poses a serious threat to food security throughout the country.

Climate change affects the nature and characteristics of freshwater resources on which many Nigerians depend. For instance, drought conditions in parts of Northern Nigeria has resulted in less drinking water. Sea level rise and extreme weather will affect the ability to fish. The viability of inland fisheries is also threatened by increased salinity and shrinking rivers and lakes⁴. Currently, forests are under significant pressure not only from climate change but also from increasing populations and greater demand for forest resources⁴. Climate change is also expected to negatively impact the already limited electrical power supply in Nigeria, through impacts on hydroelectric and thermal generation⁵. Lower rainfall in the north, for example, reduces the availability of trees and biomass for fuel, which affects hydroelectric output. Increased rainfall intensity in coastal and rainforest zones is also expected to adversely affect power generation, through damage to transmission lines and substation equipment^{4, 5}. Climate change also has serious implications for human health in Nigeria. Direct health impacts stem from extreme weather events such as heat waves⁴. Indirect effects of climate change can arise from malnutrition due to food shortages; the spread of infectious disease and food- and water-borne illness (e.g. typhoid fever, cholera); increased air pollution; and from higher temperatures correlated with increased cases of meningitis⁴.

The availability of information influences the level of awareness on climate change issues⁷. Lack of adequate information is considered to be one of the key constraints encountered by farmers in adapting to climate change in Africa (Otitoju and Enete, 2016). 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 technologies⁴. The level of public awareness on issues related to climate change in Nigeria is considered to be low⁶. In the Niger Delta, for example, results of a household survey assessing the level of awareness of local communities to climate change impacts found that close to 60 percent of respondents knew little or nothing about climate change and its impacts (Nzeadibe et al., 2011, 5). Studies indicate that the Nigerian media did not give sufficient attention to climate change issues. This was attributed to inadequate funding and the perception of climate change stories as a 'hard sell'⁷. There is a need for news editors to look for ways to make climate change reports more interesting, perhaps by framing stories more to reflect the human angle⁸. In contrast, a study conducted in Southwest Nigeria finds that the high level of awareness among farmers of climate change (84 percent of those surveyed were aware of it) can be attributed to extensive awareness creation made through the print and electronic media and through other social and religious networks⁸.

A study on knowledge of climate change in Nigeria finds that mass media (radio, television and newspapers) was the largest source of information, followed by contacts with friends. Other sources include the internet, researchers, extension workers and farmers' co-operatives (Nzeadibe et al., 2011). National agencies charged with managing environmental issues, for example the National Emergency Management Agency, have had some success at sensitizing people and raising awareness through radio, newspapers and television in addition to on the ground contacts with vulnerable people⁸. Among Nigerian students, radio was the most accessible information source, followed by mobile phone, television and newspapers⁶.

Policies and programs should be aimed at increasing access to information for and raising awareness among public policy makers, the organized private sector, civil society organizations, users of natural resources and those working in agriculture, and managers of infrastructure (BNRCC, 2011). Alongside information provision and awareness-raising of climate change impacts and responses, more generally, access to specific weather information, early warning and forecast technologies can help farmers to develop and readjust coping or adaptation strategies⁹ (Otitoju and Enete, 2016; Amadi and Udo, 2015). For farming households in Southern Nigeria, poor climate change information and lack of access to weather forecasts is a significant barrier to informed decision making, useful farming plans and adaptation, rendering farmers increasingly vulnerable to the impacts of changes in the climate and weather⁹.

Socio-economic factors also affect access to information and level of awareness in relation to climate change. A study on Southern Nigeria finds that income is positively and significantly related with institutional adaptation since only farmers with the resources to buy radios and television will be able to listen to weather forecasts. Further, men generally listen to the radio and television, where weather forecasts are usually broadcast, more than women⁸.

Existing barriers that need to be addressed are tabulated below:

TABLE 1: EXISTING TRANSPARENCY BARRIERS IN NIGERIA

Barrier	Elaboration
<p>Weak coordination framework and institutional arrangements, and low institutional engagements in GHG data collection, management, and monitoring.</p>	<p>Nigeria still has weaknesses in coordination framework and working arrangements, and low institutional engagements in GHG data collection, management, and monitoring. There is need to strengthen climate change knowledge architecture in Nigeria to reach policymakers, community-based organizations, students, and researchers, who are in the frontline of delivering adaptation and mitigation projects¹⁰. Gaps exist in organization, the special unit and 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 so as to increase their participation.</p>
<p>Inadequate technical and institutional capacity for MRV and GHG data management</p>	<p>There is inadequate technical and institutional capacity in the MRV and GHG data management processes including, 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.</p>
<p>Weaknesses in GHG data access and tools</p>	<p>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 technologies⁴.</p>

The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects:

Baseline Scenario:

Nigeria ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in August 1994, and this marked the country's first step and commitment towards 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.

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.

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 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. 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 four 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 four IPCC sectors, Energy; Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU); Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU), and Waste. However, the categories and subcategories were not exhausted due to a lack of activity data in some cases.

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 each for GHG inventory reporting and data basing components. The present network of institutions collaborating 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.

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. 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.

The Nigeria Biennial Update Report (BUR) 2018, highlights that to make 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. 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 2: How the CBIT Nigeria project addresses the gaps identified in The National GHG Inventory Improvement Plan outlined in the Nigeria Third National Communications (2020)

<p>The National GHG Inventory Improvement Plan outlined in the Nigeria Third National Communications (2020): Gaps to be addressed</p>	<p>How the CBIT Nigeria project will address the gaps identified in the TNC</p>
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<p>1 The DCC should implement a fully-fledged Inventory Management System (IMS) to sustainably prepare GHG inventories to report to and implement the Convention.</p> <p>2 The present Implementing Arrangements for compiling the GHG inventory should be further strengthened to smoothly implement the Inventory Management System (IMS).</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The CBIT Nigeria Project will support the country through the realization of outputs under Component 1 and 2. Specifically, these 2 Components will yield the following outcomes that will address the gaps identified in the TNC:</p> <p>a. Strengthened coordination, data sharing, and engagement of key institutions/stakeholders in managing the National GHGI and MRV system</p> <p>b. A strengthened National Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) and MRV system in-line with UNCCC standards</p> <p>c. Strengthened capacity of stakeholders to collect, process, and feed GHG sectoral data into the GHGI.</p>
<p>1 A functional QA/QC system must be developed in the shortest timeframe to guarantee the quality of future inventories.</p> <p>2 Officers of the DCC and members of the sectoral working groups should be imparted adequate capacity to deliver to the required standards.</p> <p>3 Nigeria must develop national emission factors, namely for the key categories, to enable the adoption of higher Tier methods.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>5 Biomass stocks have to be assessed for use in the FOLU emissions assessment.</p> <p>6 Information on technologies used in manufacturing processes and in other emitting activity areas must be collected along with the appropriate activity data</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>a. Strengthened capacity of stakeholders to collect, process, and feed GHG sectoral data into the GHGI.</p> <p>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.</p>

According to the 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 inexistence 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.

Estimates of Nigeria's GHG emissions have been compiled using the IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National GHG Inventories (IPCC 2007) and the IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management (IPCC 2000) to ensure that the estimates are Transparent, Accurate, Complete, Consistent, and Comparable (TACCC). Tier level selection for all sectors was based on the availability of relevant activity data and national emission factors. In all cases except for the Land category where national stock factors were developed, the Tier 1 level was adopted with IPCC default emission factors (EFs).

Nigeria's response to climate change threats in the context of policy development framework remains a major challenge. However, there are a number of existing policies that could be adapted and implemented in order to make Nigeria resilient to climate change impacts. In 1989, the Nigerian government elaborated a National Environmental Policy in order to meet the challenges of addressing key environmental problems and land degradation (deforestation, desertification and coastal and marine environment erosion), and air and water pollution, urban decay and municipal waste, as well as hazards of drought, coastal surges, floods and erosion. The policy was revised 1999 to accommodate new and emerging environmental concerns. The goal of the revised policy is to achieve sustainable development in Nigeria and, in particular to: i) secure a quality of environment adequate for good health and well-being; ii) promote the sustainable use of natural resources; iii) restore and maintain the ecosystem and ecological processes and preserve biodiversity; iv) raise public awareness and promote understanding of linkages between environment and development; and v) cooperate with government bodies and other countries and international organizations on environmental matters (FRN, 2010).

In 2014, Nigeria became the largest economy in sub-Saharan Africa. Nigeria is a lower middle-income developing country, the GDP per capita in current US\$ is about \$2,950. The economy is diversifying and has grown over 6% per year for the past decade. Yet, significant challenges remain. Food insecurity, poor access to energy and high unemployment, amongst others, remain principal constraints on economic development and are of primary concern to the government. Those below the poverty line of US\$1.25 PPP still make up 30% of the population. The recent sharp decline in world oil prices has put pressure on the federal government budget, which continues to depend significantly on export revenues. The Nigeria INDC, therefore, focuses on the delivery of direct development benefits and sustainable growth of the economy.

In addition to these challenges, the country is considerably impacted by climate change. The north of the country, for example, is highly vulnerable to drought. A recent Pew Research Center global attitudes survey found that 65% of Nigerians are very concerned about the threat climate change poses, ahead of global economic instability (48%). HE President Buhari has stated in his inaugural speech that Nigeria is committed to tackling climate change. Nigeria's INDC demonstrates its determination to contribute to the success of the Paris climate summit in December 2015 and to grow its economy sustainably while reducing carbon pollution.

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

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 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, NO_x, SO₂, NH₃, OC, NMVOCs, and CO) to evaluate the co-benefits of mitigation measures in reducing these substances, alongside GHGs. 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. 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. Despite the fact that 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.

Nigeria has been actively engaged in international climate policy negotiations since it became a Party to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC) in 1994 ratifying its Kyoto Protocol in 2004. Nigeria submitted its First National Communication (FNC) in 2003 and a Second National Communication in February 2014. Nigeria is host to a number of Clean Development Mechanism

projects, as well as projects financed by the Adaptation Fund. In September 2012, the Federal Executive Council approved the Nigeria Climate Change Policy Response and Strategy. HE, President Muhammadu Buhari, The President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria on 26 November 2015, approved the Nigeria INDC.

The Nigeria House Committee on Climate Change was established to step-up advocacy across the media, civil society, private sector and government. The aim of institutional or organizational capacity building is to enable these actors and their personnel to be able to develop and implement policies, programmes, projects and other measures to address climate change⁴. Information and knowledge on the causes of climate change, its impacts, and mitigation and adaptation strategies need to be available in simplified forms and translated into and conducted in local languages. This includes all mediums, whether through radio, television, newspapers, magazines, seminars, workshops and manuals⁴.

In spite of efforts in different sectors, 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 by 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 Special Climate Change Unit in the Federal Ministry of Environment¹¹. 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 climate¹².

Baseline Projects:

Baseline projects include:

#	Project	Budget (Co-financing)	Fund Source	Received	Status
1.	Technical & Financial Support - Preparation of Third NC UNFCCC	\$1,850,000 (\$8,600,000)	Global Environment Facility (GEF)	2014	Ended
2.	Technical and financial support - Preparation of First BUR UNFCCC.	\$352,000 (\$482,250)	Global Environmental Facility (GEF)	2015	Ended
3.	Assessment of organic persistent pollutants Minamata Convention - (Mitigation)	\$1,000,000 (\$182,000)	Global Environment Facility (GEF) Grant	2014	Ended

4.	Environmental Management - Mitigation	\$6,930,000. (\$34,666,612)	Global Environment Facility (GEF) Grant	2016	Ended
5.	GEF Support to UNCCD National Reporting Process ? Umbrella.	\$1,981,737 (\$336,000)	Global Environment Facility (GEF) Grant	2018	Active
6.	Support to Preparation of the Fourth National Biosafety Reports to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety - Africa Region	\$1,287,000 (\$1,246,750)	Global Environment Facility (GEF) Grant	2021	Active

Nigeria has benefited mostly from GEF support for their MRV related work and there has been very little support from other bilateral or multilateral initiatives.

The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project:

The Federal Government of Nigeria (FGN) has an ambitious economic growth strategy in its Vision 2020. Sustaining such a pace of growth over a longer term implies that by 2035 Nigeria would increase electricity generation by a factor of 9, road freight transport by a factor of 18, and private car ownership by a factor of 3.5. Domestic agricultural production would need to increase six-fold to meet the food requirements of a growing population while decreasing dependency on food imports?an important FGN priority. Assuming conventional approaches to oil and gas production, electricity generation and use, transportation, and agriculture, the achievement of these goals could imply a doubling of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2035. Cumulative emissions over this period (2010?35) might add up to 11.6

billion tons of CO₂ to the atmosphere?five times the estimated historical emissions between 1900 and 2005.

Relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) will define action plans (with specific targets and milestones) to improve the quantity and quality of data required to design, monitor, and evaluate low-carbon sector development policies. In many cases, data required for the ordinary development of the power, agriculture, transport, and oil and gas sectors will also be useful for evaluating synergies or trade-offs with low-carbon development. In addition, the action plans should also contain provisions for measuring and monitoring emissions of GHGs, as these data will most likely be instrumental in accessing international climate finance. The CBIT project will strengthen institutional and technical capacity of Nigeria to respond to the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement. Notably, the project will undertake a capacity needs assessment for Nigeria's key GHG emitting sectors and identify information and capacity gaps, build on existing transparency initiatives, liaise with stakeholders to develop and strengthen transparency tools such as the GHGI and MRV System and share lessons learnt. The project will deliver a functional, well-coordinated inter-sectoral institutional arrangement (cooperation & networking) which will strengthen coordination for GHG data collection, processing and sharing; effective tracking and monitoring of GHG emissions and carbon trajectories for Nigeria. This will enable Nigeria to attain best practices of Transparency, Accuracy, Consistency, Comparability and Completeness when handling climate change data. CBIT Nigeria will also result in increased skilled staff & equipment for effective GHG data collection & efficient national and international climate change reporting.

PROJECT COMPONENTS, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS:

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

The capacity of national institutions will be strengthened to manage the National GHGI and MRV system to track implementation of Nigeria's NDCs. This component will work towards making MRV systems and data management arrangements harmonized and functional. Component 1 will have the following outcomes:

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

This outcome will support the government to coordinate, implement, monitor, and evaluate policies and programs to enhance transparency in Nigeria. Focal points within the GHG hub and key institutions that lead the IPCC sectors (AFOLU, IPPU, Waste, Energy) will be identified and their engagement in GHG data collection and aggregation increased. The focal points will be

institutionalized and supported to function as hubs of data collection and processing. Their engagement between the hubs and other stakeholders will be enhanced for reporting and monitoring purposes. Gender focal points on climate change in the key institutions will also be established and capacity strengthened, and all stakeholder roles will be defined and institutionalized.

The targets for Outcome 1.1 are:

- At-least 5 national institutions (one (1) institution from each GHG emission sector ? Energy, AFOLU, Transport, Waste, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) sharing GHG sectoral data for management of the National GHGI and MRV system.
- At-least 5 national institutions (one (1) institution from each GHG emission sector ? Energy, AFOLU, Transport, Waste, IPPU) each with two (2) skilled focal points (10) functioning as a hub for data collection and processing.

Outcome 1.1 will be achieved through the following outputs:

Output 1.1.1: Stakeholder roles defined in the operationalization of the GHGI, MRV system, and GHG data management.

A capacity needs assessment will be undertaken to map key stakeholders and their respective roles and identify information and capacity gaps in GHG data management. Findings from the capacity needs assessment will determine the roles played by stakeholders in the development and operationalization of the GHGI and MRV system.

Output 1.1.2: A framework for inter-ministerial coordination and GHG data sharing established.

This output seeks to strengthen institutional coordination (networking) amongst participating stakeholders from GHG sectors through the creation of a framework that will formalize GHG data sharing. The establishment of an inter-ministerial cooperation framework will increase the efficiency and effectiveness required for improved transparency as well as raise the MRV agenda in higher circles. 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 responsibilities of implementing climate change policies and programmes, This project 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 DCC 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 sector hub will be established at DCC. 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 in different Ministries) then data sharing MoUs will be signed amongst the ministries. The tentative list of government institutions that will be involved is listed below:

- ? The Federal Ministry of Environment (Department of Climate Change)
- ? Federal Department of Forestry
- ? Ministry of Local Government
- ? Department of Petroleum Resources
- ? Energy Commission of Nigeria
- ? Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- ? Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning
- ? Federal Ministry of Transport
- ? Federal Ministry of Water Resources
- ? Federal Ministry of Power, Works, and Housing
- ? Federal Ministry of Education
- ? Federal Ministry of Finance
- ? Federal Ministry of Science and Technology
- ? Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development
- ? National Bureau of Statistics
- ? National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
- ? National Planning Commission
- ? Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation

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.

Focal points will be identified from key government ministries and institutions and their capacity strengthened to collect, process, document, and archive GHG data. Focuses 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, prepare and ensure the reports submitted to the UNFCCC meet the required standards hence over time, improving transparency.

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

An inter-institutional GHG data sharing Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) will be signed between the Ministry of Environment (Department of Forestry) and at least 5 Government MDAs from each GHG emission sector to ensure GHG data sharing continues after project life.

Outcome 1.2: A strengthened National Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) and MRV system in-line with UNCCC standards:

Outcome 1.2 focuses on strengthening institutional capacity. Management of GHG data from Nigeria's key IPCC sectors (energy, industrial processes, agriculture, land-use change and forestry, and waste) will be strengthened. 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, state of the art MRV equipment will be procured to strengthen technological capacity of key national institutions. At-least 2 Training of Trainers (ToTs) workshops on management of the MRV system and GHGI will be conducted to strengthen capacity of national institutions to apply the MRV system and track NDC implementation. There will be at-least 25 participants per training, of which at least 25% women.

The targets for Outcome 1.2 are:

- One (1) functional GHGI and one (1) online MRV system for collecting and managing NDC information.

- 50 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). Key candidate institutions will be engaged and selected during stakeholder engagement in the PPG phase and later facilitated to embed transparency-related training in their curriculum to conduct this training locally. A formal arrangement between the Federal Ministry of Environment and this institution will be facilitated. Potential universities include:

- The University of Nigeria ? that in the past received \$2.31million from the Open Society Foundation to Build Transdisciplinary Climate Change Adaptation Capacity.

- The National Open University of Nigeria ? that has fully developed Climate Change and Environment courses at its faculty of sciences.

- The Federal University of Technology ?has climate change courses offered and a dedicated center for climate change and freshwater resources.

Outcome 1.2 will be achieved through the following outputs:

Output 1.2.1: Updated technical guides on data transmission and communication in compliance with IPCC standards developed

A technical guide will be developed to support data sharing, and this will be informed by international best practices. The technical guide will be developed for data collection and reporting to the hub. Following training, a guide will be useful in technical backstopping and as a reference for data collection and reporting.

Output 1.2.2. Strengthened online MRV system for collecting and managing NDC information through trainings and MRV technological support

Technical staff at the federal ministry of environment will be oriented, trained, and mentored on the development and operationalization of the GHGI and MRV System. The CBIT Nigeria project will also provide MRV equipment to the ministry and key GHG players to support the development and operationalization of the GHGI and MRV System for collecting and managing NDC information. The Hubs will be equipped to collect, process, and transmit data, and improve communication and learning on GHG and MRV. Nigeria's federal ministry of environment will be equipped in areas of processing, interpretation, and reporting based on the identified needs. The equipment required will be identified during the PPG phase. Additionally, the final list of equipment will be validated as part of the capacity needs assessment that will be undertaken during the implementation phase.

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

Component 2 focuses on strengthening individual technical capacity. 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. 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 need for continued capacity building on greenhouse gas inventories and MRV systems for different institutions. This component will strengthen the capacity of stakeholders and sharing of best practices on data collection and processing protocols. Some state-of-the art equipment and tools

will be procured to facilitate or strengthen the current MRV systems and GHG emission inventories. Field data teams from key emission sectors (AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU and Waste sectors) will be convened and trained in collection, processing and transmission of GHG data and people from the hubs and main implementing agency trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections. Lastly, 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 and scaling out through peer exchange programs/workshops for stakeholders on transparency activities.

This component will have the following outcomes:

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

Field data teams from the key emission sectors (AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU and Waste) will be convened and trained in collection, processing, and transmission of GHG data (At least 100 trained). At-least 20 people of which at least 25% women from the hubs and coordinating agency will also be trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections.

The targets for Outcome 2.1 are:

- Cumulatively, 100 stakeholders trained to collect, process, and transmit GHG data (20 personnel from each GHG emitting sector - AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU and Waste) (at-least 25% of the trainees are women).
- At least twenty (20) people from the hubs and coordinating agency trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections.
- At least 2 national workshops held to share best practices.

Outcome 2.1 will be achieved through the following outputs:

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

At-least 100 field data teams (25% women) from agriculture, forestry and land use, energy, transport, industries and waste will be trained to collect, process and transmit GHG data. The training tools will include online courses, ToT workshops.

Output 2.1.2: At least twenty people from the hubs and coordinating agency trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections (at-least 25% of the trainees are women).

At-least 20 technical personnel (4 from each GHG emission sector - AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU and Waste) will be trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, 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.

Output 2.1.3: 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.

Output 2.1.4: One final project report published (outlining project achievements, lessons learnt, gaps and opportunities and way-forward for CBIT in Nigeria.

A project report documenting project results, lessons learnt, gaps and opportunities and 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.

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

This project, through stakeholder engagement, will integrate GHG data and visualize in an intuitive and user-friendly web-based informatics platform. This component will have the following outcome:

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 project will actively provide updates and participate in engagements with the CBIT coordination platform. For example, by appointing a CBIT national focal point who will represent Nigeria in the annual CBIT Conference, sharing lessons via Webinars hosted by the CBIT coordination platform, uploading project information on the CBIT Coordination Platform. **Displaying national GHG data from key emitting sectors by sources and sinks is essential to decision-makers to guide the allocation of efforts and resources to sectors that need priority action and investments for Nigeria's NDCs. The platform will also have the capacity to be updated regularly, enabling Nigeria to access information for their monitoring, reporting, and verification work. The national GHG inventory that will now be accessible through the online platform will contribute to NDC updates, BURs, and other reporting mechanisms that often suffer from inadequate data and information. To increase its sustainability, the project will train key stakeholders on its importance and application, and also train key people in each sector to update it. Government agencies will then be encouraged to mainstream MRV into their budget and work plans through activities to strengthen coordination, data sharing, and engagement in outcome 1.1.** The target for Outcome 3.1 is:

- One (1) integrated knowledge management platform for sharing information on transparency related activities

- 20 trained on management of the integrated platform.

Outcome 3.1 will be achieved through the following outputs:

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.

Output 3.1.2: At least 2 Workshops on use and management of the integrated platform (20 trained, of which at least 25% women)

Two workshops on use and management of the integrated platform will be held and 20 personnel (4 from each GHG Emission sector - AFOLU, Energy, Transport, IPPU and Waste) will be trained on utilization and management of the integrated platform. The platform will be developed to display the national GHG inventory data showing emissions by sources and sinks per sector. It will be an online platform integrating national datasets that is accessible to policymakers and the public. The hub will be trained to manage and update the data regularly.

Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation. This Component will implement Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities that will ensure the project is implemented efficiently and effectively. This component will have the following outcome:

Outcome 4.1: A monitoring and evaluation framework for the project. The targets for Outcome 4.1 are:

- Eight (8) Quarterly Technical and Financial Reports
- Two (2) Annual Progress Implementation Reports (PIRs)
- One Terminal Evaluation Report

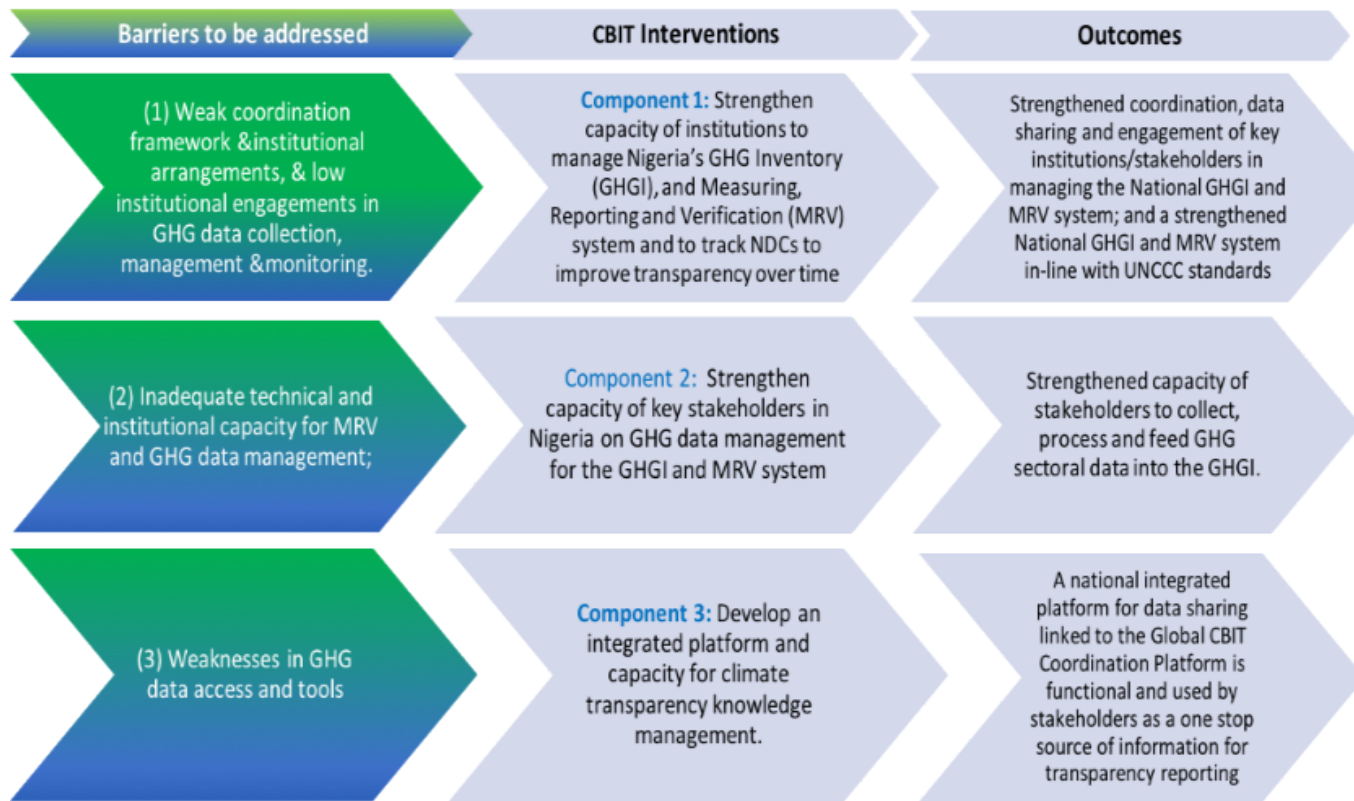
Outcome 4.1 will be achieved through the following outputs:

Output 4.1.1: Periodic M&E reports generated and submitted to CIGEF Agency.?

Output 4.1.2: Terminal Evaluation Report generated by the project??

Theory of Change:

Nigeria has low capacity to meet the Enhanced Transparency Framework Requirements of the Paris Agreement.



Impacts

This project will contribute to improved institutional arrangements, in-country technical capacity to meet the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) Reporting requirements in Nigeria.

Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies:

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

This project seeks to transition Nigeria towards a resilient and low carbon pathway through 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 Country of parties - 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 support Nigeria's effort to track its agenda towards sustainable development and the various national and international frameworks on transparency and reduction of GHG emissions. It will also enhance technical capacity for monitoring, reporting and verification of Green House Gas

emissions and help the country to track its progress towards its national and international commitments.

The table below demonstrates this project's alignment with the GEF Climate Change focal area:

Table 3: 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)
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<p>Climate Change</p>	<p>NDC preparation and implementation</p> <p>Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency.</p>	<p>Strengthen institutional capacity and decision making</p> <p>Convene multi-stakeholder alliances</p>	<p>Strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities.?</p> <p>Provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement .</p> <p>Assist in the improvement of transparency over time.?</p> <p><i>Source: GEF,2018</i></p>	<p>Strengthen capacity of institutions in the key GHG emission sectors to manage Nigeria's Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI), Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system, and to track implementation of Nigeria's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in-order to improve transparency over time</p> <p>Strengthen capacity of key stakeholders in Nigeria on G HG data management for the GHG emissions inventory and MRV system</p> <p>Development of an integrated platform for climate transparency knowledge management.</p>
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Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing:

<p>Business as Usual (without the CBIT project)</p>	<p>Incremental Benefits (with project ?contributions to the baseline)</p>
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<p>Inadequate coordination and institutional engagements in GHG data collection, management and monitoring</p> <p>Inadequate stakeholder technical capacity for GHG data management, and operationalization of the MRV System</p> <p>Weaknesses in GHG data access, harmony, and lack of a system or tools to integrate data</p>	<p>This project will facilitate Nigeria's Federal Ministry of Environment to coordinate their 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 monitoring and application of data.</p> <p>This project will strengthen capacity of at least 100 key personnel from public and private sector institutions on 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.</p> <p>This project will also increase awareness on the need for transparency, strengthen stakeholder capacity to collect and report GHG data and broaden stakeholder engagement, increase participation and confidence by providing free and open methods, data, and tools that are complementary to mandated reporting by national governments.</p>
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Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCE/SCCF):

This project will greatly support Nigeria's effort in tracking its agenda towards sustainable development and the various national and international frameworks on transparency and reduction of emissions. It will enhance 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.

This project will inform decision making and guide formulation and implementation of multi-sectoral climate proof legislative frameworks hence transition Nigeria to a resilient and low carbon economy.

Five (5) national institutions (sector leads) will be strengthened as GHG data collection hubs, and 60 people from these institutions trained. One hundred (100) stakeholders will be trained on data management and MRV systems. A total of five (5) reports (one report per sector) will be produced using GHG data, and one national report shall be published. Females shall constitute at least 25% of all participants. One (1) national online GHG data platform shall be developed.

Innovation, sustainability, and potential for scaling up:

Innovativeness: 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 assessments. 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 for data/information. This will be done through 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.

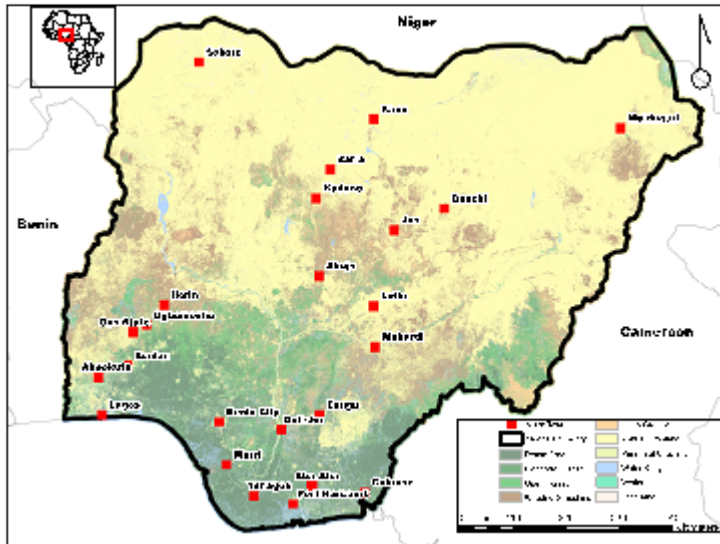
Sustainability: Strengthening capacity and increasing participation enhances sustainability. This project will increase participation and accountability of multiple stakeholders (e.g. the private sector, local communities, non-government organizations, and government agencies) in mitigation actions, 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 which 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.

Potential for scaling up: 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 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 global and regional presence like Vital Signs will also enhance opportunities for scaling up of these interventions.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

Figure 1: Map of The Federal Republic of Nigeria



2. Stakeholders

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

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

The Stakeholder engagement will be undertaken during the PPG Phase and Project implementation phase. Extensive consultations have not taken place. At least 2 national workshops and one-on-one meeting engagements will take place during the PPG phase to identify stakeholders and determine their roles in the project.

●**PPG Phase:** Stakeholder mapping and analysis will be undertaken to identify the target multi-sectoral stakeholders and define their roles during the PPG phase and implementation phase. During the PPG phase, stakeholders will provide input in the design of the ProDoc hence ensure the project responds to the country's key needs, priorities and is well aligned with national development blue prints. During the PPG phase, additional information on specific CSOs and private sector stakeholders will be provided.

●**Implementation Phase:** At this point, the target stakeholders will be known based on findings from the Stakeholder Analysis done in the PPG Phase. Their main role is to actively participate in implementation of project activities hence ensure long-term impact.

In both these phases, the purpose of the engagement will be:

1. Inform: To provide objective, accurate and consistent information to assist stakeholders to understand the importance and role of this project in transitioning Nigeria to a resilient and low carbon pathway.
2. Consult: To obtain input and feedback from stakeholders regarding the ProDoc and Implementation progress.
3. Involve: To involve stakeholders in project design and implementation in order to ensure their concerns and needs are understood and addressed.
4. Collaborate: To forge partnerships with stakeholders to work towards achieving a common goal hence long-term impact.
5. Empower: To build the capacity of stakeholders to contribute to the achievement of the outcomes hence ensuring project sustainability.

The methods that will be used to engage stakeholders are outlined below:

1. Meetings with Project executing partners
2. Online communication including emails and skype meetings
3. Stakeholder consultation Workshops
4. Trainings/Capacity building workshops
5. Key Informant Interviews
6. Bilateral meetings with NDC Sector institutions
7. Telephone

How the beneficiaries will be selected

Stakeholder mapping and assessment will be undertaken during PPG to identify the key stakeholders and their roles and potential contribution and involvement in the CBIT Project (see Table 5). A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be developed, and it will ensure the involvement of all sub-groups of stakeholders. The SEP will:

- Ensure representation from the 5 GHG sectors (Energy, AFOLU, Transport, Waste, IPPU)
- From each sector, ensure representation from Government Institutions, CSOs, Private Sector, and Academia

The selected organizations will be requested to recommend a staff who will be the main contact and will be committed to participating in the CBIT project activities e.g., trainings

PPG Phase:

1. A *Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)* will be developed, and it will ensure the involvement of all sub-groups of stakeholders. The SEP will have the following minimum indicators:
 - a) Number of government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, and other stakeholder groups that have been involved in the project implementation phase on an annual basis

- b) Number persons (sex-disaggregated) that have been involved in the project implementation phase
- c) Number of engagements (e.g. meeting, workshops, consultations) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase

Implementation Phase:

1. Implementation, monitoring, and quarterly reporting of the minimum indicators outlined in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement

The table below provides an indicative list of target stakeholders:

Table 4: Indicative list of target stakeholders

	Name of Institution	Role
1.	The Federal Ministry of Environment (Department of Climate Change)	? Overall leadership and policy guidance, planning, and coordination of the Sector hubs. ? Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools. ? Project Beneficiary: Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management. ? Sustainability of project outputs
2.	Federal Ministry of Power, Works, and Housing	? Member of the Energy sector Hub ? Policy guidance, planning, and coordination on energy matters. ? Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools. ? Beneficiary: Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management.

	Name of Institution	Role
3.	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	<p>? Member of the Agriculture Forestry Land Use (AFOLU) sector Hub</p> <p>? Policy guidance, planning, and coordination on agriculture, land use, and land-use change matters.</p> <p>? Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools.</p> <p>? Beneficiary: Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management.</p>
4.	Federal Department of Forestry	<p>? Member of the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector Hub</p> <p>? Policy guidance, planning, and coordination on forestry, land use, and land-use change matters.</p> <p>? Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools.</p> <p>? Beneficiary: Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management.</p>
5.	Department of Petroleum Resources	<p>? Member of the Energy sector Hub</p> <p>? Policy guidance, planning, and coordination on energy matters.</p> <p>? Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools.</p> <p>? Beneficiary: Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management.</p>
6.	Energy Commission of Nigeria	<p>? Member of the Energy sector Hub</p> <p>? Policy guidance, planning, and coordination on energy matters.</p> <p>? Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools.</p> <p>? Beneficiary: Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management.</p>

	Name of Institution	Role
7.	Federal Ministry of Transport	<p>? Member of the Transport sector Hub</p> <p>? Policy guidance, planning, and coordination on transport matters.</p> <p>? Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools.</p> <p>? Beneficiary: Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management.</p>
8.	Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation	<p>? Member of the Energy sector Hub</p> <p>? Policy guidance, planning, and coordination on energy matters.</p> <p>? Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools.</p> <p>? Beneficiary: Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management.</p>
9.	Waste Sector Hub: Institutions TBD during PPG Phase	<p>? Member of the Waste sector Hub</p> <p>? Policy guidance, planning, and coordination on waste matters.</p> <p>? Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools.</p> <p>? Beneficiary: Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management.</p>
10.	Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) Sector Hub: Institutions TBD during PPG Phase	<p>? Member of the IPPU sector Hub</p> <p>? Policy guidance, planning, and coordination on IPPU matters.</p> <p>? Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools.</p> <p>? Beneficiary: Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management.</p>
11.	Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning	<p>? Lead Ministry for cross-sectoral policy guidance, planning, and coordination on budget and planning matters</p> <p>? Beneficiary: Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools.</p>

	Name of Institution	Role
12.	National Planning Commission	? Cross-sectoral policy and coordination on planning matters ? Beneficiary: Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools.
13.	Federal Ministry of Finance	? Cross-sectoral policy, planning, and coordination on finance matters ? Lead Ministry for policy guidance, planning, and coordination on national finance matters.
14.	The Ministry of Local Government	? Cross-sectoral policy, planning, and coordination at the local level ? Beneficiary: Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools.
15.	National Bureau of Statistics	? Cross-sectoral national data collection and management ? Beneficiary: Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools
16.	CSOs from the key GHG emission sectors: Institutions TBD during PPG Phase	? Member of a relevant sector Hub: e.g., if the selected CSO's area of work is in the waste sub-sector, then this institution will be part of the Waste sector Hub ? Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools. ? Beneficiary: Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management.
17.	Private Sector institutions from the key GHG emission sectors: Institutions TBD during PPG Phase	? 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 ? Improved performance through training and acquisition of required equipment and tools. ? Beneficiary: Capacity building for GHG and MRV governance and data management.
18.	Federal Ministry of Water Resources	TBD during PPG Phase
19.	Federal Ministry of Education	TBD during PPG Phase

	Name of Institution	Role
20.	Federal Ministry of Science and Technology	TBD during PPG Phase
21.	Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development	TBD during PPG Phase
22.	National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)	TBD during PPG Phase

The template below will be adopted during Stakeholder mapping and assessment

Table 5: Stakeholder mapping and assessment

ENGAGEMENT			MAPPING STAKEHOLDERS			
			Government institutions	Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)	Private Sector	Others
WHO	1. Stakeholders	Who are the stakeholders and what is their role in the project?	Government institutions working in the GHG sectors <i>(To be completed during PPG)</i>	CSOs working in the GHG sectors <i>(To be identified during PPG)</i>	Private Sector institutions working in the GHG sectors <i>(To be identified during PPG)</i>	
	2. Level of Engagement	What level of engagement is required? e.g., consult, collaborate, empower, involve?	? Consult ? Involve ? Empower ? Collaborate	●Consult ●Involve ●Empower ●Collaborate	●Consult ●Involve ●Empower ●Collaborate	
HOW	<i>(TBD during PPG)</i>					

ENGAGEMENT			MAPPING STAKEHOLDERS			
			Government institutions	Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)	Private Sector	Others
	<p>3. The proposed method of engagement</p> <p><i>(Tbd during PPG)</i></p>	<p>What method of engagement will be used? e.g., workshops, interviews?</p>	<p>? Meetings</p> <p>? Workshops</p> <p>? Interviews</p> <p>? Capacity building</p> <p>? FGDs</p>	<p>? Meetings</p> <p>? Workshops</p> <p>? Interviews</p> <p>? Capacity building</p> <p>? FGDs</p>	<p>? Meetings</p> <p>? Workshops</p> <p>? Interviews</p> <p>? Capacity building</p> <p>? FGDs</p>	

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).

A **preliminary safeguards screening** of the CBIT Nigeria project was undertaken by CIGEF Agency during the development of the PIF. The CIGEF Agency recommends that in the PPG Phase, the CBIT Nigeria project should prepare a Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP) that covers a detailed gender analysis and gender action plan. The gender Analysis/Assessment should identify the entry points and constraints of introducing gender considerations, the engagement of stakeholders, and establish an understanding of the technical capacity and political commitment for effective planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring, and evaluation of the project. For this project, the gender analysis should ensure that there are no skewed gender roles and responsibilities in project implementation. Notably, the CIGEF Agency will also undertake a secondary safeguards screening during PPG Phase in order to ensure the overall safeguards recommendations are up-to-date.

The federal government of Nigeria recognizes that gender inequality is a major obstacle to socio-economic and political development of its people. Gender inequality is one of the underlying causes of low productivity as it does, among other things, hamper the participation of at least half of the country's population. Nigeria has thus taken various measures to ensure equality of all its citizens and gender equality and gender equity. Nigeria has a policy that ensures that the gender

perspective is mainstreamed into all policies, programs and strategies. In order to support this objective, the national government has been conducting gender mainstreaming in their respective plans and programs. The Gender Policy is now part of every government development program and provides a firm foundation for all action to be based on gender responsive strategies.

COP 22 also reaffirmed the need to give gender issues visibility from the composition of the COP teams, staffing of the national institutions, and local actions. This project will support capacity building of the focal points in collecting and disseminating gender disaggregated data.

This project will promote affirmative action and non-discrimination in the treatment and enjoyment of human rights irrespective of gender and age while promoting public awareness and acceptance of the equal opportunities and gender equality and treatment in employment and occupation. It will be cognizant of and use the national Gender Policy in its implementation, engagements and work with stakeholders and partners. to establish appropriate institutional coordination mechanisms for ensuring gender responsiveness during implementation. A threshold of at least 25% women participation or project beneficiaries will be applied for all activities. For instance, the target number of direct beneficiaries is 190 (25% Women and 75% Men).

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;

improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or Yes

generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

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

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.

Nigeria's Initial National Communications proposes increase of private sector engagements in achieving mitigation targets. This is an excellent opportunity as it demonstrates political will. During development of the GHG inventory and MRV systems for Nigeria, focal points shall be established in IPCC sectors (energy, industrial processes, agriculture, land-use change and forestry, and waste), and supported to function as hubs for data collection. A focal point from the private sector will also be established and private sector will be represented in all meetings and trainings. Apart from public/government participants, private sector contributors of GHG emissions from the IPCC sectors will be extensively engaged to participate in capacity building activities and data production, producing, analysis and transmission for the MRV system in Nigeria.

Private sector engagement will be included during the PPG phase to map out key private sector players and refine their role and contribution to the national GHGI and MRV system. **Table 3** outlines the potential role of the private sector in this project.

Additional information will be provided on specific private sector stakeholders by the time we submit the ProDoc for CEO Endorsement.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the Project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the Project design (table format acceptable)

Risk screening: See attached separately: the completed risk screening form and the Safeguard screening analysis and results report with the overall risk classification of the project (**Category C**) and Safeguards triggered by the project.

Corona Virus Pandemic (COVID19):

The project recognizes that the Corona Virus Pandemic (COVID19) may cause delays and/or slow down implementation of project activities such as: delays to set-up the project; delays to recruit project staff; delay/long periods before the imported GHGI hardware arrive in the country and low stakeholder engagement/ turn out.

In-order to mitigate the risks outlined above, the project proposes the following mitigation measures:

(a) The project will prepare and implement relevant safeguard plans which will clearly indicate activities being put in place to address risks triggered by COVID19. These safeguards include: Labor and Working Conditions; Community Health, Safety and Security; Accountability and Grievance Mechanism and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan; (b) The project team will prepare and submit quarterly technical and Financial reports to CIGEF. The reports will clearly indicate project implementation progress, any delays and adaptive measures being put in place by the project team. This will enable the Agency to provide guidance on how best to adapt to the situation on the ground from a technical and financial perspective.; (c) The project team will develop and implement the

project's Adaptive Management Plan to the COVID19 situation. This plan will also provide activities that will be implemented by the project manager (lead) to ensure the team delivers selected project activities while working remotely; (d) During implementation phase, the project budget will cover recurrent costs for purchasing hand sanitizers, face masks, gloves etc. for project staff.; and (e) The project will create a COVID19 repository and prepare a communication strategy for disseminating information related to COVID19 with project teams and stakeholders. This will also entail communicating to stakeholders the impact COVID19 will have on the project and the adaptive measures that will be put in place by the project.

Table 6: Risks

Risk	Risk rating (Low, Medium, High)	Mitigation
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Risk	Risk rating (Low, Medium, High)	Mitigation
<p>1. The Corona Virus Pandemic (COVID19) could cause delays and/or slow implementation of project activities including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	<p>High</p>	<p>a) The project will follow CIGEF's COVID19 guidelines and prepare the following safeguard plans which will indicate activities being put in place to address risks triggered by COVID19:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labor and Working Conditions - Community Health, Safety and Security - Accountability and Grievance Mechanism - Stakeholder Engagement Plan <p>b) Quarterly technical and Financial reports submitted to CIGEF 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.</p> <p>c) The team will develop and implement the project's Adaptive Management Plan for the COVID19 situation. This plan will also provide activities that will be implemented by the project manager (lead) to ensure the team delivers selected project activities while working remotely.</p> <p>d) During the implementation phase, the project budget will cover recurrent costs for purchasing hand sanitizers, face masks, gloves, etc. for project staff.</p> <p>e) 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 impact COVID19 will have on the project and the adaptive measures that will be put in place by the project.</p>

Risk	Risk rating (Low, Medium, High)	Mitigation
2. Lack of Data	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Establish partnerships with national and regional bodies that may have access to relevant data
3. Political risks associated with changes in governance, security, and/or government decisions	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Continuous awareness and dialogue with stakeholders will also ensure minimal impacts on the project in case of any political changes. ? The establishment of an inter-ministerial coordinating committee will also ensure the sustainability of this project in case changes occur in the institutions.
4. Climate Change: Nigeria, as with many developing countries suffer greatly from the effects of climate change with frequent floods, storms, droughts affecting infrastructure and disrupting services	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Procurement and installation of climate-proof equipment and technology ? Integration and implementation of climate-sensitive activities and green technologies ? Raising awareness on risks of climate change on the project ? Development of climate risk mitigation strategies
5. Inadequate participation of stakeholders and partners, poor cooperation between participating institutions, and stakeholders remain engaged and supportive of the program	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Continuous engagement of institutions, regular reporting, monitoring of progress, and acknowledgment of efforts and achievements by each institution ? Participating institutions will be actively involved from the beginning in design, implementation, and management decisions ? 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

Risk	Risk rating (Low, Medium, High)	Mitigation
6. Insufficient resources are made available by the government of Nigeria, and other partners to support the implementation of the project	Medium	? Development of a future of action for sustaining financial resources for the project ? Efficient and effective expenditure to attract more support and donor interest
7. Staff turnover.	High	? The project plans to train several specialists from each sector/government agency and collectively 190 persons to mitigate staff turnover.

6. Coordination

Outline the institutional structure of the project including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the project level. Describe possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The Department of Forestry under The Federal Ministry of Environment will be the executing agency, while the Vital Signs programme, as the technical delivery support Partner of this project.

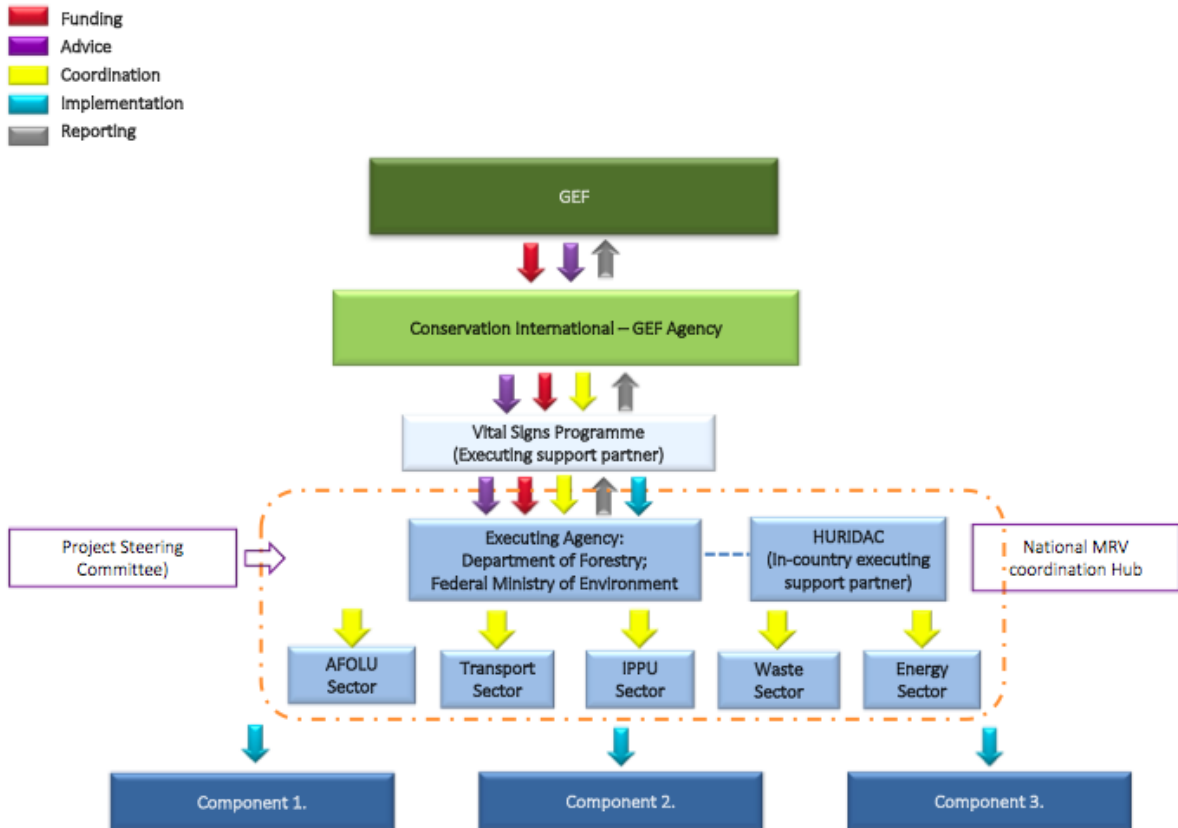
The Executing Agency (EA): During implementation phase, the Department of Forestry will run the day-to-day implementation, administration, and monitoring of the project. The Ministry will also hold meetings, communications and information flow among partner institutions and other stakeholders. The Ministry of Environment will coordinate implementing partners including government institutions and departments, and research institutions and universities who will participate in data collection and information sharing to feed into the MRV system. Each key government institution or stakeholder will also have a focal point for data collection. These will comprise up to 20 people who will be trained from different key sectors in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections.

Lead Partner: Vital Signs programme is the lead partner in the project and will provide technical assistance and administrative support to the Executing Agency. The Vital Signs programme was developed to provide near real-time decision support tools to policy makers, investments, and communities to support development in a way that protects the environment, while also improving human livelihoods in the face of climate change and associated uncertainties. The Vital Signs programme will also support the development of the Climate Transparency knowledge management Platform (Component 3) in Nigeria. Vital signs will share its knowledge and data integration tools (*trends.earth* and Resilience Atlas) and adapt them to the needs of this project in collecting, processing, and reporting on transparency related data. Vital Signs also has technical and operations experience providing all the necessary support for CBIT projects. For instance, Vital Signs programme is the technical delivery support Partner in the following CBIT Projects under implementation: CBIT Uganda

and CBIT Rwanda. Vital Signs also played the role of technical delivery support Partner in implementing CBIT Kenya which has since been finalized. Lastly, Vitals Signs is scheduled to play the technical delivery support Partner in the following CBIT Projects which are in different Phases of development: CBIT Multi-Country (Comoros, Eritrea, Seychelles, Zambia) (PPG Phase) and CBIT Gabon (PIF Phase).

47. **Other Key Partners:** Human Rights Advancement, Development and Advocacy Centre (HURIDAC) is a regional non-governmental organization in West Africa. HURIDAC strategic intervention focuses on issues that relates to Rule of law, Election and Human Rights, and the protection of the Environment. HURIDAC was established in 2014 and the organization currently operates in Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and The Gambia. HURIDAC has in-country presence and will support project stakeholder engagement and delivery in Nigeria. Other partners on the ground will include government agencies, selected CSOs, Academia and private sector institutions. During PPG Phase, the EA will work with CI-GEF and the Vital Signs at CI's Africa Field Division to refine specific roles of stakeholders and partners in this project and the project management structure. A national Project Steering Committee will be established to advice project implementation and support monitoring.

During PPG Phase, a Terms of Reference detailing the roles and responsibilities of participating organizations will be developed. The ToRs will clearly indicate the specific tasks among organizations, which require resources (for representation, management, fulfilment of project specific tasks).



7. Consistency with National Priorities

Is the Project consistent with the National Strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions?

Yes

If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc

Table 7: Consistency with National Priorities

#	Nigeria's National Policies that this project will contribute to.	Description

1	Nigeria's Nationally Determined Contributions (2021 NDC update).	Nigeria restates its commitment to its unconditional target to reduce GHG emission 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 capacity to monitor progress towards Nigeria's ambitious NDC targets.
2	Nigeria's Agenda 2050.	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 national 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 <i>Agenda 2050</i> .
3	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.
4	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.
5	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.

6	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.
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This project seeks to strengthen institutional and technical capacity of Nigeria to respond to the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement. In-order to achieve this, the project will support (a) strengthening of national MRV system and GHGI; (b) implementation of activities that will strengthen coordination, data sharing and engagement of key institutions/stakeholders in managing the national GHGI and MRV system and (c) build technical capacities of stakeholders in relation to the MRV and GHGI. Notably, a capacity needs assessment to identify specific capacity needs will be undertaken prior to implementing capacity building activities. Several trainings on MRV systems and a GHGI will be conducted.

8. Knowledge Management

Outline the knowledge management approach for the Project, including, if any, plans for the Project to learn from other relevant Projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

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.

This project will actively provide updates and participate in engagements with the CBIT coordination platform. For example, by appointing a CBIT national focal point who will represent Nigeria in the annual CBIT Conference, sharing lessons via Webinars hosted by the CBIT coordination platform, uploading project information on the CBIT Coordination Platform.

Through platforms such as Zoom, Teams and the CIGEF CBIT WhatsApp group, this project will interact and share lessons with the following ongoing CBIT projects that are implemented by Conservation International: CBIT Rwanda, CBIT Madagascar, CBIT COMESA Multicounty (Comoros, Eritrea, Seychelles, Zambia) and CBIT Gambia. 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 CI's CBIT projects that have been closed.

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 national capacity to track the NDC and achieve transparency over time.

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 will be identified during PPG Phase from the following priority stakeholder groups:

- ? Government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies working in the key GHG emission sectors
- ? Private sector
- ? CSOs
- ? Academia
- ? Donors e.g., the GEF

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

Draft communication strategy for the project: Both the Nigeria Federal Ministry of Environment and Conservation International have well-established communications departments. The PMU team will work closely with the communication's focal points from both institutions to prepare and disseminate knowledge management products throughout the project life. **A knowledge management budget will be allocated to ensure the delivery of the communication strategy.**

The table below will be filled by the PMU with support from the Communications focal points from the Nigeria Federal Ministry of Environment and Conservation International during the PPG Phase. Information in this table will guide the project's strategic communications in knowledge management.

Table 8: Draft communication strategy for the CBIT Nigeria project

	KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT PRODUCT	DESCRIPTION	SPECIFY THE TARGET AUDIENCE	DISTRIBUTION CHANNEL/PLATFORM	RESPONSIBLE (LEAD)	SUPPORT	ACHIEVEMENTS
1	Presentations	Presentation on the project's achievements, lessons learnt, and recommendations	<i>TBD during PPG Phase</i>	? Webinar on the CBIT Global Coordination platform ? Zoom ? Microsoft Teams	PMU	Communications focal points from the Nigeria Federal Ministry of Environment and Conservation International during PPG Phase	<i>This column will be updated bi-annually</i>
2	1-2 pager bi-annual progress updates (including lessons learnt)	1-2 pager bi-annual progress updates (including lessons learnt)	<i>TBD during PPG Phase</i>	? CI 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 Conservation International during PPG Phase	

	KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT PRODUCT	DESCRIPTION	SPECIFY THE TARGET AUDIENCE	DISTRIBUTION CHANNEL/PLATFORM	RESPONSIBLE (LEAD)	SUPPORT	ACHIEVEMENTS
3	Policy Briefs	Bi-annual or quarterly policy briefs on lessons learnt and recommendations	<i>TBD during PPG Phase</i>	? CI 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 Conservation International during PPG Phase	
4	Social media posts	Any key update on the project	<i>TBD during PPG Phase</i>	? CI social media handles ? The Nigeria Federal Ministry of Environment social media handles ? Other project partner's social media handles	PMU	Communications focal points from the Nigeria Federal Ministry of Environment and Conservation International during PPG Phase	
5	Blog posts	Any key update on the project	<i>TBD during PPG Phase</i>	? CI 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 Conservation International during PPG Phase	

	KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT PRODUCT	DESCRIPTION	SPECIFY THE TARGET AUDIENCE	DISTRIBUTION CHANNEL/PLATFORM	RESPONSIBLE (LEAD)	SUPPORT	ACHIEVEMENTS
6	Banner	A banner about the project	TBD during PPG Phase	? Meetings ? CI social media handles ? The Nigeria Federal Ministry of Environment social media handles ? Other partner's social media handles	PMU	Communications focal points from the Nigeria Federal Ministry of Environment and Conservation International during PPG Phase	

9. 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			

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Provide preliminary information on the types and levels of risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and describe measures to address these risks during the project design.

Based on the safeguard policies triggered, the project is categorized as follows:

PROJECT CATEGORY	Category A	Category B	Category C
			X
<i>Justification: The proposed project activities are likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental and social impacts.</i>			

IV. MANAGEMENT OF SAFEGUARDS TRIGGERED

No safeguards were triggered during the initial screening of the project.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Submitted
<p>20201119 CBIT Nigeria Preliminary Safeguard Screening Analysis Results</p>	

Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And GEF Agency(ies)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter with this template).

Name	Position	Ministry	Date
Jonah Stanley	GEF OFP	Federal Ministry of Environment	3/29/2021

ANNEX A: Project Map and Geographic Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project intervention takes place

Map of The Federal Republic of Nigeria

